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Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency 1934-35

BOMBAY
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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY FOR 1934-35.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress.

Institutions.

1. The total number of educational institutions increased during the year from 16,730 to 16,927, an increase of 197. Of these, 15,826 were recognised and 1,101 unrecognised as compared with 15,674 and 1,056 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 15,826 recognised institutions, 13,865 were for males and 1,961 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 17 Arts and Science Colleges, 11 Professional Colleges, 757 Secondary schools, 14,730 Primary schools, and 310 special schools. Whilst the number of Arts and Science Colleges and special schools decreased by 1 and 4 respectively, the number of Secondary and Primary schools increased by 43 and 114 respectively.

There are 26,859 towns and villages in this Presidency. Of these, 10,658 possessed schools as compared with 10,659 in the preceding year. The area served by a town or village with school was 11·6 square miles, the same as in the preceding year. This area varies from one educational Division to another, whilst it was 8·9 square miles in the Bombay Division, it was 24 square miles in Sind.

Pupils.

2. At the end of the year there were 1,422,146 pupils under instruction as compared with 1,374,296 in the preceding year, i.e. an increase of 47,850. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,381,447 and in unrecognised institutions was 40,699 as compared with 1,332,524 and 41,772 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency increased from 6·11 to 6·34. Of the 1,381,447 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,058,730 were boys and 322,717 were girls. The increase in the case of boys was 32,802 and of girls was 16,121 as compared with the increase of 19,244 and 15,088 respectively in the preceding year.

The table "General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars" at the end of the Report gives the distribution of pupils in various kinds of recognised institutions. It will be seen that the number of pupils in all kinds of institutions has increased during the year. As is usual, the largest increase, that of 38,318, was in Primary schools.

The following table shows the classification by communities of all pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

1	1934–35. Pupils. 2	1934–35. Percentage to total. 3	1933–34. Pupils 4	1933–34. Percentage to total. 5
Hindus.. Advanced ..	341,100	24·7	322,033	24·2
Hindus.. Intermediate ..	558,305	40·4	536,030	40·3
Hindus.. Backward ..	140,820	10·2	138,314	10·4
Total ..	1,040,201	75·3	997,886	74·9
Muhammadans ..	230,554	17·4	235,548	17·7
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	5,743	0·4	5,540	0·4
Indian Christians ..	40,208	2·9	39,341	2·9
Parsis	18,177	1·3	18,266	1·4
All other castes ..	37,384	2·7	35,043	2·7
Grand Total ..	1,381,447	100·0	1,332,524	100

It is gratifying to note that there has been an all round increase in the number of pupils of all communities, except the Parsis and "all other castes". Although the number of Backward class pupils increased by 2,506, their percentage to the total number of pupils of all communities decreased from 10·4 to 10·2, a fact which seems to show that the increase in their case is not proportional to the general increase.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 3,98,09,610 to Rs. 4,10,86,354 and was met from different sources as under :—

	1934–35. Amount.	1934–35. Percentage.	1933–34. Amount.	1933–34. Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds ..	1,76,43,547	43·0	1,76,17,168	44·2
Board Funds	76,48,595	18·6	77,12,328	19·4
Fees	1,02,45,250	24·9	92,23,404	23·2
Other Sources ..	55,48,962	13·5	52,56,620	13·2
Total ..	4,10,86,354	100·0	3,98,09,610	100·0

It will be noticed that whilst expenditure met from Government funds has increased, that met from Board funds has decreased during the year.

There has been a larger income from fees due to the increase in the number of pupils and also from other sources.

The total expenditure of Rs. 4,10,86,354 was made up of the direct expenditure of Rs. 3,60,91,818 and indirect expenditure of Rs. 49,94,536 as compared with Rs. 3,52,25,993 and Rs. 45,83,617 respectively in the preceding year.

The following table compares the distribution of provincial expenditure on various classes of institutions during the last two years:—

	1934–35.		1933–34.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education.	10,44,850	5·9	10,42,316	5·9
Secondary Education ..	22,17,007	12·6	21,32,707	12·1
Primary Education ..	1,10,56,552	62·7	1,09,67,950	62·3
Special Education ..	9,93,693	5·6	10,14,307	5·7
Total (direct) ..	1,53,12,102	86·8	1,51,57,280	86·0
Direction and Inspection ..	12,85,235	7·3	13,21,976	7·5
Buildings	2,16,582	1·2	1,64,347	1·0
Miscellaneous ..	8,29,628	4·7	9,73,565	5·5
Total (indirect) ..	23,31,445	13·2	24,59,888	14·0
Grand Total ..	1,76,43,547	100	1,76,17,168	100

N.B.—In addition to the amount shown above, expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,11,886 was incurred in England, as against Rs. 1,17,161 in 1933–34.

It will be seen that the percentage of Provincial expenditure spent on Secondary and Primary education has increased slightly.

Notable Events. 4. The chief notable events of the year were :—

(1) The starting of the University Department of Chemical Technology ;

(2) The closure of the Deccan College, Poona ;

(3) The opening of B.Sc. classes in the Karnatak College, Dharwar ;

(4) The opening of a new Training College for Secondary teachers at Kolhapur known as the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' Training College ;

(5) The transfer of the Government High School at Hyderabad (Sind) to the Muslim Education Society ;

(6) The closing of the Government Middle School at Surat and the transfer of its building to the Sarvajanik Education Society for opening a Girls' High School ;

(7) The decision of Government to open Third year classes in the Men's Training Institutions from June, 1935;

(8) The shifting of the Government Training School from Bhiwandi to Bordi;

(9) The formation of a Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian education.

General.

5. So far as general progress is concerned it is of course a platitude to say that we have not returned to the progress which is possible in normal circumstances. On the other hand, in spite of all, progress has been continuous and steady. A tour in the Presidency will show that some authorities are carrying out building programmes. The boy scout and girl guide movements are spreading and giving added interest and life to schools in the villages. There is in addition a distinct rise in the quality and technique of the teaching. It must be admitted, however, that the present financial stringency prevents expansion of primary education on a larger scale. Had it not been for this stringency, the increase in the number of institutions as well as pupils would have been far greater than what it is as there is a growing demand for more schools as well as for additional staff for the existing schools.

One important and interesting experiment is being tried. A Training College has been recognised, especially for the training of Kindergarten teachers. This is a branch of education which has been very largely neglected or, at all events, has never received particular attention. I am of opinion that if we could obtain an adequate supply of trained kindergarten women teachers who could be employed not merely in the Infant Departments of girls schools but in the Infant Departments of mixed schools and boys' schools as well, we would make the earlier school life of the child not merely much simpler but also much more attractive and these new qualities would, I feel, go a long way by themselves to reduce the amount of stagnation and wastage which is the characteristic of this stage of education. From such an institution it might be hoped to have teachers with an understanding that the curriculum must fit the child instead of the child being squeezed in to fit the curriculum.

There is an increasing volume of opinion that agricultural bias in Primary schools is becoming better understood and more properly valued. It is a point to be considered whether we should not introduce a bias into some of our training institutions allowing at the same time a suitable alternative course for teachers from urban schools. Teachers emerging from a College with such a training would be a great help in giving an impetus to the movement for making the country child more interested in the country and for giving him enough insight and knowledge to enable him and persuade him to remain there and improve agriculture and life in general in his own village. This would be the first of the several stages of bifurcation which would help to divert unsuitable pupils from entering into Secondary education and which would in combination with other alternative courses at other stages help to reduce the number of unsuitables going to colleges.

The time has come and in many ways is overdue when more attention must be paid to female education. If the simple fact is kept in mind that a child's earliest and most impressionable years are spent with his mother further stressing of this point appears superfluous.

The weak spot in the Primary section of the educational machine is supervision. I am coming to the view that inspection must be taken over again by Government, the existing Local Authority officer remaining until their time is up and being replaced by a suitable number of more highly qualified Government officers. The authorities should still control schools as now but I am of the opinion that it would be much better if the Administrative Officer were a Government officer lent by the Department. He could be kept in places where he was working well with the Local Authority or replaced in places where he was not. The inspecting staff, however, must occupy a position similar to that of judges, i.e. impartial and aloof from local affairs.

The Secondary schools are continuing as before to make the best of things as they are, and in some cases some Secondary schools show great progress and improvement. Although it was not possible for Government to restore the cuts made in the allotments of grants-in-aid the Department has given effect to its declared policy of handing over their Secondary schools to suitable private bodies by transferring the management of the Hyderabad High School to the Muslim Education Society and the Surat Middle School buildings to the Sarvajanik Education Society for opening a Girls' High School and supplying greater accommodation to the Drawing and Design Class.

With a view to progress and improvement one of my Inspectors held a Refresher Course which lasted for about 10 days. The course comprised a series of lectures on various school subjects and lectures on method. There were practical demonstrations and a certain amount of interesting and instructive sight-seeing. The course was a pronounced success not merely by reason of the freshening up which the teachers received but also on account of the meeting and mingling of teachers from widely separated areas. Their meeting permitted interchange of ideas, gave rise to instructive arguments on educational points and also brought about a feeling of friendship and fellowship which is an asset to any profession. In addition, teachers were given the stimulus and the material with which to improve their work and left with higher ideals for themselves and their careers. This Course was followed by another an account of which, however, will fall more properly into the next year's report. The plans for another Course in another Division are complete and in view of the pronounced success of the Courses held so far I contemplate a considerable extension of the practice.

The Matriculation examination with all its repercussions remains a great source of discussion. The Department, along with the University, is considering means by which the evils arising from its double function may be minimised and, if possible, gradually eliminated. It is to be greatly hoped that something tangible will be accomplised in this regard.

It is necessary, in my opinion, to widen the basis of examination and give such a choice that a leaving certificate may be obtained in a sufficient variety of ways to meet a fairly large number of mental types. The University can then select or accept the particular subjects which suit its purposes and the pupils who do not take these will be able to obtain an equally valuable and useful certificate in subjects valuable from an industrial or commercial point of view. This expansion of range means, however, a very great increase in expenditure on the part of schools and some system of grouping or co-operation in covering the range of subjects would seem to be a necessity.

It is gratifying to note that the year was marked by increasing cordiality and co-operation between the University and the Department in the matter of control of Secondary education and attempts are being made by both of them to come to a mutual understanding with a view to putting an end to or minimising the dual control over the higher classes of High Schools which has been referred to in previous reports.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The strength and composition of the various branches of the Educational Service on 31st March, 1935, was as under :—

Service.		Number of posts.
All-India (Indian Educational Service) Service.		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	6	
Collegiate Branch	23	
		29
Bombay Educational Service (Class I).		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, etc.)	11	
Collegiate Branch	14	
		25
Bombay Educational Service (Class II).		
Teaching, Inspecting and General ..	63	
Collegiate Branch	42	
		105
Subordinate Educational Service.		
Inspecting	140	
Teaching	665	
Clerical	362	
Others	86	
		1,253
Miscellaneous and Special appointments outside the regular services.		
Gazetted appointments	27	
Non-gazetted appointments	9	
		36
Grand Total ..		1,448

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools was 32,132 as against 31,687 in the preceding year, of whom the number of teachers in Government schools was 175 as against 169 in the preceding year.

I continued to officiate as Director of Public Instruction throughout the year during the absence on leave of Mr. Beckett preparatory to retirement, while Messrs. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., and D. C. Pavate continued to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction and Assistant Director of Public Instruction respectively.

During the year under report the following officers of the Indian Educational Service retired from Government service :—

(1) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Kadir Sarfraz, I.E.S., Professor of Persian, Deccan College, Poona.

(2) Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, I.E.S., Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona.

(3) Mr. D. D. Kanga, I.E.S., Professor of Chemistry, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

The services of Mr. R. H. Dastur (B. E. S., Class I), Professor of Botany, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, were placed at the disposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for a period of five years.

The permanent members of the All-India (Indian Educational) Service numbered 27 of whom 10 were Europeans and 17 Indians. The personnel of the B. E. S., Class I, is almost entirely Indian. There were 18 permanent B. E. S., Class I, officers during the year under review, all of whom were Indian officers. Six posts are held in abeyance and replaced by contract appointments, of which 4 were filled by Europeans.

The total cost of Direction was Rs. 1,53,639, which was almost exclusively met from Provincial funds. The total cost of Inspection was Rs. 14,83,862 of which Rs. 11,31,620 or 76·3 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. The latter amount includes Rs. 5,11,811 representing the cost of the Government Inspecting staff and Rs. 6,17,809 representing the contribution of Government towards the maintenance of the Inspecting staff under the Local Authorities.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 12,85,235 which represents 7·3 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

Efforts were made to secure a fair representation of all castes in the public service in accordance with the declared policy of Government. In view, however, of the closure of the Government Middle School, Surat, and the transfer of the Government High School, Hyderabad, to private management, there was little scope for the creation of new appointments of a permanent nature.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

7. The number of Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay at the end of the year were 21 and 13 as compared with 22 and 12 respectively at the end of the previous year. The Arts College closed during the year was the Deccan College, Poona, which was one of the two colleges first affiliated to the University in 1860 after it was founded, while the new Professional College opened is the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' Training College, Kolhapur. In addition, the University itself maintains a School of Economics and Sociology, and also a Department of Chemical Technology which was opened during the year.

The following table gives the distribution of Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology and the number of pupils in them :—

	British Districts.		Indian States.		Total.	
	Colleges	Pupils.	Colleges.	Pupils.	Colleges.	Pupils.
Arts and Science ..	18*	11,419	4	2,709	22	14,128
Commerce ..	1	402	....	....	1	402
Teaching ..	1	97	1	73	2	170
Engineering ..	2	377	....	....	2	377
Agriculture ..	1	153	....	....	1	153
Chemical Technology.	1*	17	....	....	1	17
Law ..	4	1,222	1	178	5	1,400
Medicine ..	2	1,089	....	....	2	1,089
Total ..	30*	14,776	6	2,960	36*	17,736

* Including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology.

The total number of students in all affiliated Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology increased from 16,430 to 17,736. The number of students in the affiliated Colleges in British Districts increased by 1,915 to 14,652. Of these, 11,312 were in Arts and Science Colleges and 3,340 in Professional Colleges. There are no separate Colleges for Women affiliated to the Bombay University. The number of women students increased from 1,116 to 1,250, of whom 1,092 were in Arts and Science and 158 in Professional Colleges as compared with 975 and 141 respectively in 1933–34. Chapters IV and V give a more detailed account of the Arts and Professional Colleges in British Districts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

8. The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 15,35,230 as compared with Rs. 12,86,363 in the preceding year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 14,78,429 as compared with Rs. 11,01,162. The total Government grant was Rs. 1,63,067, consisting of the statutory grant of Rs. 1,17,000 and the grant of Rs. 46,067 on account of the Department of Chemical Technology.

Examinations.

9. The following table gives the results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1934–35 :—

Examination.	Number examined.	Number passed.				Percentage of passes.
		I Class.	II Class.	Pass Class.	Total.	
M.A.	160	4	38	61	103	64·37
B.A. (Honours) ..	727	33	257	322	612	84·18
B.A. (Pass)	853	..	..	557	557	65·29
Intermediate Arts ..	2,737	3	162	1,461	1,606	58·64
M.Sc.	57	..	..	38	38	66·66
B.Sc.	545	30	115	218	363	66·60
Intermediate Science ..	1,742	10	179	539	728	41·79
F. Y. Arts	5,674	..	..	4,015	4,015	70·76
Matriculation	19,485	..	..	7,014	7,014	35·9

The percentage of passes at the Matriculation Examination of 1935 was 35·9 as against 47·40 in the preceding year. There is no University Examination at the end of the first year's course in Colleges, students being examined by the Colleges themselves. The percentage of passes, therefore, varies from college to college.

Post-graduate work.

10. The University continues to conduct post-graduate instruction and research through teachers recognised by the University in different centres. As stated in the last year's Report, a Committee of the Syndicate was appointed to thrash out the problem in all its intricacies. During the year this Committee discussed the question of post-graduate teaching or research in different centres at great length and also considered the difficulties experienced by recognised University teachers. The Committee then prepared an outline of a Scheme which was under the consideration of the Syndicate at the end of the year.

The University School of Economics and Sociology.

11. There were 58 students in the School of Economics at the end of the year 1934–35, as compared with 65 at the end of the preceding year. Of these, 14 were engaged in research.

In the School of Sociology there were 49 students as compared with 45 in the preceding year. Of these, 23 were engaged in research.

Thirty-six post-graduate students belonging to different Arts Colleges in the City of Bombay attended lectures in the School. Out of this number, 28 attended lectures in Economics and 8 in Sociology.

The School, it is reported, has been making good progress in the matter of research as can be seen from the fact that 37 students were doing research in different Economic and Sociological subjects.

Three students submitted theses for the M.A. degree and were declared successful. Out of the 14 students, who appeared for the M.A. Examination by papers, 9 were successful, one being placed in the first, 3 in the second, and 5 in the pass class.

The University Department of Chemical Technology.

12. This Department of the University provides technological training and facilities for research for those who have already attained a University standard in Chemistry and Physics and who intend to adopt an industrial career. Two courses have been organised—(1) Textile Chemistry and (2) Chemical Engineering. Students who follow either of these courses successfully and who pass the prescribed examinations and in addition fulfil the specified requirements as to works practice are awarded the Degree of B.Sc. (Tech.). Provision has been made for the admission of 10 students every year to each of the two courses.

After the appointments of the Reader in Chemical Engineering and the Lecturer in fuel technology in July, 1934, the Department opened for the admission of students on the 4th of August, 1934. Ten students were admitted to the course in Textile Chemistry and ten to the course in Chemical Engineering. One of the former and two of the latter retired shortly after admission so that at the end of the year there were 17 students.

As regards the provision for Practical work, the Head of the Department reports—

"Practical work was started in the Fuel Laboratory and Drawing "Office on the opening of the Department. In order to compensate "for practical Instruction pending the opening of the Dyeing "Laboratory, the Practical Dyehouse and the Experimental Work-"shop, arrangements were made whereby textile students obtained "practical training in the Turkey Red Dye Works of Messrs. E. D. "Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and the chemical engineering students work-"shop practice in the Jacob Sassoon Mill. A course in smithy work, "wood-work and fitting was also arranged for the chemical engineering "students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Our thanks "are due to the respective parties from whom this assistance was "received.

"The experimental dyeing and technical chemistry laboratories "were opened after the Christmas vacation and practical instruction "was continued during the first six weeks of the long vacation.

"Apprentices courses varying from 6 to 8 weeks were also arranged "during the long vacation and in this respect we are indebted to the "undermentioned firms for their co-operation :—

The Finlay Mills.
Imperial Chemical Industries.
Madhowji Dharamsi Mills.
Khatau Makanji Mills.
Havero Trading Co.
The Svadeshi Mills.
Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.
The Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s Works, Jamshedpur.
Okha Cement Co.
Swastik Oil Mills.
Parshuram Pottery Works, Morvi.
Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda.

"The machine tools for the workshop were received early in March "and at the end of the month all of the machines with a few isolated "exceptions were in running order.

"A storage tank for the oil fuel was obtained from the Burmah "Shell Co. Ltd. and placed under ground contiguous to the boiler house "and a pipe line laid on to a convenient filling point in the Royal "Institute of Science compound."

The Head of the Department went to England in March, 1935, and visited the works of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Manchester, Messrs. Thos. Broadbent, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bellingham and Stanley, London, in order to obtain specific information regarding certain machines and apparatus supplied by these firms. Incidentally, the methods employed by the Wool Industries Research Association and the Textile Department of Leeds University in equipping their constant temperature and constant humidity rooms were investigated. A visit was also paid to the micro-analytical laboratory of the University of Manchester in view of the proposal to set up a similar Laboratory in Bombay.

During the year an educational tour was arranged for the students which included visits to the Government Security Printing Press and the Government Distillery at Nasik, the Belapur Sugar Works, the Deccan Paper Mills at Hadapsar, the Observatory, Prabhat Cine Studio, the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Engineering College at Poona, the Fruit Preservation Station at Ganeshkhind, the Talegaon Glass Factory, Talegaon, and the Tatta Hydro Power Station at Khopoli.

The University Training Corps.

13. It is reported that out of the Battalion of 637 N. C. Os. and men who went on vacation in March, 1934, approximately only 130 returned and that this from a regimental point of view was very unsatisfactory. The corps enrolled during the year 469 student recruits and officers and numerous recruits

had to be refused admission. The number of those who completed preliminary training was 663, while the total number of "trained" students borne on the strength during the year was 1,109.

The Bombay Detachment formed a Guard of Honour to His Excellency Lord Brabourne on 21st August on the occasion of the convocation of the University of Bombay. The turn-out has been reported to be very good indeed for the amount of training done.

A Guard of Honour was also formed by two Platoons of the Sir Parashurambhau College for the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, on 16th September, 1934, when he visited the College.

The annual camp was held at Pashan and was attended by 653 students and officers. The Syndicate of the Bombay University visited the camp and saw the men at work and the conditions they lived under. The G. O. C. in Chief, Southern Command, also inspected the Battalion in camp. Owing to the very large number of recruits, training as far as Platoon training only was attempted. The Commandant in charge considers that in any case training should not go further than Company training as a real grounding in the elementary stages of military training is essential.

The Commandant reports—

"To sum up, the year's work has been satisfactory taking into "consideration the number of new recruits enrolled. To really "justify the money which is received from Government and the "University authorities the men ought to be in the Corps longer than "they are at present, and some way of overcoming the present "abnormal outgoing after only one year's service will have to be found. "Training suffers, as we have to start at the beginning each year "instead of proceeding to more interesting matters in the second and "ensuing years. If only 60 per cent. of the unit remained in the "Corps for two years the results achieved would be much more "than at present."

The Foreign Universities Information Bureau.

14. The Bureau consists of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other members appointed by the Syndicate to represent the branches of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Commerce, Education, and Technology.

During the year ending 30th June, 1935, the Bureau received 3,192 enquiries regarding various courses of studies abroad as against 3,458 in the preceding fifteen months. Of these, 1,899 were in writing and 1,293 were personal, as against 1,798 and 1,660 respectively in the preceding fifteen months.

The number of documents containing prospectuses, Calendars, regulations, etc., relating to Universities and other Educational Institutions in Great Britain and other foreign countries issued to students intending to proceed to those countries was 2,551 as against 2,991 during the previous fifteen months.

15. During the year the Senate met three times. Among the important decisions of the Senate may be mentioned the following :—

General.

(*a*) institution of the Ph.D. and M.Ed. degrees ;

(*b*) appointment of a Committee to prepare a definite programme of University expansion and extension for the next ten years, with due regard to the existing resources and obligations of the University and to suggest ways and means for such expansion ;

(*c*) appointment of a Committee to review the basis and working of the Bombay University Act in the light of experience of the last six years ;

(*d*) introduction of the new Matriculation scheme with effect from the examination to be held in 1937 ;

(*e*) introduction of the scheme of the Bifurcation of Studies in Arts and Science with effect from June, 1937, so that the first year examination under the scheme will be held for the first time in 1938.

The Syndicate met 12 times during the year. The following are some of the important decisions of the Syndicate :—

(1) The Standing Committee on Inspection of Schools was reconstituted. The Committee now consists of six Fellows of whom four are Professors and two school teachers or persons closely connected with Secondary education.

(2) The question of changing the main examination season from April to November was considered and it was decided to call for opinions of the Heads of Schools and Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) A Committee was appointed to consider the question of revising the statutes relating to the inspection and recognition of schools by the University. The labours of this Committee are not yet over.

(4) The Syndicate appointed a Standing Committee known as "The Students Welfare Committee" to advise the Syndicate on the medical examination, physical training, hygiene, Dietetics, and hostels of students. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to frame a scheme of physical training, which would be suitable to all the colleges and ensure the minimum amount of physical training necessary in the interest of health and welfare of students and to make recommendation regarding the proposed scheme of scholarships for physical training. As a result of the suggestion of the Students Welfare Committee it was decided that the classification of students into (A), (B), and (C) classes on the basis of medical inspection should be done by one doctor in Bombay so that it could be done according to a uniform standard.

During the year certain conventions relating to the selection of examiners were adopted by the Academic Council and given effect to in connection with the examinations held in the first half of the year 1935. These conventions fall into two groups, i.e. general conventions applicable to all examinations generally and those dealing with the examinations in the different Faculties. The conventions provide for the appointment of paper setters at most of the higher examinations, as distinct from the body of examiners.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

16. With the closure of the Deccan College, Poona, at the end of the academic year 1933–34, the number of Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to the University decreased by 1 to 21. As stated in the previous year's Report, with the closure of this College one of the oldest educational institutions in this Presidency has gone out of existence. The reasons underlying the decision of Government to close the College have been given in the following extract from the Press Note issued by Government in February, 1933, in connection with the recommendations made by the Reorganization Committee regarding the Government Arts Colleges :—

"Government have considered the possibility of making their Arts "Colleges completely self-supporting by increasing the fees, but have "come to the same conclusion as the Committee that in most cases "this is impracticable. They are also satisfied that the enhancement "of the fees at the Deccan College to the extent proposed by the "Committee is out of the question. At the same time Government "feel that it is essential to reduce their direct expenditure on higher "education in some way. They have come to the conclusion that "in view of the comparatively small number of students and the high "cost of maintenance, the closure of the Deccan College is less open "to objection than that of any other Arts College. They have "therefore decided to close it at the end of the academic year "1933–34."

Of the 21 Arts Colleges, 17 are in British Districts and 4 in Indian States. Of the former, 5 are maintained by Government, 9 are aided, and 3 unaided.

Details such as attendance, expenditure, cost per pupil, etc., about each of these Colleges are given in the supplement to this Report.

During the year Government sanctioned the extension of the affiliation of the M. T. B. College, Surat, by the addition of the Honours Course in Persian and Pass and Honours Courses in Urdu to the courses of study for the B.A. degree in respect of which the College was already affiliated. Similarly, Government sanctioned permanently the affiliation of the Willingdon College, Sangli, for the teaching of the Honours course in Kannada for the B.A. Examination and of the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, for the teaching of Ardha Magadhi Pass course for the B.A. degree, with effect from June, 1934.

The Karnatak College, Dharwar, was also affiliated for a period of five years from June, 1934, for the B.Sc. Examination in Chemistry (Principal and subsidiary), Physics (subsidiary), Zoology (Principal and subsidiary), Botany (subsidiary), and Mathematics (Principal and subsidiary). The opening of the B.Sc. classes in this College necessitated certain additions and alterations to the College buildings and the

provision of electric installation in the Science laboratories at a total cost of about Rs. 14,000. It also involved Government in an additional average annual expenditure of some Rs. 16,000 recurring in addition to Rs. 42,000 non-recurring. The opening of these classes however satisfied the long felt need of the Karnatak students as it enabled them to complete the Science course up to the B.Sc. Degree in Dharwar without undergoing the expenditure of going to Poona or Bombay Colleges.

Number of Students.

17. The number of students in all Arts and Science Colleges in British Districts (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology an account of which has been given in Chapter III), increased by 903 to 11,312. Of these 1,082 were women students as compared with 965 in 1933-34. The number of students in Government Colleges increased from 2,490 to 2,684, and that in non-Government Colleges from 7,919 to 8,628. The increase was shared by all the Colleges except the Wilson College, Bombay, which had 907 students as against 930 in the preceding year and the Chellasing Sitaldas Upper Sind College, Shikarpur, which had only 80 students as against 88 last year. Of the 80 students in this College, as many as 64 came from the Sukkur District.

The following table gives the distribution of students by communities :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease during the year.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ..	42	35	—7
Indian Christians	521	572	+51
Hindus .. Advanced	6,779	7,307	+528
Hindus .. Intermediate	859	934	+75
Hindus .. Backward	81	92	+11
Muhammadans	619	683	+64
Parsis	1,010	1,080	+70
Others	498	609	+111
Total ..	10,409	11,312	+903

All communities continue to share the increase except the Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Expenditure.

18. The total expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in British Districts, excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, increased during the year from Rs. 23,01,134 to Rs. 24,05,787. It was met from the following sources :—

——	Amount.	Percentage in 1934–35.	Percentage in 1933–34.
	Rs.		
Provincial Revenues	4,18,921	17·4	20·8
District Local Board and Municipal Funds	3,750	0·2	0·2
Fees	16,64,026	69·2	63·5
Other Sources	3,19,090	13·2	15·5
Total ..	24,05,787	100·0	100·0

The total expenditure on Government Arts Colleges decreased from Rs. 6,45,082 to Rs. 6,07,609 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 2,54,847 to Rs. 1,86,026. This decrease is mainly due to the closure of the Deccan College. In the case of non-Government Arts Colleges the total expenditure increased from Rs. 14,76,823 to Rs. 16,11,479, while the Government contribution remained the same, viz. Rs. 1,68,800, as in the previous year. The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government Arts College fell from Rs. 297 to Rs. 254 and the cost to Government per student from Rs. 117 to Rs. 78. In aided Arts Colleges the average annual cost per student increased from Rs. 187 to Rs. 191 but the cost to Government fell from Rs. 24 to Rs. 22.

Grants-in-aid of Colleges.

19. The grants-in-aid of non-Government Arts and Science Colleges were fixed for the triennium 1933–36. The total recurring grant paid by Government to 9 Arts and Science Colleges under private management amounted to Rs. 1,68,800 as this was the amount distributed in the preceding year. Owing to financial stringency it was not possible to restore the cut and to increase this allotment to the original figure of Rs. 1,87,000.

One of the conditions on which Government grant-in-aid is given is that each College in receipt of a grant-in-aid should charge with effect from the academic year 1934–35 the minimum rate of fees laid down by Government, viz. Rs. 70 per term per student in Bombay and Karachi and Rs. 60 per term per student in the mofussil. As a result of this the Fergusson, the Sir Parashurambhau, the Willingdon, the M. T. B. and the Lingraj Colleges increased their fees from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per

term with effect from June, 1934. As required by Government, the additional income derived by these Colleges from this increase in fees was utilised in improving the Colleges.,

During the year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 236 was paid to the Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College at Shikarpur for equipment.

20. The results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations held at the end of the year 1934-35 are given in the following table :—

Examinations.

Name of College.	Total number examined.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total passed.	Percentage to total passes.
B.A.						
Elphinstone	105	6	18	60	84	80·00
Wilson	113	7	20	58	94	83·18
St. Xavier's	183	5	43	100	148	80·87
Gujarat	117	..	19	66	85	72·65
Rajaram	103	..	14	59	73	70·87
Baroda	84	2	17	40	59	70·23
Fergusson	113	2	21	64	87	76·99
Samaldas	60	1	11	40	52	86·66
D. J. Sind	90	..	8	63	71	78·88
Bahauddin	21	1	2	12	15	71·43
Sir Parashurambhau ..	104	2	19	59	80	76·92
Karnatak	94	1	15	49	65	69·14
M. T. B., Surat ..	45	..	6	25	31	68·88
Willingdon	44	..	3	32	35	79·54
D. G. National	32	..	6	20	26	81·25
H. P. T., Nasik	37	1	5	20	26	70·27
Ismail	22	1	5	10	16	72·72
Nowrosji Wadia	81	2	9	49	60	74·07
		Average	for the U	niversity	..	73·92
B.Sc.						
Wilson	37	4	10	18	32	86·49
St. Xavier's	56	3	23	22	48	85·71
Gujarat	32	1	7	16	24	75·00
Baroda	56	4	12	27	43	76·78
Fergusson	91	3	19	43	65	71·43
D. J. Sind	50	1	10	20	31	62·00
Royal Institute of Science ..	56	12	25	13	50	89·28
Sir Parashurambhau ..	39	..	4	20	24	61·54
Rajaram	7	1	2	2	5	71·42
Grant Medical	1	..	1	..	1	100·00
Seth G. S. Medical ..	2	..	1	1	2	100·00
		Average	for the U	niversity	..	66·60

21. Tutorial work continues to receive attention in all Colleges as far as circumstances permit. The Principal, Gujarat, College, reports—

Tutorial work.

"The tutorial system in this College is not a mere makeshift but is "real in spite of the paucity of staff to deal with these tutorials. Even "with the numbers restricted within certain limits the Tutorial System "has its own undoubted advantages and will continue in this College. "With our present numbers the Tutorial System does minimise the "inconvenience due to lectures to big classes."

The Principal, Karnatak College, on the other hand observes—

"The large classes and the comparatively small number of members "of the staff prevent the adoption of the complete tutorial system. "Honours students and Science students, however, are in close "personal contact with their Professors, who assist them in their "difficulties, choice of reading, etc."

The Principal, Ismail College, reports—

"The award of Fellowships has helped to improve the tutorial "work in the F. Y. A. and Intermediate classes but due to large "numbers, the system can hardly be called satisfactory. The members "of the staff continue to be in close contact with the B.A. Honours "students and students have ample opportunities for discussing their "problems and difficulties with their Professors."

22. All Colleges have hostels for students attached to them. The number of students from Arts and Science Colleges residing in College hostels was 1,991 as compared with 2,020 in 1933–34. The hostel accommodation in the M. T. B. College, Surat, was increased by the completion of a block of 68 rooms, and in spite of this addition, the College had to hire during the year one Bungalow outside to accommodate 18 students. The Sarvajanik Education Society have therefore decided to complete the quadrangular hostel by building 21 additional rooms for 30 students and thus the College will have 225 rooms accommodating 252 students in the hostels inside the College compound.

Hostels.

The hostel building called the "Brabourne Hostel", containing 42 rooms for 84 students at the Lingraj College, Belgaum, was completed during the year.

The Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, completed the proceedings in connection with the acquisition of a site for the College. The College authorities hope to have the new building including a block of hostels completed by June, 1936.

Discipline.

23. The year has been one of steady work and progress, and no distracting influences have been at work to divert students from their studies.

Notable events.

24. The year under report marked the completion of 50 years of existence for the Fergusson College, Poona, and the Deccan Education Society which conducts it. The Golden Jubilee of the College was celebrated on the 4th of January, 1935, when the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri gave an address.

Royal Institute of Science.

25. At the end of the year the number of students in the Royal Institute of Science was 270 including 24 women as compared with 291 in the preceding year. They were distributed among the different classes as under :—

Intermediate Science	80
Junior B.Sc.	56
Senior B.Sc.	63
M.Sc.	62
D.Sc.	9
Total ..	270

The number of post-graduate students decreased from 91 to 71. It will be seen from this that the decrease in the total number of students is chiefly due to this fall in the number of post-graduate students.

Research work continued to be carried out both by post-graduate students and by all members of the staff so far as funds permitted. The Principal states that research work is hampered on account of the limited funds placed at his disposal. During the year ending 31st March, 1935, 47 papers were published : 13 in Physics, 22 in Organic and Industrial Chemistry, 4 in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, 5 in Botany, and 3 in Zoology. The 20 students who obtained the M.Sc. degree during the year were distributed as under :—

Subject.	
Mathematics (Group B)	2
Physics	4
Chemistry	6
Botany	4
Zoology	4

During 1933 distinction in M.Sc. was abolished in the University.

The total expenditure on the Institute increased by Rs. 7,470 to Rs. 1,86,699 and was met from different sources as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	64,095
Fees	42,295
Endowments	78,517
Subscriptions and Other sources ..	1,792
Total ..	1,86,699

Government's contribution increased by Rs. 8,634 to Rs. 64,095. This increase was due to certain non-recurring grants having been placed at the disposal of the Principal from Provincial funds. The average annual cost per student consequently increased from Rs. 606 to Rs. 667 and the cost to Government from Rs. 187 to Rs. 229.

A special Wireless Telegraphy class for teachers was held in the Institute in February, 1935. It was attended by 4 students.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

26. This chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. Other Professional institutions, such as Industrial and Technical schools and Engineering and Commercial classes, etc., are dealt with in Chapter IX.

Engineering.

27. There are two Colleges of Engineering, viz. the College of Engineering, Poona, which is maintained by Government and the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College at Karachi which is an aided institution. The number of students in the College of Engineering, Poona, increased from 195 to 218. Of the 218 students, 105 were Advanced Hindus, 54 Intermediate Hindus, 1 Backward Hindu, 14 Muhammadans, 27 Parsis, 14 Indian Christians, and 3 others.

The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 2,08,339, of which Rs. 1,46,081 or 70·1 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds. The average cost per student was Rs. 956 and the cost to Government was Rs. 670 against Rs. 1,054 and Rs. 791 respectively in the preceding year. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,700 was spent on further equipment to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory. During the year the College continued to charge the enhanced rates of fees for new entrants sanctioned with effect from June, 1933, viz. Rs. 150 per term for students of this Presidency and Rs. 200 per term for students from Indian States and other Provinces.

The rules for the B.E. Electrical degree examination were so revised that it was made possible for those who had taken the degree in the B.E. Mechanical to take the degree in the B.E. Electrical with exemptions in subjects which are common to both degrees.

Five Mechanical graduates who had graduated under the old rules appeared for and passed the B.E. Electrical degree examination this year.

This year, also, the first batch of students of the B.E. Electrical course introduced in the year 1932–33 appeared for the Degree Examination.

The College sent up in March, 1935, 42 students for the B.E. (Civil), 8 for the B.E. (Mechanical) and 11 for the B.E. (Electrical). Of these, 33, 4, and 8 respectively passed, two standing in First class, 42 in Second class, and one in Pass class.

Many of the students from all branches exhibited their work at the Poona Industrial Exhibition and obtained First class prizes. The College representing the Electrical Laboratory and the Workshop exhibited a model showing the method of girder erection.

A number of places of scientific and engineering interest were as usual visited on the annual instructional tours. The Principal reports—

"As in the past, the Engineering tour of the B.E. Civils to Hyderabad "in the Deccan and to Nagpur was a combined tour for the study "of Geology and Civil Engineering works. For the former they visited

"the crystalline complex rocks at Hyderabad and Nizamsagar, and "the underground works in the coal mine at Ballarshaha, and saw "most interesting geological formations and the Deccan Trap at "Nagpur.

"On the Civil Engineering side they saw the Osmania University "works, the Hyderabad Drainage Scheme and Water Works, etc., "and concreting of roads. They inspected the Nizamsagar Dam and "saw the works on the main line and the Distributaries.

"All works of importance in and around Poona were visited as "usual, and later several works in Bombay; the construction of the "Narbudda Bridge at Broach and a suspension bridge and other "works at Baroda.

"The B.E. Mechanicals and the B.E. Electricals visited important "places of their respective engineering interests in and around Poona, "as usual, and several Workshops both of the Railways, and the "Bombay Tramway Company, and other private companies and mills.

"The Mechanicals also visited the Government Mint, the Training "Ship 'Dufferin', and the Royal Indian Navy Dockyards, "Bombay.

"The Electricals visited some mills at Nagpur and the Tata's Iron "and Steel Works and certain other companies' works at Jamshedpur.

"The S.E. Mechanical and Electrical class tours were more or less "the same as that of the B.E. Electrical class.

"The S.E. Civils visited the Katraj Ghaut, the Ghaut Railway lines "and the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, etc., near Poona. In Bombay "they visited some Docks and Reinforced Concrete works of various "types. They also saw the Narbudda Bridge under construction "at Broach, a suspension bridge and other construction works at "Baroda, and the battery of syphons on the spillway of the Yeshwant "Sagar works, etc., at Indore.

"The F.E. class visited the Cement Factory and the Limestone "quarries at Shahabad where they saw Pneumatic drills and steam "shovels at work."

The number of students in the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, decreased from 165 to 159. Of these, 107 were Advanced Hindus, one Intermediate Hindu, 19 Muhammadans, 19 Parsis, 8 Indian Christians, and 5 others.

The College was granted provisional affiliation by the University for the Degree courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. A Drawing Hall for students of Mechanical Engineering and a couple of class-rooms have been constructed on the top of the existing workshop. In addition, more than Rs. 10,000 were spent on equipping the electrical laboratory and machine shop.

The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 99,103 against Rs. 97,920 in the preceding year. Government paid a grant of Rs. 31,700. The

average annual cost per student was Rs. 665 and the cost to Government Rs. 213 against Rs. 685 and Rs. 217 respectively in the preceding year.

As regards the financial position of the College the Principal reports—

"There is no improvement in the financial position of the College. "With the new commitments and undertakings for Mechanical and "Electrical Engineering in hand, expenditure is steadily increasing "whereas there is no possible source of revenue which remains to be "tapped. Public bodies like Municipalities and Local Boards have "their own difficulties and it is not possible to expect any substantial "help from that quarter. Karachi Municipality had proposed to stop "their grant outright during the year under report. On an earnest "appeal to reconsider the matter they contributed Rs. 3,000. "Karachi Port Trust which once contributed Rs. 4,000 could not "afford to give anything this year."

The College sent up 57 students for the B.E. (Civil) Examination, of whom 34 passed, 23 standing in Second class.

Technology.

28. An account of the University Department of Chemical Technology is given in Chapter III.

Commerce.

29. The Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, continues to be the only institution of its kind imparting higher commercial education. The number of students in it increased from 390 to 402. Of these, 229 were Advanced Hindus, 25 Intermediate Hindus, 2 Backward Hindus, 16 Muhammadans, 67 Parsis, 14 Christians, and 49 others. The demand for admission into the College continues unabated.

The expenditure of the College decreased from Rs. 70,627 to Rs. 69,528 which was more than covered by fees and income from endowments. The cost per student was Rs. 173. The College indeed shewed a profit of over Rs. 20,000 to Government during the year. The institution used to receive annual contributions from commercial associations in Bombay City, but this source of revenue has now completely dried up. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce which used to contribute Rs. 1,500 per annum and which contributed Rs. 750 in 1932–33 has discontinued its contributions. The Bombay Millowners' Association which formerly made an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 and which contributed only Rs. 500 in 1932–33 and 1933–34, did not give any contribution in 1934–35.

The College sent up 146 students for the B.Com. Examination in March, 1935, of whom 40 passed, one being placed in the first class. Of the two students who appeared for the M.Com. Examination, Part II, one was declared successful.

No changes were made in the methods of instruction which were described in paragraph 29 of the last Annual Report. The Current Topics Class, which was a new feature introduced last year, proved very successful and has been continued.

As usual several visits of observation were arranged during the year. Among the places visited by the students were His Majesty's Mint, the Cotton Exchange, the Stock Exchange, the Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, the Bombay Silk Mills, Colaba, and the Swastik Oil Mills.

The following series of special evening lectures were delivered during the year by members of the staff :—

"Recent Changes in World's Cotton Industry" by Mr. M. J. Antia.

"The Money Market and the Reserve Bank of India" by Mr. S. G. Beri.

The lectures were well attended. In addition to the above lectures, lectures were arranged by the students' associations of the College on some important subjects. Some of these were as follows :—

"Journalism" by Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly".

"The League of Nations" by Mr. M. V. Venkataswaran.

"How to read the Commercial Page of a Newspaper" by Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Managing Editor of "Indian Finance".

"A General Survey of Yugoslavian History, Trade, and literature" by Countess Vera Crassi.

"The Reserve Bank of India in relation to Agricultural Credit" by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Celebrations were held in connection with the "Coming of Age" of the College, which in the year under report completed 21 years of its existence. Among the several functions arranged, the most important was the ninth annual College Day Gathering held on 10th January, 1935, which was graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne. In the course of his Presidential Address His Excellency said—

"The provision of a sound business and commercial education, "the recipients of which are readily absorbed into some of the most "important professions, is surely one of the greatest requirements of "India at the present time. These results conduce not only to a "greater efficiency in those professions but also to the relief of "unemployment among the middle classes. No one will deny that "these matters are of the highest importance to the public at the "present time."

In connection with the employment of Commerce graduates, the Principal reports—

"Since the establishment of the College in October, 1913, and the "institution of the B.Com. Degree in 1912 by the University of "Bombay, some 800 students have graduated from the College. "Among these 800 Commerce graduates there are many who belong

"to other provinces and states and who have succeeded in rising to "high positions in their own provinces. The rest who belong to this "Presidency are to be found in a variety of occupations: a few are "employed in Government offices, some are in the Income Tax Office, "while most of the others are employed in banks, insurance "companies, and other business houses. Of those B.Coms. "who have joined the Imperial Bank of India six have attained the "status of Agents of the Bank at upcountry centres. Two past "students have become managers of cotton mills. Several past "students have qualified themselves as Incorporated Accountants "and are now practising as accountants and auditors in Bombay "and other provinces. One past student has recently returned from "England as a Chartered Accountant and has been taken up by "a leading firm of Chartered Accountants in Bombay.

"Although the great majority of our past students have been "content with obtaining responsible positions in banks, insurance "companies, and other commercial concerns, not a few have shown "commendable enterprise and adopted an independent business career "for themselves. A notable instance is that of Mr. Morarji Vaidya "who has recently started a silk mill in Bombay.

"I am glad to refer here to a rare academic distinction achieved "by another past student. Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, who passed the "B.Com. Examination in 1928 with Actuarial Science as his "optional subject and who was later appointed as Assistant Actuary "to the Government of India has recently succeeded in passing the "Final Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London. He is "thus the first student of the College and the second Indian to obtain "the distinction of becoming a Fellow of the Institute."

Agriculture.

30. The Agricultural College, Poona, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. It has 153 students on its rolls as against 142 in the preceding year studying for the B.Ag. Examination of the University.

The new curriculum for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) was introduced during the year. The Principal reports—

"The main feature of this change is the abolition of the optional "subjects, as it was generally agreed that specialisation was being "taken up at a rather early stage in the agricultural course. The "time thus saved has been utilised to strengthen the teaching of the "fundamental subjects, and also a few additional subjects such as "bacteriology, zoology and plant physiology have been introduced. "The new course will be in full operation in the year 1936–1937."

Of the 56 students who appeared for the B.Ag. Examination, 42 or 75 per cent. passed. Two students obtained the degree of M.Ag.

The expenditure of the College was Rs. 1,47,030 of which Rs. 1,18,709 was met from Provincial funds. The total cost per student was Rs. 955 and the cost to Government Rs. 770.

In regard to the employment of agricultural graduates the Principal reports—

"The Poona Agricultural Graduates' Employment Bureau has "been established with the Principal of the College as *ex-officio* "President. The object of this Bureau is to help agricultural graduates "in finding suitable employment by bringing them into closer contact "with employing agencies. Until June, 1935, 75 graduates have "registered themselves as members of the Bureau."

Medicine.

31. There are two medical Colleges in this Presidency. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is a Government institution, is under the control of the Medical Department. It had 690 students (including 98 women) on its rolls as against 607 (including 79 women) in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 2,85,922 of which Rs. 99,178 was borne by Government. The total cost per student was Rs. 414 and the cost to Government Rs. 144.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, which is maintained by the Bombay Municipality, had 399 students on its rolls as against 374 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 2,26,269. The cost per student was Rs. 636 as against 682 in the previous year.

Law.

32. There are five Law Colleges affiliated to the University. Four of them are in British Districts of the Presidency and one is in Kolhapur. The number of students reading Law in the four Law Colleges in British territory in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi was 1,222 as compared with 1,255 in the preceding year.

The number in the Government Law College, Bombay, fell from 599 to 579. This number includes 10 students for the LL.M. course. The College had 6 women students in the 2nd LL.B. class and none in the 1st LL.B.

A sum of Rs. 3,345 was spent in purchasing Law books and Law magazines. The Law Library continued to be freely used by the students of the College as well as by outside subscribers.

The preparation of the Author and Title Catalogues of books in the Library was taken in hand.

As the College was to complete its eightieth year on the 5th of June, 1935, a special number of the College magazine was published in March, 1935, containing the History of the College from the earliest times.

The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 55,406 as against Rs. 55,338 in the preceding year. The whole of the expenditure was met from fees.

Statistical details of other Law Colleges are given in the Supplement to this Report.

The Law College, Poona, commenced the work of constructing the College buildings during the year.

Secondary Training Colleges.

33. With the opening of the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers, Training College at Kolhapur during the year, there are now two Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the University.

The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which is a Government Institution, had on its rolls 97 students on 31st March, 1935. Of these, 79 were men and 18 women. The Principal reports that during the past 3 years there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications from women teachers. Of the 100 students admitted at the beginning of the year, 3 were deputed from Government Secondary schools, 74 from non-Government schools. 6 from schools in Indian States, and 17 were fresh graduates.

The expenditure on the College was Rs. 70,845 as compared with Rs. 60,721 in the preceding year. The total cost per student and the cost to Government was Rs. 723 and Rs. 686 respectively as against Rs. 601 and Rs. 559 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the results of the B.T. Examination :—

	Appeared.		Passed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Parts I and II	68	14	50	12
Part I only	7	4	7	4
Part II only	..	..	..	..

The Principal reports—

"These results may seem somewhat flattering, especially when it is "borne in mind that the general opinion of the members of the staff "was that last year's batch of students was the weakest we had had "for a considerable time. The B.T. Examiners, however, did not agree "with this verdict and the University results show a higher percentage "of passes than we have had for years past. Judging from personal "acquaintance with the students and a close observation of their "work throughout the year, it is difficult to resist the conclusion "that the Examiners erred on the side of leniency."

In regard to the training of Secondary teachers the Principal observes—

"Although another Training College affiliated to the University "has sprung into being, the number of applications for admission goes

"on increasing. But, in spite of the care that is taken by the College "authorities and the Inspectors in the selection of candidates, the "fact remains that many succeed in getting admission who have little "aptitude for teaching. It is a melancholy reflection that the "material we get is disappointing and many of the teachers who come "to us for training are terribly ignorant even within the limits of the "subjects they claim to be able to teach. It is not surprising that "most of them show some improvement, but is surprising that so "many of them succeed in satisfying the Examiners at the final test. "In this connection it may be pointed out that the number of candi- "dates who secure I or II class Hons., has, in recent years, shown a "tendency to decline, while the number who manage to secure a bare "pass has tended to increase. For the improvement of Secondary "teaching in the Presidency two things seem necessary—a better "method of selection for admission to Training Colleges and raising of "standards at the B.T. Examination."

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

34. The term "Secondary Schools" is applied in this Presidency to those schools in which English is taught, whereas in other Provinces the figures for Secondary Education include pupils in Vernacular Middle schools. This Chapter deals with Anglo-Vernacular schools for Boys and English-teaching schools. An account of Anglo-Vernacular schools for Girls is given in Chapter XII and of European schools in Chapter XIII. Combined statistics for all Secondary schools are, however, given in the tables at the end of the Report.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys.

35. The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools increased by 39 to 610 and that of pupils by 7,773 or by 7·7 per cent. to 108,732. The following table shows the distribution of these schools and the number of pupils in them by Divisions:—

Division.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.			Percentage Increase during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	
Bombay Division ..	70	78	148	25,895	6,811	32,706	7·0
Central Division ..	45	65	110	18,524	3,515	22,039	4·5
Northern Division ..	50	97	147	19,057	5,001	24,058	7·7
Southern Division ..	30	32	62	8,677	1,622	10,299	1·6
Sind ..	36	107	143	12,573	6,157	18,730	16·0
Total ..	231	379	610	84,726	24,006	108,732	7·7

Of the 108,732 pupils in Anglo-Vernacular schools for Boys, 49,624 or 45·6 per cent. were in the high stage, and 59,108 or 54·4 per cent. in the middle stage of instruction. At the Matriculation Examination of 1935, there were 14,961 candidates from British Districts in the Presidency of whom 5,611 or 37·5 per cent. passed.

The following table shows the distribution of schools by Management:—

	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.			Percentage Increase or Decrease during the year.
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Total.	
Government ..	24	3	27	8,195	336	8,531	—6·0
District Local Board	2	164	166	395	4,646	5,041	+7·2
Municipal ..	24	45	69	6,890	4,245	11,135	+5·8
Aided ..	158	112	270	58,183	11,411	69,594	+6·2
Unaided ..	23	55	78	11,063	3,368	14,431	+20·7
Total ..	231	379	610	84,726	24,006	108,732	+7·7

The figures indicate an all-round increase in the number of pupils attending Secondary schools in all cases, except in the case of

Government schools where there is a decrease of 6 per cent. during the year under review. This is due to the stricter enforcement of the rule regarding the number of pupils to be admitted in each class prescribed by Government. The steady increase in the total number of pupils is attributable to the general desire of all classes to give a modicum of English education to their children.

The following table gives the classification by communities of the pupils attending Anglo-Vernacular schools for Boys :—

—		1933–34.	1934–35.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Hindus ..	Advanced	54,602	59,383	+8·6
	Intermediate	20,246	22,095	+9·1
	Backward	2,490	2,644	+6·2
	Total ..	77,398	84,122	+8·0
Muhammadans		11,889	12,038	+0·3
Parsis		4,003	4,592	—0·2
Others		7,069	7,380	+4·4
Grand Total ..		100,959	108,732	+7·7

It will be seen that there is a steady rise in the number of pupils attending Secondary schools and that the increase in numbers is shared by all communities except the Parsis in whose case there is a slight decrease. The rate of increase is most satisfactory in the case of the Intermediate Hindus and the Muhammadans. The increase in the number of pupils belonging to the Backward Hindus is also striking.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular schools for Boys increased by Rs. 4,10,681 or 6·9 per cent. to Rs. 63,59,398. It was met from the following sources :—

	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Provincial Funds ..	14,29,112	22·5
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	2,75,551	4·3
Fees	37,26,309	58·6
Other Sources ..	9,28,426	14·6
Total ..	63,59,398	100

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 9,83,047 or 15·5 per cent. was incurred on Government schools, while Rs. 53,76,351 or 84·5 per cent. on non-Government Anglo-Vernacular schools. Of the expenditure on

Government schools, Rs. 6,32,410 or 35 per cent. was met from fees. The following table gives separate figures of the expenditure on High and Middle schools by Management and of the sources from which it was met:—

		Expenditure from				
		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	District Local Boards and Municipal Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ..	High Schools ..	0,11,223	3,35,698	....	6,236	9,53,157
	Middle Schools.	21,187	8,637	....	66	29,890
Total (A) ..		6,32,410	3,44,335	....	6,302	9,83,047
District Local Board and Municipal	High Schools ..	73,300	2,13,578	1,10,634	5,632	4,03,134
	Middle Schools.	33,412	1,58,740	1,09,422	7,086	3,08,659
Aided ..	High Schools ..	6,13,891	20,80,252	30,034	5,50,245	32,87,022
	Middle Schools.	70,000	2,85,320	18,061	1,01,030	4,81,329
Unaided ..	High Schools ..	....	5,81,067	....	1,01,833	7,76,800
	Middle Schools.	....	59,108	....	60,289	1,19,397
Total ..	High Schools ..	6,87,281	28,78,707	1,47,168	7,53,710	44,66,056
	Middle Schools.	1,03,421	5,03,177	1,28,383	1,08,414	9,09,395
Total (B) ..		7,90,702	33,81,074	2,75,551	9,22,124	53,75,351
Grand Total (A and B) ..		14,29,112	37,25,309	2,75,551	9,28,426	63,59,398

The total average annual cost per pupil in an Anglo-Vernacular school for Boys decreased from Rs. 58·53 to Rs. 58·29, and the average cost to Government from Rs. 13·39 to Rs. 13·1. The slight decrease is due partly to economic reasons and partly to the rise of over 7 per cent. in the number of pupils attending these schools. The following table compares the averages for the last two years:—

	1933–34.		1934–35.	
	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	108·86	64·10	116·86	75·18
Board	43·48	6·98	43·66	6·55
Aided	53·95	10·20	53·90	0·87
Unaided	65·39	....	61·01	....
Total ..	58·53	13·39	58·29	13·1

Government Secondary Schools.

37. There are 27 Anglo-Vernacular schools directly maintained by Government of which 24 are High schools and 3 are Middle schools. The High schools are of long standing and are intended to be model institutions. The Middle schools at Nasik and Sholapur have been started in recent years in order to provide education to Muhammadan pupils through the medium of Urdu. There is usually a rush for admission into most of the Government High schools owing to the standard maintained by them in regard to staff, building, equipment, and discipline. In order that pupils of all communities should benefit from these schools, Government have reserved certain percentages of places for Backward and Intermediate Hindus and for Muhammadans. Pupils are generally admitted into them on the results of a Test Examination held for the purpose at the beginning of the first term. In regard to the staffing of these schools, it has always been the policy of the Department to recruit men of ability and good academic attainments and nobody is confirmed as a teacher in a Secondary school unless he has had the B.T. degree. With a view to securing a fair representation of members of all communities, preference is given, while making appointments, to Hons. graduates belonging to the Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities and the Muhammadans.

The percentage of attendance to enrolment during the year was extremely high, namely 91·2. In all the High Schools the work of the year was satisfactory. They obtained good results on the whole at the Public Examinations and endeavoured to maintain a high standard of efficiency. Boys are encouraged to take part in organised games including Cricket, Foot-ball, Hockey and several Indian games. By participating in such activities as the Co-operative Society, Scouting, the Debating Society, Inter-School and Inter-Class matches in games, excursions to places of interest, boys develop *esprit de corps* and have their first lessons in civic life.

In 1933 Government accepted the general principle that Government Secondary schools might be transferred to private agency as soon as they were satisfied that a body whose constitution and financial resources, assisted by such grant-in-aid as may be admissible, were such as to ensure that the transferred school would be maintained in a state of efficiency and which was acceptable to the public in general was available to take over the responsibility. In pursuance of this policy Government, during the year under review, transferred the Government High School, Hyderabad, to the Muslim Education Society on certain conditions. During the year Government also closed their Middle School at Surat, and its buildings, furniture, dead-stock, library, apparatus and other equipment were transferred to the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, for use as a High School for Girls, on a five years' contract in the first instance.

38. In addition to Government schools, there were 207 High Schools and 376 Middle schools recognised by the Department. Only those schools which fulfil the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code to the satisfaction of the Educational Inspector are recognised by the Department.

Recognised and Aided schools.

The maximum grant admissible to a registered school is one-third of its admitted expenditure or one-half of its local assets, whichever is less, provided that the school is carrying on good work and satisfies the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Owing to financial stringency, however, the position as regards grant-in-aid is far from satisfactory and needs to be righted as soon as possible. If non-Government schools are to come into line with Government schools in the matter of staff, buildings and equipment, they need adequate funds and, excepting the very few richly endowed schools, most of them are in urgent need of recurring grants-in-aid from the Department. The claims of new schools, which have not yet been taken on the list of registered schools, are also pressing. The Department is anxious to provide relief to these schools to put them on their feet. In recent years, however, the position has worsened and the normal allotment for grants-in-aid has been actually subjected to a reduction of about 10 per cent. One effect of this has been that the grant-in-aid to old established registered schools had to be gradually reduced and during the year under review the Department restricted its liability towards the registered school to 25 per cent. of the admitted expenditure, or the grant paid to the school in the previous year, whichever was less.

39. The question of dual control at the Matriculation and of the High School course has been the subject of discussion between the Department and the University and it is hoped that a practical solution will be arrived at. In the meantime, the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, very pertinently remarks—

Control.

"The inability of the Department and the University to have a "common policy in the matter has resulted in a sort of outlawry in "Secondary Education which does not bode well for its future. The "large number of private coaching classes are always a standing "menace to recognised Secondary schools. With the starting of still "other so-called schools recognised by the University despite depart-"mental refusal of recognition on very sound educational grounds, "the position of the law abiding schools has grown worse. It is, "therefore, the duty of the Department to take steps to safeguard the "interests of the law abiding Secondary schools whose very existence "has come to be threatened by the mushroom schools which rise in "a day.

"Another important item which also deserves to be considered is "the permission granted by the University to private pupils to appear "for the Matriculation. This has led to the growth of private coaching "classes which claim to prepare a pupil in Standard IV or Standard V "for the Matriculation in half the time that is usually required in

"schools. Hundreds of unsuspecting pupils are thus taken away "from recognised schools by these traffickers who follow no laws and "who are not bound by any rules or regulations. In the result, the "pupils as well as recognised schools suffer—the former in losing "precious years of their lives and the latter in finances and stability."

Courses and Examinations.

40. All Government and recognised schools teach the course of studies laid down by the Department in Schedule D to the Grant-in-Aid Code. Some schools have introduced manual training such as weaving, agriculture, carpentry, printing, etc., with the permission of the Department. The vast majority of schools, however, are content with merely training boys in the usual literary course, irrespective of their capacities and dispositions. This is so, because their financial resources in the first place are so meagre that they cannot afford any innovation or experimentation in the school work, and secondly because there is no demand as yet on the part of parents for a good general and utilitarian education. The parent is satisfied if his son earns his annual promotion year after year, and eventually obtains the Matriculation certificate. The result is that schools spend their best effort in securing examination successes and credits, although these successes and credits may be achieved by methods which are thoroughly bad for the pupils.

The Matriculation certificate has always exercised a strong pull on scholastic tides and its influence has not altogether been beneficial. During the year under review, the University adopted a new syllabus for the Matriculation Examination which will be put into operation with effect from the year 1937. There is a considerable body of opinion which views the proposed changes in the syllabus for the Matriculation Examination with disfavour. It is held by many that the present syllabus is a better test of a good general education and is also a more suitable test for admission to the University than the proposed one, although even the present Matriculation Examination is by no means of a very high standard. The remarks of the Head Master of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, in this connection are interesting—

"The ideal of the University is pure and simple; it is preparation "for the College and not for life. The alterations in the ordinance "announced by the University to take effect from the 1st of June, "1936, prove this beyond doubt. The subjects not required at the "College are either dropped or reduced in importance; arithmetic is "dropped because it is not required there; geography ceases to be a "separate subject and becomes only a minor subject because it is also "not required at the College. The long fight between the Sanskritists "and the vernacularists has ended in a temporary truce by the in-"clusion of one more language in the syllabus of the Matriculation "examination. The amount of time at the disposal of the school is "limited and the inclusion of one subject naturally involves the "exclusion of some other subject. The University, therefore, drops "one paper in English, a paper in English texts. English will be "again taught and studied as a dead language; boys will learn

" everything about the language but not the language itself. English " and arithmetic are very important subjects in the case of those who " do not or cannot enter the College or the University, and the " University by its proposed alterations ignores such pupils much " more than it does at present."

Teachers.

41. The following table shows the total number of men teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and girls during the year 1934–35 and their qualifications :—

	Total number of teachers.	Trained teachers.		Graduates.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Government	440	330	77·0	346	78·6
District Local Board and Municipal	788	112	14·2	248	31·5
Aided	3,787	527	13·9	1,632	43·4
Unaided	775	80	10·3	340	44·6
Total, Non-Government ..	5,350	719	13·4	2,220	41·6
Grand Total ..	5,790	1,058	18·3	2,572	44·4

The number of male teachers on the staff of Anglo-Vernacular schools was 5,790, an increase of 396 on the figures for the previous year. There was an increase of 192 in the total number of graduate teachers and of 126 in the total number of trained teachers. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in non-Government schools rose from 11·8 in the preceding year to 13·4. This is an encouraging feature.

Up to 1934, there was only one Secondary Training College for the whole Presidency. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, used to admit only 40 students up to the year 1930, but, in order to meet the increasing demand for training, Government had to enlarge and reorganise this College in the year 1932 and it now admits 100 students. During the year under review another Training College for Secondary teachers was started at Kolhapur and affiliated to the Bombay University for training students for the B.T. degree. The increased facilities provided for the training of teachers have resulted in a larger supply of trained candidates for admission to the profession. Apart from the two Training Colleges, the Department conducts the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination for the benefit of those teachers who cannot join the Training College. Teachers, particularly those who are non-graduates, thus get a chance of improving their professional qualifications. During the year under report, 493 men teachers from Anglo-Vernacular schools appeared for this examination and 207 passed.

It is true that among teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools there is a leaven of those who hold very high qualifications as teachers. Their influence is gradually making itself felt. But teachers in general have to

carry on their work sometimes under most disheartening conditions, particularly in respect of security of tenure, pay, and prospects. The status in society enjoyed by the Secondary teacher, on the whole, is far from satisfactory. This in turn unfortunately depends too often on the annual income of the person concerned and the pay offered in the majority of non-Government schools to teachers can be hardly said to be such as can afford the necessary modicum of comfort and respectability. The scale of pay sanctioned for assistant masters in Government schools has also been reduced in pursuance of the Economy policy which Government were forced to adopt in these lean years. The present scale of pay sanctioned for assistant masters is Rs. 45—5—115—efficiency bar—5—145—efficiency bar—6—175. An Honours graduate starts on Rs. 50 a month and a candidate who has passed the B.T. examination is offered an additional Rs. 5 per mensem. The Educational Inspector, C. D., observes in this connection :—

> "The meagre prospects on account of the revised reduced scale and "the uncertainty of permanent employment, even after undergoing "training at their own expense, do not attract the right type of persons "to the Department and a good deal of difficulty is experienced in "filling up temporary vacancies with suitable persons. I am afraid "this will, in the long run, tell upon the efficiency of Government "educational institutions."

This has had its repercussions on the salaries paid to teaching staffs in private schools. In fact many old well-established schools have been financially so hard hit in recent years that they cannot afford to pay attractive salaries to their teachers. They have to face reduction in grant-in-aid as a consequence of the maximum grant having been brought down from one-third to one-fourth of the admitted expenditure. They have also to put up with unhealthy competition with unrecognised and unscrupulous schools and the inability on the part of parents and guardians of boys to pay their fees on account of the general depression. On the whole most schools have faced these adverse conditions in a manner which compels respect. The Educational Inspectors also have been insisting on the necessity of every school laying down a suitable scale of salaries and introducing a Provident Fund scheme for their teachers. This again calls for additional expenditure.

School Work and Methods of Teaching.

English.

42. English is taught by the Direct Method in the lower standards of most of the Secondary schools, although a certain amount of translation work is also done in many schools. From an early stage self-expression is encouraged and stimulated by means of oral composition and conversational lessons and by making free use of objects, models, pictures, illustrations, and actions. In Government schools care is taken to place the lower classes generally under competent teachers, so that the foundations may be well and truly laid.

The Educational Inspector, S. D., observes —

"It will not be surprising if the re-introduction of translation in "the Matriculation syllabus is used by some teachers as a lever for "upsetting the still uncertain foundations of the Direct Method in "our Secondary schools."

The main difficulty in improving the spoken English of the pupils is that many of the teachers who are in charge of the subject are unable to express themselves freely and correctly in English. It is most important that teachers should themselves be models to their pupil in the matter of oral expression. The increasing use of the gramophone has, however, resulted in considerable improvement in pronunciation and intonation.

Many schools insist on a good deal of extra reading and home work in the upper classes. There is little appreciable improvement, however, in composition and grammatical accuracy remains a weak spot in all written work. Spelling is also a weak point and in some schools occasional spelling tests are given so as to enable the boys to be well grounded in spelling. Written work is gradually receiving more attention, and the pupils must be made to think and express themselves in English on a variety of subjects.

Mathematics.

43. In teaching Mathematics the method of individual as well as class teaching is followed in most of the schools. Book work is first explained to the class and then the pupils work out by themselves, under the guidance of the teacher, a set of exercises which depend for their solutions on the clear understanding of the theoretical work explained on the black-board. Individual teaching has the advantage of making the boy work at his own pace, whereas class teaching supplies the necessary stimulus and inspiration in the subject. The method followed in the class-room has thus both these advantages.

There is still a marked tendency to look upon mathematics as the least attractive of school subjects. This is partly due to the fact that too much reliance is placed on memory and mechanical solutions of problems and partly to the teacher's inability to relate the work done in the school to every day life. Mathematics appeals more to the reasoning power and less to the memory than any other school subject. It must be realised that Mathematics occupies a prominent place in the school curriculum largely because it enables a pupil to acquire mental self-reliance and independence. The other weak point is the teaching of the subject without any reference to practical life. Manipulation in figures and symbols, not required in actual life, is meaningless and uninteresting to the pupil. If problems of every day life are introduced, the desire for manipulating skill is soon acquired and the whole subject becomes attractive. For instance, in Algebra many old fashioned teachers take up equations first and solve problems by means of equations afterwards, whereas both from the historical and educational points of view it ought to be just the opposite; first problems and then equations. Again, in Arithmetic, which is obviously one of the most practical subjects, boys who have

never seen a Postal Cash Certificate or a Bond are drilled at examples in Stocks and Shares and Profit and Loss. The business columns of the daily papers, if wisely used, can make the class-room work both interesting and practical.

History.

44. Efforts are now being made in some schools to teach History on humanistic lines, emphasis being laid on time-sense, cause and effect, and world movements. The Head Master, Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat, observes—

"History is taught by periods and broad features of each are dealt "with fully without going into minute details of war, treaties, etc. "Facts are woven round important persons and events. Pupils "themselves study details about them from the text-book at home and "these details are supplemented by the teacher, wherever necessary, "during discussion in the class room. Pictures, charts, B. B. Sketches, "etc., are freely used during teaching. Every attempt is made to "cultivate the reasoning power of pupils by allowing them to draw "conclusions from the facts presented to them and also to teach them "the lessons to be learnt from the lives of great men."

History is one of the fundamental subjects in any well balanced school curriculum and when well taught should be useful, practical, and fascinating. For the adequate teaching of this subject the teacher responsible should have capacity for active presentation and should not be content with a mere presenting of the facts regardless of their significance in relation to the general trend of history. Too much lecturing and reading from the text-book should be avoided and silent reading with well planned assignment should be encouraged. The dearth of sound text-books of history in the various vernaculars is also a handicap to pupils who do not learn the subject through the medium of English.

Geography.

45. There has been a noticeable improvement of late in the teaching and treatment of this subject in the higher classes. Important points affecting human life are emphasised and there is less tendency nowadays towards memorisation of unimportant names. Some schools have provided separate Geography rooms equipped with a library, pictures, wall maps, relief models, terrestrial globe, meteorological instruments, and a magic lantern. The work in the lower classes is, however, generally unsatisfactory owing to a close adherence to text-books which are somewhat out of date and a lack of correlation between Science and Geography. No attempts are made in a number of schools to stimulate imagination and commonsense reasoning about the phenomena of nature. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, says—

"Three chief things seem to be lacking in most of the lessons on this "subject.—(1) No attempt is made to encourage observation by means "of practical work, which does not mean, as most teachers imagine, "drawing maps. (2) The principle of working from the known to the "unknown is completely neglected, e.g. physical and economic "geography are divorced in most schools. (3) The use and reading "of maps and atlases is completely neglected."

46. In the first three standards the teaching of Science is for the most part confined to Nature-study. The work in this subject consists too frequently of cramming children with a few isolated facts from a text-book. There is very little observation work with the result that boys grow up without any real interest in the working of the world about them. They know all that is given in the book about plants, flowers, birds, etc., without actually watching the development of plants and animals. What is wanted is more trained teachers with an understanding and love of nature to pass on these qualities to their pupils.

Science.

In the higher classes the Physics and Chemistry group is taught in the majority of schools. The University requires that all experiments prescribed in the syllabus should be performed by the pupils themselves as far as possible. Some schools have now well-equipped laboratories. The teaching in such schools is generally methodical, the pupils are made to handle the apparatus, to make observations, to reason for themselves, and to draw inferences. Nevertheless, in spite of the increased attention now paid by schools to practical work, there is still much room for improvement. There appears to be a belief that the main purpose of experiments is the illustration of theory and the provision of material for arithmetical examples therein with the result that experiments are performed hurriedly. The importance of placing the pupil, as far as is reasonably possible, in the position of an original discoverer is not sufficiently realised. The Inspectors also complain that in many schools practical work is inclined to be untidy, inaccurate, and slovenly. Nor is the report of the experiment written by the pupil in his laboratory generally corrected by the teacher with as much care and attention as is desirable. A few schools teach the group of Botany and Zoology for the Matriculation Examination. The main handicap in the teaching of these subjects also is the lack of adequate facilities for practical work. The subjects could be made more interesting by occasionally taking pupils on excursions. Some schools teach the group of Physiology and Hygiene and qualified doctors are employed for the purpose.

47. These subjects are, on the whole, well taught, but have not been as popular as they should have been. The backward and weak pupils choose the vernacular instead of the classical languages which are generally regarded as difficult. The medium of English and stereo-typed methods in many cases are largely responsible for denying to pupils an insight into the beauty and value of these languages. In some schools attempts are made to teach them by the conversational method which makes a lesson in Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian more interesting and alive.

Classical languages.

48. The importance of the mother-tongue is now generally realised, although it does not yet receive the attention it deserves. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, observes in this connection—,

Vernacular.

"The mother-tongue is the Cinderella of Secondary Education. "The best teachers on the staff are taken up by the 'major' subjects.

"The best time on the time table, is also taken by the 'major' "subjects. While some sort of supplementary reading in addition to "the text is considered essential in case of English, one small text- "book is found to be adequate for a year's work in the Vernacular. "Work in Vernacular grammar is poor, in literature worse, and in "Composition thoroughly bad. All this is happening in our schools "inspite of the fact that Gujarati and Marathi languages and litera- "tures have made a marvellous progress in the last two or three "generations."

Drawing.

49. Drawing continues to be taught as a compulsory subject in almost all Secondary schools in standards I—V. Selected pupils in these schools are specially trained and sent up for the Elementary and Intermediate Grade examinations. Many schools have on their staffs qualified Drawing teachers and there has been much improvement in recent years in the quality of teaching. It must be admitted, however, that the value of this subject in the school curriculum is not properly appreciated in some schools.

Drawing Examinations.

50. The Elementary and the Intermediate Drawing Grade examinations were held in October, 1934, at 165 centres. Of the 6,813 candidates who appeared for the Elementary Examination, 3,975 or 58·3 per cent. passed, while 2,175 or 65·5 per cent. out of 3,319 passed the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination. The following table gives further details :—

Examination.		Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Elementary	Bombay Presidency ..	4,876	2,911	59·7
	Outside Bombay Presidency.	1,937	1,064	54·9
		6,813	3,975	58·3
Intermediate	Bombay Presidency ..	2,392	1,575	65·8
	Outside Bombay Presidency.	927	600	64·7
		3,319	2,175	65·5

There has been a gradual increase in the number of candidates from year to year which indicates the growing popularity of these examinations. The work presented by the candidates is reported to have been up to the desired standard on the whole. Twenty-one prizes were awarded to successful candidates at the Elementary examination and 46 to those at the Intermediate Grade examination as against 19 and 32 respectively in the preceding year.

General.

51. It will be seen from the preceding paragraphs that although teachers are putting in much good routine work, we have not yet sufficient numbers of them with training, background, and technical skill to arouse the pupils to independent thought and action which should be the aim of good teaching. Teachers should be prepared to do more than merely prepare their pupils for examinations, should try experiments and realise that their object is to develop the thinking powers of their pupils and teach them to stand on their own feet. Above all the teacher must devote a few hours for his own private study and be in touch with the current literature on education and his own special subjects. If the teacher's lessons are to be an inspiration he must have a well of spiritual energy to draw upon and this well is his private reading. Better results will be achieved if we are able to hold out inducements to attract into the teaching profession teachers interested in and knowledgable on the subjects which they are teaching, proud of their profession and capable of organising school work more efficiently. The Department in all its branches will strive to bring this desirable state of affairs nearer.

English in Vernacular Schools.

52. The number of recognised English Classes attached to Primary schools increased by 14 from 168 to 182 and the number of pupils increased by 431 to 5,703. The demand for these classes is increasing every year. These classes enable pupils to complete both the Primary course of Standards V-VII and the Anglo-Vernacular course of Standards I-III. The great advantage of such classes in rural areas is that they provide a smattering of English to pupils in their own villages. The fact remains, however, that these classes do not prosper as much as they ought to in small towns and villages. This is partly due to the fact that in most cases inexperienced teachers are in charge of the classes and partly to the inability of parents, who are mostly agriculturists, to pay the fees.

In Municipal areas, the attendance in these classes is satisfactory inspite of the fact that there are other Secondary schools in the same places. This is largely due to the lower rates of fees in such classes. The policy of the Department, however, is to restrict these classes to District Local Board schools. The following table gives the number of English classes by management and the pupils in them :—

	Number of Classes.	Number of pupils.
District Local Board ..	158	4,353
Municipal	14	978
Aided	1	96
Unaided	9	276
Total ..	182	5,703

53. Among the various activities outside the school curriculum and apart from the usual school games and sports, the following may be specially mentioned :—

School Activities.

School magazines and debating societies, excursions, first-aid, photography, carpentry and fret work, and gardening.

The number of Boys' Co-operative Societies in Anglo-Vernacular schools increased by 23 to 187. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except the Central Division in which the number remained stationary at 49. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bombay Division ..	44	48
Central Division ..	49	49
Northern Division ..	30	40
Southern Division ..	4	7
Sind	37	43
Total ..	164	187

The societies are mostly managed by the boys themselves under the supervision of a teacher and deal in books, stationery, and other requisites. Apart from the practical utility of these societies, the aim in view is to inculcate the principles of self-help and thrift.

54. There were 3,740 pupils residing in hostels, of whom 752 were in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools. The total number of resident pupils in approved hostels formed 3·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending various kinds of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys.

Hostels.

The monthly messing charges per boarder in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools vary from Rs. 4-3-0 to Rs. 15 according to the conditions obtaining at different places. The figures reported by the Educational Inspectors shew that while the average cost per boarder in the Southern Division ranged from Rs. 4-3-0 to Rs. 9-8-0, and in the Northern Division from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10-12-0, it was considerably higher in the Central Division, the average range being from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 15. The average cost in the Bombay Division is reported to be Rs. 10-8-0, Sind being a little cheaper with an average of Rs. 10.

Apart from the hostels attached to Secondary schools, there are a few independent hostels maintained by private bodies or individuals which are intended for pupils attending various kinds of institutions. Some of these hostels cater for pupils of certain communities and receive grants from Government. Details of these hostels are published in the Supplement to this Report.

55. The number of scouts, rovers, cubs, etc., of all ranks from the British Districts rose during the year by 4,269 to 44,827 as shown below :—

Boy Scouts.

	1934-35.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease.
Bombay Division	12,156	10,747	+1,409
Central Division	10,023	10,102	—79
Northern Division	12,262	11,386	+876
Southern Division	5,969	5,581	+388
Sind	4,417	2,742	+1,675
Total ..	44,827	40,558	+4,269

During the year several training camps were run by the Training team of the Provincial Scout Council and hundreds of boys participated in Scout Rallies held at different places in the Presidency. The Secretary reports on the year's work as under :—

"During the year under review an effort has been made to give to "Scouting in the mofussil a bias towards Rural Uplift Work. Efforts "are being made to adapt the Badge system to suit rural conditions.

"Scouting in Secondary schools continues much the same as last "year and an effort was made by the Educational Inspector, Southern "Division, to induce the High Schools to take greater interest. The "training institutions in the Southern and Central Divisions have "very kindly facilitated the holding of Training courses for their "pupils".

It appears, however, that some of the Educational Inspectors are not quite satisfied with the progress made by the Scout Movement. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, observes—

"Until its official and non-official supporters make quality and not "quantity their aim, until it dissociates itself completely from "imperialistic and local politics, and instead of being a matter of "rallies, guards of honour, and drill makes real service its aim, the "movement will neither flourish nor be of value".

During the year Dr. F. de Molnar—the International Commissioner and Co-President of the Boy Scouts' Association, Hungary, paid visits to Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, and exhibited the film of the Australian Jamboree.

A grant of Rs. 21,000 was paid by Government during the year to the Presidency Boy Scouts' Association.

Physical Education.

56. Physical training is now receiving more attention in practically all the Secondary schools than in the past. In Government schools, Physical training forms part of the regular curricula, having a regular place on the time-table and the same is true of most of the other schools. The last period in the school time-table is generally assigned to games. Cricket, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Basket Ball, Khoko, Hututu, Atyapatya, Langdi, Lathi, and Lezim are some of the common games played almost everywhere. Scout games and mass drill are also taken up in some schools. Gymnasia are also taken advantage of where they exist.

A few schools have competent Physical Training Instructors. In most schools, however, there is no trained teacher with the result that boys are drilled in physical exercises by teachers who are inexpert and unqualified to give the training. Such drill is likely to do more harm than good. To secure efficiency and reasonable uniformity the subject needs to be supervised by Government Inspectors or Organisers who can guide, train, and supplement the teachers. Only thus will it be possible to ensure that schools pay proper and intelligent attention to the subject.

Special Facilities.

57. Special facilities in the form of free-studentships, scholarships, and fee grants are given by Government to pupils of various communities attending Secondary schools.

Free-studentships in Government Secondary schools are limited to 7½ per cent. of the pupils belonging to the advanced classes, 22½ per cent. of the number from the Intermediate classes, and 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadans in the Presidency proper. The percentage of free-studentships in the case of Muhammadans in Sind is 30.

Pupils from the Backward classes are admitted free provided they prove their inability to pay the fees. The scheme limits the total liability of Government to 15 per cent. of the number of pupils in Government schools in each Division.

The total loss in fee receipts to Government on account of these free-studentships was over Rs. 75,000 during the year.

In addition to the free-studentships mentioned above, children of the Konkani Maratha communities, those of Indian soldiers and followers, and of school mistresses are admitted free into non-Government Secondary schools, the financial loss thus sustained by the schools concerned being made good by Government by the payment of fee grants. The expenditure to Government on this account amounted to Rs. 19,286 during the year.

There are sets of Open Scholarships tenable in High and Middle schools and different sets of Special Scholarships for the Intermediate and Backward Hindus and the Muhammadans in the Presidency proper and in

Sind. The rates of these scholarships were recently revised as a measure of retrenchment. The following table gives details of these scholarships :—

Open Scholarships.					Special scholarships in the Presidency proper.			
Available in High Schools Standards IV-VII.		Available in Middle Schools Standards I-III.			Intermediate.		Backward.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Total.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
22	Rs. 5 per mensem each.	54	Rs. 3 per mensem for Presidency proper and Rs. 4 per mensem for Sind.	82	1,169	Standards I-III .. Rs. 4 per mensem. Standard IV .. Rs. 5 per mensem. Standard V .. Rs. 6 per mensem. Standards VI & VII Rs. 8 per mensem.	600	Same as for Intermediate Classes.

Special scholarships in Sind.								
Muhammadans.		Total.	Intermediate.		Backward.		Muhammadans.		Total.
No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	
637	Same as for Intermediate Classes.	2,416	7	Standards I-III .. Rs. 4 per mensem. Standard IV .. Rs. 5 per mensem. Standard V .. Rs. 6 per mensem. Standards VI & VII Rs. 8 per mensem.	35	Same as for Intermediate Classes.	700	Standards I-III .. Rs. 7 per mensem. Standards IV-VII .. Rs. 9 per mensem.	742

Text-books and the School Book Committees.

58. Of the six School Book Committees which assist the Director of Public Instruction in determining the suitability of books sanctioned for use in schools, five deal with books in Vernacular schools, and an account of them is given in the Chapter on Primary Education.

The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is President, considers books proposed to be used in Secondary schools. The work done by this Committee during the year is summarised in the following table :—

Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of		Books sanctioned as			Balance
	Sanctioned	Rejected.	Text Books	Pupils' Library Books.	Teachers' Library Books.	
409	270	38	71	150	58	97

The classification of the books sanctioned by the School Book Committees was revised during the year.

No books or periodicals other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government, or non-Government recognised school. A list of periodicals and newspapers approved by the Department for use in educational institutions is published annually and heads of such institutions have discretion to subscribe to any of them and to suggest the names of others which they consider as suitable for inclusion in the list.

Discipline.

59. The reports received from the Educational Inspectors indicate a uniformly good tone and discipline in the schools in their Divisions throughout the year.

English-Teaching Schools.

Schools and pupils.

60. The total number of English-teaching schools has gone down from 46 to 45 during the year under report. Of the 45 schools, 40 were aided, 4 unaided, and one recognised Normal class. The total number of English-teaching Boys' and Girls' schools is 22 and 22 as against 23 and 22 of the last year. Of these, 17 and 11 are High Schools, while the remaining 5 and 11 are Middle Schools. The total number of pupils in these schools increased from 16,791 (10,275 boys and 6,516 girls) to 16,901 (10,346 boys and 6,555 girls). The total number of European and Anglo-Indian children who attended the English-teaching schools was 1,196 as against 1,064 of the last year.

Expenditure.

61. The total direct expenditure on English-teaching schools increased from Rs. 11,06,112 to Rs. 11,19,731 during the year under report, while the indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,15,171 to Rs. 1,52,658. The decrease was due

to the fact that for want of funds no expenditure was incurred on new school buildings or extensive repairs.

The direct expenditure from Provincial revenues went down from Rs. 2,02,691 to Rs. 2,02,521. Maintenance grants paid to English-teaching schools were subject to the maximum of 25 per cent. of the total expenditure and this accounts for the decrease in the expenditure under Provincial revenues.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in an English-teaching school was Rs. 66-13-0 and the cost to Government was Rs. 12-2-0. The total amount of maintenance grants paid was Rs. 1,96,630.

Examinations.

62. Candidates attending English-teaching schools prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Of the 531 pupils who appeared for this examination, 396 were successful. Two English-teaching schools, St. Helena's High School, Poona, and Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum, follow, with special sanction of the Department, the curriculum of studies prescribed for European schools and these two schools are allowed to present candidates for the Cambridge Local examinations. Four pupils from the Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum, appeared for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination held in December, 1934, and 3 were successful.

Teachers.

63. There has been a further increase in the total number of trained teachers in English-teaching schools from 413 (135 men and 278 women) to 486 (149 men and 337 women) during the year under report, while there is a corresponding decrease in the total number of untrained teachers from 410 to 357. The average pay of teachers in an English-teaching school was Rs. 84 per mensem. An increasing number of teachers has been taking advantage of the S. T. C. Examination every year. During the year under review, 44 teachers from English-teaching schools appeared for the S. T. C. Examination and 22 passed. The qualifications of the teachers are still, on the whole, inferior, but the schools are determined to improve and it is the exception now to find a school management appointing a new unqualified teacher to its staff.

The Inspector of European Schools remarks on the general position of English-teaching schools as under:—

"A great deal of quiet and unobtrusive progress has been made in "English-teaching schools during the year under report.

"The good will of the English-teaching schools is an extremely "satisfying feature. Special features of school organisation which "have been increasingly adopted during the year are introduction "of class libraries, of free and open access in place of the old badly "graded common libraries, increase in the amount of reading done by "the children as also in the number of books available; standardisa-"tion of a forty minute period in the middle and upper school; "expansion of specialist teaching with great profit to school, to

" teachers and taught although it is fair to add that the conservative " tendencies of some of the schools and their teachers made them at " first unable to visualise the advantages they now admit to be inherent " in the Specialist system: great attention to the Infants classes " especially n boys' schools where these classes have always been back- " ward and rather neglected; provision of Cinema apparatus for visual " instruction in several schools; the importation of a great deal of " new school-furniture of approved and modern type; and, a tremen- " dous advance, the presentation of whole classes for public examina- " tions instead of a selected group of children.

" I must mention the very encouraging special attention which is " being given to speech training in some schools, by elocution classes, " debating societies, school plays and 'Declamation Competitions'. " One or two schools have purchased special series of gramophone " records displaying types of well articulated English speech and in " schools where almost invariably there are no Englishmen on the staff " the effect of careful instruction along these lines cannot help being " beneficial.

" School tradition and *esprit de corps* is being more carefully and " consciously fostered than before—a number of schools now have " daily assembly of the school as a whole.

" Points which still require attention are co-ordination of syllabuses, " realisation of the importance of Homework time-tables to avoid " over-loading the children with Homework which is, if care is not " exercised, a frequent result of insufficiently co-ordinated specialist " teaching: and a good deal of revision and recasting of class time " tables."

" There has been, too, a great improvement in the professional self- " confidence of the teachers. This has been helped by the holding of " a residential Refresher Course for teachers in European and English- " teaching schools held at the Barnes High Schools, Deolali, January " 2nd to 9th, 1935. The first of these courses was held in 1933 when " 86 teachers (36 from English-teaching schools) attended.

" It is evident that both teachers and schools wish to improve: " more and more schools are indicating their intention of introducing " Provident Fund and Salary scales for their teachers."

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

64. In the Primary Education Act "Elementary Education" is defined as "education imparted in Infant classes and Vernacular standards I to IV inclusive". "Primary schools", however, are those in which instruction is imparted through one of the recognised vernaculars of this Presidency and the Primary course consists of two stages, the Elementary or Lower Primary stage (Infant classes and standards I–IV) and the Upper Primary stage (standards V–VII for Boys and standards V and VI for Girls).

Schools and Pupils.

65. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 114 to 14,730 and the number of pupils by 38,318 to 1,206,882. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

	Number of Schools (Boys and Girls).		Number of pupils.	
	1933–34.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1934–35.
Government	34	34	4,585	4,598
District Local Board ..	10,183	10,241	677,733	696,573
Municipal	1,727	1,748	328,111	342,456
Aided	2,478	2,506	149,245	153,252
Unaided	194	201	8,890	10,003
Total ..	14,616	14,730	1,168,564	1,206,882

The average number of pupils in a Primary school was 82.

There was an all-round increase in the number of pupils in all kinds of schools with a corresponding increase in the number of schools. The schools under Government management, however, remained the same. The general rise in the number of schools and pupils shews that the schools are beginning to recover from the heavy retrenchment of 1932.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils in Primary schools by standards :—

——	Boys.	Percentage to total.	Girls.	Percentage to total.
Infants	283,915	31·1	125,858	43·0
Standard I	158,372	17·3	54,755	18·7
Standard II	143,815	15·7	43,814	14·9
Standard III	119,924	13·1	31,560	10·8
Standard IV	104,582	11·5	21,600	7·4
Total Lower Primary stage ..	810,608	88·7	277,587	94·8
Standard V	47,074	5·1	8,375	2·9
Standard VI	29,278	3·2	6,601	2·2
Standard VII	27,086	3·0	273	0·1
Total Upper Primary stage ..	103,438	11·3	15,249	5·2
Grand Total .. (Lower and Upper Primary stages.)	914,046	100·0	292,836	100·0

The percentage of boys and girls in the Upper Primary standards shows a slight increase.

It will be seen from the above table that considerable wastage still continues and there is no appreciable improvement in the stagnation in the Infant Class. In order to minimise stagnation Local Authorities would be well advised to take immediate steps to restrict the admission of infants to the beginning of the year, to place so far as possible trained teachers in charge of the Infant Classes and to introduce a system of more effective supervision.

Distribution of Primary schools.

66. On the average one Boys' Primary school served an area of 9·6 square miles and there was one school for every 2·4 villages. Of the total male population, 7·9 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools.

The following table gives details of villages with and without schools in the Presidency including Sind :—

Name of Division.	Number of towns and villages with schools.	Number of villages without schools with a population of				
		Over 1,000.	Between 1,000 and 500.	Between 500 and 400.	Below 400.	Total.
Bombay Division ..	1,751	160	706	783	2,681	4,330
Central Division ..	3,418	46	309	1,255	2,454	4,124
Northern Division ..	1,615	36	320	176	1,160	1,692
Southern Division ..	1,939	6	265	205	2,263	2,799
Sind	1,935	6	64	189	2,997	3,256
Total ..	10,658	254	1,724	2,608	11,555	16,201

Of the 26,889 towns and villages, 16,201 are without a school, but more than half of them have a population of less than 400. I think it is worthwhile repeating what I said last year that the Local Authorities should consider the question of opening schools in villages with a population of over a thousand by closing schools in which the attendance is unsatisfactory or by encouraging the villagers to open aided schools. The Village Uplift Committees might also consider the question of helping villagers to open such schools in villages with a population of over 500.

Expenditure.

67. The total expenditure on Primary schools decreased by Rs. 5,435 to Rs. 1,99,32,573, but the Provincial expenditure increased by Rs. 98,602 to Rs. 1,10,56,552. The increase in Provincial expenditure was due to the payment of arrears of grant to some Local Authorities and an advance grant of Rs. 30,000 to the District Local Board, Nasik. The total expenditure was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	1,10,56,552	55·5
Board funds	62,74,956	31·5
Fees	7,02,406	3·5
Other sources	18,98,659	9·5
Total ..	1,99,32,573	100·0

68. The following table compares by management the average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for Boys :—

Average cost per pupil.

	Average cost of educating a pupil.			
	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	26 0	25 5	27 3	26 5
District Local Board ..	14 14	11 12	14 3	11 4
Municipal	22 7	7 15	21 7	7 12
Aided	16 12	3 14	16 9	3 15
Unaided	11 7	....	11 15	....
Total average cost ..	16 14	9 14	16 4	9 8

The general decrease in the total cost of educating a pupil in District Local Board, Municipal, and aided schools is due to the retrenchment in expenditure effected by the Local Authorities and to the increase in the number of pupils.

69. The total fee collection in Primary schools for Boys amounted to Rs. 6,06,067 or 3·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. The average annual fee per pupil in a Primary school for Boys increased to 9½ annas from 9 annas.

Fees.

The following table shows by management the average annual fee per pupil :—

	Rs. a. p.
Government	.. 0 14 1
District Local Board	.. 0 5 6
Municipal	.. 0 4 8
Aided	.. 2 8 3
Unaided	.. 1 12 3

The increase in the average annual fee per pupil was due mainly to the raising of fees in aided, unaided, and Government schools.

In the schools maintained by the Local Authorities and in Government Primary schools, all girls, children of the Backward Classes and of school mistresses and all those who are unable to pay fees are admitted free. The Bombay Municipality, however, charges fees to girls in the Upper Primary standards. The aided Primary schools have no restrictions in regard to fees. They, however, admit Konkani Maratha pupils free in the schools in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts, and the loss of fees thus entailed is made good by Government.

School Buildings.

70. The accommodation provided for Primary schools is generally unsatisfactory. Of the 10,241 District Local Board schools for Boys and Girls, 2,858 or only 27·9 per cent. have their own buildings, 558 or 5·5 per cent. are held in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 2,133 or 20·8 per cent. meet in exclusively rented buildings and 4,692 or 45·8 per cent. in rent-free buildings such as temples, *Chavdis*, *Dharmashalas*, or private houses. The rent-free buildings, in which a large majority of Local Board schools are held, are not generally suitable for school purposes. Attempts are, however, being made at present by Local Authorities to see that when villagers provide buildings for schools, they are built on suitable lines. The District School Board, Ratnagiri, had 10 such buildings built by villagers during the year under report. In the case of the rented buildings it is reported that many Local Authorities are paying more on rent for unsuitable buildings than they would have to pay as interest on loan subscribed in the open market for the purpose of building new school houses. It would be cheaper in the long run if the Local Authorities as a matter of policy gradually replaced rented buildings by cheap buildings of their own. Again the health and general well-being of children would be served far better if some of the buildings now used were given up, and in their place were put up some cheap structures with good light and air, the type designs of which have been sanctioned by Government.

Twenty-nine new buildings were erected by District Local Boards in 1934–35, thirty-five were under construction, while seven buildings were extended.

Two buildings in the Kaira and the Panch Mahals District were constructed with the aid of a popular contribution and three in the Ahmedabad Municipal area. The District Local Board, East Khandesh, purchased three buildings constructed by the villagers. Two buildings one of which was built with the help of Sheth Rajmal Lakhichand of Jamner were handed over to the East Khandesh Local Board by villagers. Under the Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Cheap Building Fund Scheme of Ahmedabad, the construction of a school building at Jehangirpura and Kanad was taken in hand and the two buildings under construction last year were completed.

The Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Village School Building Scheme for the Surat District has been a boon to the people of the District. From the Scheme five new buildings for schools at Sirodra, Amalsadi, Dindoli, Damka, and Hajira were almost ready for occupation, while five buildings were under construction. The scheme of completing 100 school buildings is now almost complete. With the Committee's sanction for the construction of six new buildings for schools in 1936, the total number of buildings under the Scheme will be ninety-four, leaving six more buildings to complete the whole scheme. The scheme has provided up to now 78 buildings at a cost of Rs. 3,68,302 with accommodation for 6,480 pupils, and has materially helped both Government and the District Local Board, Surat. It is reported that a fresh scheme is under

preparation at the suggestion of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, for providing cheap buildings for the Kaliparaj pupils of the Surat District.

Under the endowment of the late Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Uttamram of Rs. 1,54,900, a part of the income is set apart for the construction of school buildings in the Ahmedabad District Local Board area and from the scheme the construction of one building at Ashlali was taken in hand.

The Cantonment Local Authority, Hyderabad, has constructed a spacious building for the Primary school at a cost of Rs. 13,973.

Teachers.

71. The total number of teachers (both men and women) in Primary schools under all managements was 38,372 as against 37,669 during 1933–34. Of these, 18,720 or 48·8 per cent. were trained.

The following table shows the number of trained and untrained men teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal schools in each Division :—

	Trained			
	III Year.	II Year.	I Year.	Total
Bombay Division	407	890	1,707	3,004
Percentage to total ..	7·3	16·0	30·6	53·9
Central Division	475	1,440	2,891	4,806
Percentage to total ..	5·1	15·4	31·0	51·5
Northern Division ..	609	685	1,439	2,733
Percentage to total ..	11·4	12·9	27·0	51·3
Southern Division ..	749	988	1,169	2,906
Percentage to total ..	15·9	21·1	24·8	61·8
Sind	528	444	952	1,924
Percentage to total ..	16·7	14·0	30·1	60·8
Total ..	2,768	4,447	8,158	15,373
Percentage to total ..	9·9	15·8	29·0	54·7

	Untrained			
	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Grand Total.
Bombay Division	2,282	283	2,565	5,569
Percentage to total ..	41·0	5·1	46·1	100
Central Division	4,327	196	4,523	9,329
Percentage to total ..	46·4	2·1	48·5	100
Northern Division	2,512	79	2,591	5,324
Percentage to total ..	47·2	1·5	48·7	100
Southern Division	1,729	68	1,797	4,703
Percentage to total ..	36·8	1·4	38·2	100
Sind	1,225	13	1,238	3,162
Percentage to total ..	38·8	0·4	39·2	100
Total ..	12,075	639	12,714	28,087
Percentage to total ..	43·0	2·3	45·3	100

There has been no appreciable increase in the percentage of trained teachers, as can be seen from the following statement giving a comparative view of the percentage of trained element during the year under report and the previous year :—

Division.	Percentage of trained teachers.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bombay Division	52·6	53·9
Central Division	50·5	51·5
Northern Division	51·9	51·3
Southern Division	62·3	61·8
Sind	62·0	60·8
Total ..	54·4	54·7

The question of increasing the output of trained teachers without seriously increasing the cost of Primary education was considered by Government and they have sanctioned the opening of IIIrd year classes in Training Colleges and the admission of a larger number of candidates for the II and I year classes. It is hoped that with a larger output of trained teachers, the quality of instruction in Primary schools, particularly in the Infant classes, will improve.

Pay of Primary teachers.

72. Primary school teachers handed over to Local Authorities under section 8 (1) of the Primary Education Act are paid at the rates sanctioned by Government in 1924. Teachers appointed after 1923 are paid according to the scales of pay sanctioned by Government in 1929 or those adopted by Local Authorities with the sanction of Government. Most of the Local Authorities have adopted the scales prescribed by Government. The Bombay Municipality is the only Local Authority which has special scales of pay for its Primary teachers.

In addition to their pay, Head Masters and 1st Assistants draw a special allowance, and those teachers who are permitted to work as Branch Post Masters and to take up the work of Co-operative Societies or Night Schools for adults get a special allowance for their extra work.

The system of Head Masters' and 1st Assistants' allowances has not worked very satisfactorily, and has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction owing to the allowances being awarded for reasons other than educational. A number of Local Authorities have taken advantage of the option given by Government to discontinue these allowances, and so far 31 Local Authorities have discontinued the payment of such allowances as a permanent measure.

The revised scales of pay for new entrants, which were under the consideration of Government for some time, were published and the opinions of the Local Authorities have been invited. The Local Authorities have been in the meanwhile advised to engage new entrants on the minimum of the proposed scales and to stop further increments till the scales are finally approved by Government. They have also been advised to discontinue payment of Head Masters' and 1st Assistants' allowances to new entrants.

Shift System.

73. Under the Shift system the lower classes up to standard III are taught in two shifts, some in the morning session and the remainder in the afternoon session. Although the system is educationally unsound, and does not find favour with parents or teachers, many of the Local Authorities have resorted to it in view of the increasing number of pupils and their inability to provide for the additional staff and accommodation required. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports that the system is meeting with a fair amount of success in areas which are more or less urban. The Surat District Local Board has introduced the system in 34 schools and the success of the experiment is being watched. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, however, reports that the system does not seem to have become popular in the villages. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that the shift system is being tried by some of the Local Authorities in his Division but without success.

For economy in accommodation and equipment the Karachi Municipality has introduced a system of using the same building for two schools, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon and the number of schools so accommodated was 14.

Under Primary Education Rule 73, the School Board can fix the hours of instruction, during which each school shall be open. The hours of instruction under the rule for the Infant class and standard I are not to be less than three or more than four per day. In some of the schools of the Ratnagiri District the time tables have been so arranged that instruction in the Infant class and standard I is restricted to three hours, and this arrangement it is reported has met with some success.

Curricula.

74. The Primary course has come in for a good deal of criticism lately and the question of suitably modifying the Primary courses is before Government. No curriculum is proof against bad teaching and ignorant teachers. Even the present curriculum, without being perfect, can in the hands of sensible teachers prove effective. Whatever the curriculum be, the efficiency of schools will depend on effective teaching, that is on the number of trained teachers that we can afford to employ.

Nature Study and School Gardening.

75. Nature study is one of the subjects in the curricula of Primary schools and a number of schools maintain gardens. The Nature study work done, however, is unsatisfactory as most of the gardens are maintained for decorative reasons rather than for Nature study. This is one of the worst taught subjects, if taught at all, in the Primary schools.

Education of the Agricultural Classes.

76. The alternative course with an agricultural bias, specially adapted to the needs of the agricultural classes, has been introduced in standards V, VI, and VII of some selected Primary schools in rural areas. During the year under report the number of Agricultural Bias schools increased by 4 to 84, the number of pupils attending these schools being 2,766 as against 2,688 in the previous year. Three new classes were opened in the Bombay Division and one in the Southern Division. The following table gives details of the classes and the number of pupils attending them.

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Total.
		Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	
Bombay Division ..	13	206	115	139	460
Central Division ..	29	427	335	349	1,111
Northern Division ..	12	188	134	92	414
Southern Division ..	26	203	171	214	678
Sind	4	39	34	30	103
Total ..	84	1,153	789	824	2,766

Although the number of classes shows an increase, there has been no material improvement in the number of pupils attending them. The classes are reported to be popular in the Nasik, West Khandesh, and Poona Districts and there is a definite demand for more classes from the people of some villages. In this connection the Chairman, District School Board, Poona, remarks —

> "The utility of these classes has been now fully appreciated "by the people. It is noticed that a majority of the pupils after "going through this course adopt agriculture as their life's profession. "Boys getting knowledge of this course do not shirk from manual "work in the field. Agriculturists of the surrounding villages learn "something about the improved methods of the nation's chief "industry whenever they happen to visit the fields attached to these "classes."

The classes are undoubtedly gaining in popularity with villagers and the fact that private bodies in some districts are taking an interest in the opening of agricultural classes indicates that there is a real demand for training of a more practical nature.

Mr. V. D. Ghate was placed on special duty during the year to report on the Agricultural Bias Classes. The general trend of his Report shows that these classes serve a useful purpose and that in places where they have been well-looked after and carefully organised they have

proved a success. The Report also shows that these classes can be run on economic lines and that the lads attending these classes can become, under the leadership of the agricultural bias teacher, useful members of the village community. Government have accepted the conclusion reached by the Special Officer that the Agricultural Bias Classes need no longer be considered as experimental, but that they should be treated as normal institutions for rural communities. Action is being taken on the other various recommendations of the Special Officer and they are being brought to the notice of the Local Authorities for their consideration.

Examinations.

77. The number of candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination for Boys is gradually increasing year by year. The number that appeared at the last examination was 19,835, of whom 7,407 or 37·3 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19,106 and 8,366. The following table gives the percentages of passes separately for each Division :—

	Percentage.
Bombay Division	47·7
Central Division	25·1
Northern Division	42·8
Southern Division	38·3
Sind	61·2

In addition, 1,117 candidates appeared for the Special Urdu Vernacular Final Examination of whom 300 or 26·9 per cent. passed.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

78. The number of School Co-operative Credit Societies, most of which are unregistered, increased by 120 to 750. These societies are mostly attached to First Grade Primary schools and are intended to be managed by the pupils under the supervision of teachers. They are of great educational value and teach young pupils the importance and value of self-help and co-operation.

School Libraries.

79. School libraries play an important part in the life of school children and if properly organised help a great deal in creating a love for reading. There are very few Primary schools which have even a small Library and the value of supplementary reading in schools has not been fully appreciated. Attempts are, however, being made by some Local Authorities to provide circulating libraries specially for the First Grade schools.

In the Surat district one such scheme called the Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Bal Library Scheme has been in existence since 1925. During the year under report the scheme was reorganised and small libraries have been provided for 100 individual schools. In the Ahmedabad District also boxes of selected library books are systematically circulated among a group of schools.

80. There are five Vernacular School Book Committees which deal with the question of sanctioning School books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu. The Divisional Inspectors, C. D., N. D., S. D., and in Sind are respectively the Presidents of the School Book Committees for the books in the first four languages and the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, is the President of the Urdu School Book Committee. These Committees, which are mainly consultative, advise the Director regarding the books to be sanctioned. The following table gives the work done by these Committees during the year :—

Vernacular School Book Committees.

	Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of		
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Balance.
Urdu School Book Committee.	98	77	21	....
Marathi do. ..	210	184	23	3
Gujarati do. ..	305	184	57	64
Kanarese do. ..	132	118	13	1
Sindhi do. ..	46	24	6	16
Total for 1934-35 ..	791	587	120	84
Total for 1933-34 ..	747	558	98	93

81. I cannot do better than quote from the Press Note recently issued by Government on the progress of the Village Improvement Scheme—

Village Improvement Scheme.

"The Village Improvement Scheme organised on the lines laid "down by the late Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, has been in actual "operation for nearly two years. The essential factor of the Scheme "is the co-operation of all agencies, Government, Local Authorities, "non-official associations and local effort to improve all sides of the "life of the cultivator, concentrating in the first instance on the more "pressing needs of the particular village concerned. The scheme "is based on the view that no effective progress is possible without

"the co-operation of the villagers themselves and that the first task "is to arouse in them an interest in and a desire for improvement "of their condition.

"Education has received considerable fillip through the uplift "movement and village schools have been opened, and buildings "built, where formerly no school existed; or the existing school "has been extended.

"Efforts have also been made to provide more play-grounds for "children and to organise games and to recreate interest in old Indian "games, while much has been done to interest children and to provide "them with healthy occupation through the formation of Scout "troups and Girl-guides, the number of which have increased very "markedly, especially in Central Division, since the inception of the "movement."

In regard to education, Night schools for adults and small reading rooms and libraries have been started in many places, but the Village Improvement Committees would also do well to consider the question of utilising the funds at their disposal on grants for outfits to Agricultural Bias Classes, on village libraries, and on adult education by providing magic lanterns, gramophones, etc.

Bombay Municipality.

82. The total number of Primary schools in Bombay City increased by 3 to 474 and the number of pupils increased by 4,437 to 88,602. Of these, 3,886 were in the Upper Primary stage and 84,716 in the Lower Primary stage as against 3,389 and 80,776 respectively in the previous year.

Of the 2,096 teachers, 1,143 or 54·6 per cent. were trained, 776 or 37 per cent. were untrained, and 177 or 8·4 per cent. were unqualified. The percentage of trained teachers has increased by 2·8.

The total expenditure on Primary Education in 1934-35 (both for Municipal and approved schools) was Rs. 31,40,769 as against Rs. 32,01,190 in the previous year. The Municipality received a provisional maintenance grant of Rs. 7,49,875 (after a cut of 12 per cent.) on its approved expenditure of Rs. 29,69,578.

The Shift System introduced by the Municipality with a view to economy is not reported to be working satisfactorily. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"In almost all wards the number of children attending the "schools is fast increasing. It has, however, not been practicable "to increase the number of teachers. This has led to a state where "a teacher is required to manage a number of pupils either reading "in one class or more than one class, which he finds difficult to do, "and therefore, the children's interest suffers a great deal."

In connection with the increase in the number of children and the consequent difficulty in providing adequate accommodation and staff, the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks —

"The Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay can also relieve the "Municipality of a good deal of their work, if they start their own "Primary Departments, equip them on modern lines and charge "decent fees. It would also be a good experiment in educational "organisation if these schools treat both the Secondary and Primary "Departments as a self-contained unit and prepare special syllabuses "I believe that parents in Bombay will send their children to 'modern "schools' if they are started by well-established societies and Anglo-"Vernacular schools in Bombay."

Primary Education Act.

83. All the 28 District Local Boards in the Presidency are now in charge of Primary Education. The number of Local Authority Municipalities, viz. 18, remained unchanged during the year.

The grant to the Local Authority Municipality, Ahmedabad, was withheld as in previous years.

Although the relations of the School Boards with the Local Authorities and of both with the Department were on the whole cordial, the administration in some districts is still marred by communal bias, especially in regard to transfers, promotions, appointments, and deputation to the Training College. The result has been discontent among teachers, a lack of discipline and inefficiency.

In this connection the Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports —

"Few members of School Boards are interested in education as "such, but most of them are interested in the powers of patronage "and in the prestige conferred upon them by membership of School "Board."

It has also been found that, although under the rules framed by Local Authorities, with the sanction of Government, the Administrative Officer has been vested with certain powers, in practice he is unable to exercise these powers and that his work is so circumscribed that he can exert very little influence on education and on the teaching staff.

Expansion of Primary Education on a voluntary basis.

84. The financial situation made it impossible for Government to sanction during the year under report any scheme for expansion of Primary education.

Some Local Authorities, however, are incurring additional expenditure on the opening of new schools and on additional assistants, meeting the expenditure entirely from the funds at their disposal. As additional funds are not likely to be available for some time the School Boards would do well to consider the question of consolidation and concentrations as suggested last year. It has been noticed that a number of ill-attended schools are being maintained while a number of villages with a population of over 1,000 are still without a school.

Compulsory Education.

85. The total number of Local Authorities that have introduced compulsory elementary education within their areas with the sanction of Government is 12. The following table gives the names and other particulars of these Local Authorities :—

Name of Local Authority.	Year of introduction of compulsory elementary education.	Number of pupils in all Primary schools in the area of compulsion.		
		Previous to the introduction of compulsion.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
LOCAL AUTHORITY MUNICIPALITIES.				
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.				
1. Surat ..	1920	6,041	2,343	8,384
2. Bandra ..	1920	1,208	465	1,673
†3. Satara City ..	1921	1,561	669	2,230
4. Dhulia ..	1923	1,935	542	2,477
City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.				
5. Bombay City (F & G Wards) ..	1925	4,467	2,024	6,491
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.				
†6. AhmednagarCity	1927	3,143	1,586	4,729
†7. Sholapur (in three wards).	1927	2,040	995	3.035
†8. Broach ..	1927	2,663	1,495	4,158
9. Poona City (in 5 Peths).	1929	1,526	823	2,349
†10. Karachi City (in Lyari and Trans-Lyari quarters).	1930	2,529	....	2,529
DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.				
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.				
†11. District Local Board, Larkana (in Larkana Taluka).	1928	1,633	109	1,742
†12. District Local Board, West Khandesh (in villages with a population of 1,000 and over and in non-Local Authority Municipalities).	1929	16,852	941	17,793

† Compulsion for boys only

Name of Local Authority.	Number of pupils in all Primary schools in the area of compulsion.					
	On 31st March, 1934.			On 31st March, 1935.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Local Authority Municipalities.						
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918.						
1. Surat ..	10,406	5,925	16,331	10,833	6,178	17,011
2. Bandra ..	2,590	1,430	3,980	2,596	1,448	4,044
3. Satara City ..	2,017	1,000	3,017	2,253	1,099	3,352
4. Dhulia ..	3,774	2,163	5,937	4,080	2,333	6,413
City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.						
5. Bombay City. (F & G. Wards).	..	..	16,080	11,813	4,409	16,222*
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.						
6. Ahmednagar City..	4,055	1,782	5,837	4,278	1,939	6,217
7. Sholapur (in three wards).	3,360	1,540	4,900	3,575	1,834	5,409
8. Broach ..	3,528	1,747	5,275	3,580	1,802	5,382
9. Poona City (in 5 Peths).	2,103	1,422	3,525	2,088	1,587	3,675
10. Karachi City (in Lyari and Trans-Lyari quarters).	3,903	..	3,903	4,218	..	4,218
District Local Boards.						
Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.						
11. District Local Board, Larkana (in Larkana Taluka).	3,913	513	4,426	3,848	522	4,370
12. District Local Board, West Khandesh (in villages with a population of 1,000 and over and in non-Local Authority Municipalities).	21,409	1,220	22,629	22,539	2,487	25,026

* Average number of children of school-going age in Municipal schools.

It will be seen that in spite of the fact that some of the compulsory education schemes have been in existence for over ten years, compulsion has not been enforced seriously anywhere and coercive action taken against non-conforming parents. Very few Local Authorities seem to realise

that it is not sufficient merely to enrol pupils but it is necessary to see that after the children are enrolled they attend school regularly. In most cases the average attendance figures are unsatisfactory.

Cantonment Schools.

86. The following table gives the expenditure and the number of Primary schools and pupils within the areas of Cantonments which are 10 in all :—

Name of the Cantonment.		Schools.			Pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bombay Division.							
Deolali ..	Cantonment.	1	1	2	203	89	292
	Aided ..	1	..	1	69	29	98
Central Division.							
Poona ..	Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	13	5	18	1,386	887	2,273
Kirkee ..	Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	6	..	6	701	207	908
Ahmednagar ..	Cantonment.	3	2	5	644	225	869
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad ..	Cantonment.	1	..	1	63	16	79
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division.							
Belgaum ..	Cantonment.	1	..	1	293	120	413
	Aided ..	1	2	3	60	219	279
Sind.							
Karachi ..	Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	..	1	44	..	44
Karachi ..	Port Trust ..	1	1	2	122	40	162
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drigh Road ..	Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	..	1	113	10	123
Hyderabad ..	Cantonment.	1	..	1	219	58	277
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Cantonment.		Expenditure (recurring).			
		Provincial revenues.	Cantonment Funds.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division.					
Deolali ..	Cantonment.	1,030	2,613	450	4,093
	Aided ..	200	400	419	1,019
Central Division.					
Poona ..	Cantonment.	....	....	....	....
	Aided ..	5,076	10,625	31,249	46,950
Kirkee ..	Cantonment.	....	....	....	....
	Aided ..	530	1,081	5,682	7,893
Ahmednagar ..	Cantonment.	3,674	7,199	778	11,651
	Aided ..	....	....	....	....
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ..	Cantonment.	260	1,506	....	1,766
	Aided ..	....	....	....	....
Southern Division.					
Belgaum ..	Cantonment.	1,252	3,104	1	4,357
	Aided ..	....	150	2,886	3,036
Sind.					
Karachi ..	Cantonment.	....	....	....	....
	Aided ..	....	150	....	150
Karachi ..	Port Trust ..	1,371	5,144	66	6,581
	Aided ..	....	....	....	....
Dugh Road ..	Cantonment.	....	....	....	....
	Aided ..	....	300	....	300
Hyderabad ..	Cantonment.	1,472	3,298	....	4,770
	Aided ..	....	....	....	....

Only three Cantonments, viz. Deolali, Ahmednagar, and Belgaum maintain their own schools and also give grants-in-aid to private schools. The other Cantonments either maintain their own schools or give a grant to aided schools. On the whole adequate provision has been made by the Cantonments for the educational needs of their areas.

CHAPTER VIII.

Training of Teachers.

I. Training of Secondary School Teachers.

87. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, is the only Government institution which trains teachers for Secondary schools. An account of this institution is given under Professional Colleges in Chapter V.

II. Training of Primary School Teachers.

88. The total number of Training Institutions for Men and Women decreased during the year by 2 to 29, two non-Government institutions having been closed on account of financial stringency. The number of students in these training institutions also decreased by 113 to 1,442. Of the 29 institutions, 11 with 713 students were for men, and 18 with 729 students for women. By management, the training institutions comprised 14 Government, one Municipal, 12 Aided, and 2 Unaided. Of the 1,442 students under instruction, 852 (including 63 students of the Scheduled classes) were Hindus, 247 Muhammadans, 277 Indian Christians, and 66 others.

Institutions.

89. About 1919 a scheme came into operation by which in every District a Training Institution was opened and by 1922 it was found that the percentage of trained teachers, particularly the 2nd and 3rd year trained teachers, was so high in some districts that the expenditure on salary made further expansion of Primary Education almost prohibitive. Owing to the revision of the pay of Primary teachers which led to a heavy demand on the limited resources of the Local Authorities and Government, Government decided to impose a certain amount of restriction on the training of teachers to keep the cost of Primary Education within reasonable limits. A number of Training Institutions were closed, classes curtailed and from 1923 onwards the output of trained teachers was limited to what was just essential. The percentage of trained teachers was, therefore, not much above 54 in the year under report. Experience had shown that the enormous wastage that took place was in no small measure due to the teaching being in the hands of untrained men. Apart from the lack of any professional training, these teachers were called upon to manage a class of 30 to 40 pupils spread over four standards and it was impossible to expect any efficient teaching from such teachers. Moreover, it was found that even in the case of trained teachers the two year course of training was not sufficient for the type of teachers that were being recruited. The major portion of the time in Training institutions during the 1st year was being spent in licking the material into shape and teaching them how to set about to learn, how to read, how to express themselves and to imparting information on the subjects to be taught, and very little time remained to give the teachers sufficient practical knowledge of teaching, particularly in connection with the teaching of the Infant class and the handling of

Output of trained teachers.

combined classes. The immediate need, therefore, was the supply of more and better trained teachers. In order, therefore, to raise the standard of teaching in Primary schools, Government, during the year, examined the possibility of increasing the annual output of trained teachers without increasing the cost of Primary Education, and of reorganising the courses on a three year basis. The question in regard to the lowering of the scales of pay is under the consideration of Government, but in the meantime Government have decided to restore partially the classes which had been abolished in various Government Training institutions and to provide for the training of 240 additional men teachers and 120 additional women teachers at an annual estimated average cost of Rs. 52,500. The restoration of classes includes the opening of small 3rd year classes which were abolished in 1923 in the major Training Institutions. These arrangements have been introduced from the academic year 1935–36 and the full training course for men will now be a three year instead of a two year course.

In the case of women teachers the present course is already one of 3 years—a two-year course for the 1st year certificate, and a one-year course for the 2nd year certificate. The question of opening a 3rd year class for women will be considered after the Vernacular Final Course for girls is revised and brought to the level of the Vernacular Final course for boys.

Government also propose to consider the policy of expanding further the facilities for the training of Primary teachers and of increasing the number of trained teachers to 80 per cent. (50 per cent. 1st year, 20 per cent. 2nd year, and 10 per cent. 3rd year) as soon as the financial position improves, and some decision is arrived at on the scales of pay of teachers appointed in future.

During the year under report the output of Government Training Institutions for men was 565 (485 First year and 80 Second year), and that of Government Training Institutions for women 88 (65 First year and 23 Second year). Non-Government Institutions sent out 72 men (61 First year and 11 Second year) and 169 women (99 First year and 70 Second year).

Expenditure.

90. The expenditure on Vernacular Training Institutions increased by Rs. 15,906 to Rs. 4,51,218. Of this, 81·5 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 4·1 per cent. from Municipal funds, 2·0 per cent. from fees, and 12·4 per cent. from other sources.

Government Institutions.

91. The number of Government institutions remained unchanged, viz. 14. Of these, 9, with 628 students, were for men, and 5, with 217 students, for women. The cost of educating a student in institutions for men was Rs. 342, of which Rs. 332 was paid by Government, and in institutions for women Rs. 567, of which Government contributed Rs. 534.

The Rural Training School, Loni, which trains Primary teachers under rural conditions, follows a special course, which, though similar to the ordinary course, allows slight modifications in Vernacular,

Arithmetic, and History, and contains additional subjects such as village uplift, Agriculture, Smithy and Carpentry. The school teaches, for the present, only the first year's course, and the admission to this school is restricted to teachers from the Intermediate and the Backward classes.

Of the 12 aided institutions, 2, with 85 students, were for men, and 10, with 477 students, for women.

Aided Institutions.

92. The Union Training College at Ahmednagar, and the Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar (District Broach) are the two aided institutions for men. The full course of three years is now followed at the institutions at Ahmednagar, and candidates are sent up for the Departmental certificate examinations. In addition to the prescribed course, special attention is paid to rural reconstruction work, and the institution runs a special magazine containing topics of rural interest. The Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar teaches agriculture, carpentry, etc., in addition to the prescribed course, and its certificate examination is conducted by the Department.

All the aided training institutions for women, with the exception of the Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur, and the Training College for Women at Hingne, near Poona, follow the prescribed course and send up candidates for the Departmental Certificate examinations.

The Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School at Sholapur follows a course of two years specially designed for the training of teachers for Kindergarten work. This is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. The course followed so far was recently revised by the Department and the Senior Certificate granted by the institution has been recognised as equivalent to the Departmental 1st year certificate. One of the conditions on which the Certificate has been recognised is that the examinations should be held by an Examination Board with representatives from the Department, not exceeding half the number of members, appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The introduction of the revised course in the institution and the recognition of its certificate by Government will not only establish the institution more firmly but provide Primary schools with much needed specialist Kindergarten teachers.

The Training College at Hingne teaches the full course of three years, mainly based on the course prescribed by the Department. The College has its own certificate examinations held by a Board of examiners, one member of the Board being a Government nominee. The certificates issued by the institution have been recognised since 1929, on certain conditions, and treated as equivalent to those issued by the Department.

The cost per student in the aided institutions for men was Rs. 166, of which Government contributed Rs. 63. The cost per student in the aided institutions for women was Rs. 174, of which Rs. 69 was paid by Government.

93. The only Municipal institution is the Rahimtullah Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Muslim women maintained by the Bombay Municipality. The other Municipal institution, viz. the First Year Training Class for Marathi men teachers maintained by the Bombay Municipality was closed during the year under report. The Institute for Muslim women maintained by the Bombay Municipality trains women teachers for the Municipal Urdu Girls' schools only, and sends up candidates for the Departmental certificate examinations.

Municipal Institution.

94. The selection of candidates for admission to Government Training Institutions for Men is made in accordance with the following percentages prescribed by Government :

Selection of teachers for training.

	Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions.	Northern Division.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Presidency proper—		
(1) Advanced Classes	25	90
(2) Intermediate castes including Muhammadans and Indian Christians	60	
(3) Backward castes proper (formerly called Depressed classes)	15	10

Sind—

Hindus .. .. .. 25 per cent.

Muhammadans .. .. .. 75 per cent.

The percentages for Sind are applicable in the case of teachers deputed from District Local Board schools. In the case of Local Authority Municipalities in Sind, Government have decided not to prescribe any definite percentage for admission, but the Educational Inspector in Sind has been instructed to see that, on the whole, at least 40 per cent. of the teachers deputed by these bodies taken together are Muhammadans.

In the case of admissions to Government Training Institutions for women preference is given, as far as possible, to women from the Intermediate and Backward classes, although no fixed percentages for different classes have been prescribed.

The selection of candidates for admission to Training Institutions is made by the Educational Inspector on the recommendations of the School Boards. The Educational Inspector's selection is based mainly on the remarks on the work of the teacher furnished by the School Boards and the percentage of marks obtained in the Vernacular Final or the Training College examinations. The Heads of Training Institutions have during the last five or six years been complaining that the material sent to them was not of the right type and very often the students selected

found it difficult to cope with the work of the Training College. During the year under report a number of students had to be sent back from certain Training Institutions on account of their not being able to follow the prescribed course. Both in the interests of the students themselves and the School Boards it was found necessary to devise some means for the selection of candidates of the right type. Taking into consideration the general standard of efficiency of students from different communities, the Department has now laid down certain minimum requirements which the candidates should possess, and the School Boards have been advised to make their recommendations accordingly. These requirements include, among other things, the percentage of marks obtained by the candidates and remarks regarding the work of teachers. The proportions laid down by Government for the admission of candidates from various communities, however, continue unaffected. It is hoped that particular care will be exercised by the School Boards in deputing teachers for training, and that, with their co-operation, suitable material will hereafter be secured for training.

Stipends are paid by Government to the students deputed by the District School Boards. Local Authority Municipalities provide their own stipends to the teachers deputed by them, and the expenditure incurred on this account is admitted for purposes of grant. The value of stipends in the case of Training Institutions for Men in the Presidency proper is Rs. 10 per mensem and in Sind Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem. The value of stipends in the case of women is Rs. 15 per mensem all over the Presidency.

Curriculum.

95. The practical work in class teaching continues to receive special attention. Stress is laid in all Training Institutions on this subject, and care is taken to see that every student gives as many lessons under supervision as possible and receives training in managing two or more classes simultaneously. In this connection, the Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, reports—

"The scheme of model lessons for combined classes has been extended "this year and an additional model lesson is shown, one per week "for each class, in the method of conducting a village school composed "of the lowest four standards."

The Principal, Training College, Dhulia, says—

"This year a class of 40 children of the Infant class and of the "first four standards was formed at the beginning of the college year. "This class was held on two days every week for 2 or 3 periods a day, "throughout the whole year. During the first term, lessons were "given to this class by the teachers of the Practising School and the "students of the Training College watched these lessons and took "down notes. During the second term the students of the college "gave lessons to this class under the supervision of the college teachers. "The new methods and the apparatus were very helpful in teaching "these classes."

The Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, remarks—

"Special attention is paid to the practical teaching of the students "in the Practising School; the Second Year girls do a full weeks' "teaching at a stretch, once every term, in addition to their usual "Practice teaching, twice a week. These students were able to give "more than seventy lessons each during the year."

Every possible effort is being made in all institutions to give practice in class teaching and the teaching of combined classes.

In addition to the prescribed course, other educational activities, such as monthly lectures, Educational Conferences, Visual instruction, Excursions, Co-operative Societies, Magazines, Refresher Courses, Debating Clubs, Boy Scouts or girl guides, etc., are also undertaken.

The reintroduction of the third year classes in Men's Training Institutions necessitated the revision of the course of studies. Apart from this, it was realised that the course for the 1st and 2nd year as it existed contained to a certain extent repetition and revision particularly of the Vernacular Final work, and that the general tendency was to give the students specially in the first year merely such information as could be most easily passed on in unaltered form to their pupils, little scope being given to them to understand their subjects. It was also found that there was need for a redistribution of work and also for a change in the nature of the work. The work of revising the courses of studies and drawing up a 3rd year course was therefore undertaken, and, with the help of official and non-official experts, the Department has re-arranged the curricula of Training institutions along more commonsense and logical lines without sacrificing any essential points in the former curricula. Although there is no 3rd year class as such for women, the curriculum for women's training institutions has also been re-arranged on the lines adopted for the curriculum for Men's Training institutions. The revised curricula have been introduced from the beginning of the academic year 1935-36. These revised courses are to some extent tentative and experimental and will be watched for a year or two whether further changes are necessary. It is hoped that, with the introduction of the revised courses, a better type of teachers will be sent out from Training institutions.

Special features.

96. The League of Teachers and Guardians started at the Training Colleges for Men, Poona, and Dhulia, with the object of tackling the problems of child education in all its aspects with the co-operation of parents, continued to do useful work.

At the Training Colleges for Men, Poona and Dhulia, special arrangements have been made to give the students some experience of village uplift work.

The Infants Class of the Practising School attached to the Training College for Men, Poona, placed in charge of trained women teachers, continues to show satisfactory results.

There are Advisory Committees for the conduct of the Women's Training College certificate examinations in Marathi and Gujarati, and they continue to do useful work.

CHAPTER IX.

Professional Schools and Classes.

97. This chapter deals with institutions of a specialised nature which impart instruction in technical and allied subjects other than (1) the various Professional Colleges affiliated to the University, and (2) the Normal and Training Schools, an account of which is given in Chapters V and VIII respectively of this Report. The standards of instruction and admission to these institutions vary according to the nature and duration of the courses. Some of these institutions are under the control of other departments. The statistical summary of these institutions is given below :—

	Number of Institutions on 31st March, 1935.	Number of pupils.
Art Schools	3	644
Medical Schools	4	880
Engineering Schools	2	334
Technical and Industrial Schools	52	3,299
Commercial Schools	32	1,804
Agricultural Schools	3	74
Other Schools	57	2,081

" Other schools " mostly comprise Maktabs and Sanskrit Pathashalas, an account of which is given in Chapter X, and Music schools.

A—Commercial Institutions.

98. An account of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which is the only institution in this Presidency which prepares students for the University degree in Commerce is given in Chapter V. In addition to this, there were 32 Commercial schools and classes. Statistical information about each of them is given in the supplement to this Report. Although the number of institutions decreased by one, the number of pupils in them increased from 1,703 to 1,804. These institutions provide for instruction in shorthand and typewriting, book-keeping, accountancy, commercial correspondence and commercial subjects and cater (*i*) for students appearing for the London Chamber of Commerce or the Government Commercial examinations and (*ii*) for those who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in commercial subjects.

The following table gives the results of the London Chamber of Commerce Higher Certificate Examination :—

	1933 34.		1934 35.	
	Number Appeared.	Number Passed.	Number Appeared	Number Passed.
Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	215	80	223	86
Commerce and Finance	49	24	55	32
Banking and Currency	27	7	32	14
Foreign Exchange	3	..	4	..
Commercial Law	94	30	108	57
Economics	..	..	3	2
Company Law	43	23	33	21
Commercial Geography	8	3	2	1
Advertising	13	4	3	..
Commercial Arithmetic	3	1	6	1
Shorthand	10	2	10	..
Typewriting	6	2	10	..
Salesmanship	21	6	7	5
Marine Insurance	1	1	..	..
Fire Insurance	7	2	2	1
Life Insurance	11	6	4	1
Secretarial Practice	30	11	31	3
English	..	..	1	..
Stock Exchange	2	..	..	..
Costing	..	..	1	1
Life Insurance Salesmanship ..	..	..	1	1
Textiles	2	2	2	..
Total ..	554	204	538	226

In connection with the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations the Inspector of Commercial Schools reports—

"There was a decrease in the number of entries for the Higher "Commercial Education Certificate Examination (formerly called "the Senior London Chamber of Commerce Examination). The "number of entries fell from 554 in 1933–34 to 538 in the year under "report. This decrease was, however, more than offset by a fair "increase in the number of entries for the Commercial Education "Certificate Examination (formerly called the Junior London Chamber "of Commerce Examination).

"It will be seen from the detailed statistics of the results of the "Higher Commercial Education Certificate Examinations that 'Book-"keeping and Accountancy' and 'Commercial Law' are the two "subjects which continue to attract the great majority of candidates. "Out of 538 entries, 223 were in Book-keeping and Accountancy "and 108 in Commercial Law. The other subjects in which there "were more than 30 entries were: Commerce and Finance (55), "Company Law (33), Secretarial Practice (31), and Banking and "Currency (32). It is noticeable that one candidate appeared and "passed in 'costing', and that one candidate appeared and passed

"in 'Life Insurance and Salesmanship' which subject has been "only recently introduced. The results on the whole can be regarded "as fairly satisfactory, except in Shorthand and Typewriting in "which not a single student passed. The examiner's report in Short-"hand mentioned that the spelling was poor, although all the words "were simple and in common use. The examiner in Typewriting "reported that there was a good deal of stamping over and also untidy "corrections. 'Good work was often spoiled by very heavy punctua-"tion; this is avoidable if correct fingering is used. Words were "badly divided at the end of the line, and in many cases words of "one syllable were divided.' This shows that even in such subjects "as Shorthand and Typewriting a good knowledge of English is "indispensable."

At the Government Commercial Diploma Examination held in April, 1934, 49 candidates appeared, of whom 13 passed, one in the First class, 9 in the Second class, and 3 in the Pass class. At the Government Commercial Certificate Examination 43 candidates appeared, of whom 30 passed in individual subjects. The total number of entries in individual subjects was 118 of which 32 were in Elements of Book-keeping, 30 in Typewriting, 18 in Shorthand, 17 in Accountancy, and the rest in the other subjects. It is gratifying to note that these examinations are becoming increasingly popular and are attracting more candidates, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Number of candidates.	
	Government Commercial Diploma Examination.	Government Commercial Certificate Examination.
1931–32	40	1
1932–33	33	29
1933–34	49	46

In the J. D. Vakil Commercial class attached to the Government High School at Broach there were 33 pupils as compared with 32 in the previous year. There was practically no increase in the number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935, as compared with the number on the same date in 1934, but there was a considerable increase in the total number of admissions made during the year, which was 80 as against 58 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of this class was Rs. 2,752 which was met entirely from the fee receipts and the income from endowments. The fee receipts were the highest since the school was established.

In the Government Commercial classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, there are both Day and Evening classes. The Day class is meant for those who have studied up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard V and who prefer to study commercial subjects rather than

go up for the Matriculation Examination. The number of such pupils has not shown any appreciable increase. But the Evening class which is meant for those who have passed the Matriculation Examination has proved very successful. The number of pupils increased from 18 in 1933–34 to 37 in 1934–35. The total number of pupils in both the classes was 53 as compared with 35 in the previous year. Thirty three pupils were sent up for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination of whom 12 passed. The total expenditure of these classes was Rs. 4,787 (including a non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 spent on library books and equipment of the typewriting class) against Rs. 4,370 in the preceding year. It is worth noting that the classes are becoming more and more self-supporting, the net cost to Government being only Rs. 253 as compared with Rs. 1,789 in the preceding year.

Accountancy Diploma Board.

99. The Board held four meetings during the year and recommended the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy to 95 candidates, who passed the G.D.A. Examination and completed the period of apprenticeship required by the Regulations. It also recommended the award of the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy to 5 candidates who had passed the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy Examination and completed the period of service in the Co-operative Department prescribed under the Regulations.

The G.D.A. Examination was held for the last time in April, 1934. The Examination was held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Karachi, Bangalore, and Rangoon. The number of candidates registered for the Examination was 1,231 as against 965 in 1933 and 648 in 1932. The number of successful candidates was 410, and the percentage of passes was 33 as against 19 in 1933 and 32 in 1932.

The Examination for the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy was held in April, 1934, at Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon. Of the 38 candidates registered for the Examination, 33 appeared and 12 passed.

In connection with the decision to discontinue the G.D.A. Examination after 1934 the Secretary of the Board reports—

"The decision to discontinue the G.D.A. Examination after 1934 "led to a good deal of agitation and was the subject of much adverse "criticism in the press. It was stated that out of 1,190 candidates who "appeared at the G.D.A. Examination of 1934, only 410 had passed, "and that the remaining unsuccessful candidates, particularly those "who were already receiving their practical training under the G.D.A. "Regulations, were placed in a very awkward plight. In November, "1934, the Government of India in their Notification No. 41 (2)-T and "E. (R.A.) announced certain concessions which went far to remedy "the grievances of the unsuccessful candidates. According to these "concessions candidates who had appeared and failed at any of the "Examinations for the Government Diploma in Accountancy or an "Examination recognised as equivalent thereto held in the years 1932, "1933, and 1934 were exempted from the First Examination held under "the Auditor's Certificates Rules and permitted to appear at the Final

"R. A. Examination to be held in 1935, 1936, and 1937. Another "valuable concession that was granted to such unsuccessful candidates "was a reduction in the period of practical training. Under the "G.D.A. Regulations the period of practical training was three years, "whereas under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, the period of service "under articles was fixed at five years for undergraduates and four "years for graduates. This period was reduced to three years in the case "of those whose apprenticeship had been already registered with the "Accountancy Diploma Board before 1st April, 1933, or whose articles "were registered with the Government of India before that date and "who having appeared and failed at the G. D. A. Examination held in "1932, 1933, and 1934 are permitted to appear at the Final R. A. "Examination to be held in 1935, 1936, and 1937 and who succeed in "passing the Examination.

"It may be added that the discontinuance of the G. D. A. Examina- "tion has resulted in the virtual discontinuance of the G. D. C. A. "Examination which was conducted by the Board in conjunction with "the G. D. A. Examination. The G. D. C. A. Examination was held "simultaneously with the G. D. A. Examination, and candidates at "the former Examination had to answer the same question papers in "'Accountancy and Auditing' and in the 'Law of Contract and "Arbitration' as candidates for the latter Examination. The two "question papers in the 'Theory and Law of Co-operation and the "History and Practice of Co-operation' were the only two extra papers "for which separate examiners were required to be appointed by the "Board. Owing to this arrangement it was possible for the Board "to hold the G. D. C. A. Examination without much additional "expenditure.

"Although the candidates who appeared and failed at the G. D. A. "Examination previously conducted by the Board have been granted "the option of appearing at the Final R. A. Examination conducted "by the Government of India, those who have previously appeared "and failed at the G. D. C. A. Examination have no option "of a similar nature. It is therefore very desirable that some "arrangements should be made for the holding of an examination "similar to the G. D. C. A. Examination previously conducted by the "Board. It appears that no decision in this connection has been "arrived at and that the question is still under consideration."

It has been decided that the Accountancy Diploma Board should continue to function till 31st July, 1936, for the purposes of scrutinizing the applications for the award of Government Diploma under the G. D. A. Regulations.

B—Engineering classes.

Diploma Classes attached to Colleges of Engineering.

100. The Diploma classes maintained at the College of Engineering, Poona, provide instruction in (1) Civil and (2) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for training overseers, foremen, chargemen, and electrical apprentices. The total number of students in these classes was 238 as compared with 244 in 1933-34.

The results of the examinations held in April, 1934, were as under : –

Examination.	Number appeared	Number passed.
Diploma in Civil Engineering	33	31
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering ..	32	31

The total expenditure on the Diploma classes was Rs. 54 215 as compared with Rs. 54,939 in 1933–34.

The usual tours of Engineering educational interest were conducted during the year to the benefit of students. The final year Civil Engineering class visited some Docks in Bombay and important Engineering works there and at Badlapur and Kalyan, the Narbadda bridge construction at Broach, and some works in Baroda and Ahmedabad. They also saw the Ghaut sections of the Railways near Poona.

The 3rd year students of the Mechanical and Electrical class visited the Hadapsar Paper Mill, Dapuri Workshops, the Bhatgar Dam and Dighi Wireless station around Poona. In Bombay they saw the G. I. P. Railway and the B. E. S. & T. Workshops ; the Training Ship " Dufferin " and certain important Mills, Factories and Workshops, and the Government Mint. The final year students of the same class visited some Electrical stations of the Tata Company and the B. E. S. & T. Company and of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and certain other Electrical Works in that City. At Nagpur they visited the Express Mills, and also saw the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and of a few others at Jamshedpur.

In the Poona Industrial Exhibition 1935 many Diploma students from the Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil sides exhibited articles and obtained first class prizes.

In the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, there were 96 students as against 95 in the preceding year. The classes impart instruction in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. The total expenditure of these classes was Rs. 9,339 of which Rs. 2,300 was paid by Government.

C—Technical and Industrial Schools.

101. The Technical and Industrial Schools are under the control of the Director of Industries, and a detailed account of their work and progress is given in the report of the Department of Industries.

V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

102. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, is the premier Technical Institute in the Presidency. Regular courses of instruction covering a period of four years are given in (*a*) Mechanical Engineering, (*b*) Electrical Engineering, (*c*) Textile Manufacture, (*d*) Technical and Applied Chemistry and (*e*) Sanitary Engineering and

Plumbing. The number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1935, was 633 as against 594 in the previous year.

Candidates from different parts of India apply for admission and there has been a consistently increasing demand for admission to the Electrical Engineering course during recent years. At the entrance examination for admission in June, 1934, 450 candidates applied for admission; of these, 189 were admitted, 122 being *bona fide* Bombay Presidency candidates.

The results of the Final Sessional examinations held in February-March 1935, were as under :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Mechanical Engineering	30	27
Electrical Engineering	51	40
Textile Manufacture	38	38
Technical and Applied Chemistry	15	15
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	17	17

Eighty-three students appeared for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute of whom 58 were successful.

In addition to the regular courses of instruction mentioned above, apprentice classes were held once a week, as in previous years, for training in Elementary Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, and Electrical Wiremen's and Electrician's work.

Evening classes covering a period of about 4½ months and held bi-weekly for the training of students in the Elementary principles of Radio Communication and maintenance and repair of Radio instruments were started in November, 1934.

The expenditure of the Institute increased by Rs. 32,080 to Rs. 2,80,460 and was met from different sources as under :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government Funds	1,22,000	43·5
Municipal Funds	8,000	2·8
Fees	1,31,131	46·8
Other sources	19,329	6·9
Total ..	2,80,460	100·0

Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

103. Though the control of the Technical and Industrial education rests with the Department of Industries, the general charge of the Technical and Industrial schools is in the hands of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. In order to maintain contact between the Educational Department and the Committee in matters relating to

technical education, the Director of Public Instruction or an officer appointed by him is a member of the Committee.

The number of schools under the Committee's control in 1934 35 was 38 attended by 1,927 pupils. Out of 1,540 pupils who appeared for the annual examinations held by the Committee, 1,392 passed.

In addition to the subjects mentioned in the Report for 1933 34, two more subjects—(1) Art Silk figured saree borders and (2) Dyeing and Calico Printing—were also taught in the various schools.

The total expenditure of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education was Rs. 15,160 of which Rs. 4,384 was incurred on establishment, Rs. 3,658 on inspection, and Rs. 7,118 on examinations. An amount of Rs. 41,147 was paid as grants-in-aid to schools under the Committee's control.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

104. This is a Government institution. Though the standard of instruction attained in this institution is lower than that at the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, it is higher than that at the other technical institutions in the Presidency. This institute provides instruction covering a period of 3 years in (1) Cotton Spinning, (2) Cotton Weaving, and (3) Mechanical Engineering.

Out of 140 applicants for admission to the Institute, 28 were granted direct admission as they possessed qualifications higher than those laid down, the remaining candidates being required to appear for the Entrance Examination. The total number admitted was 68—20 to Cotton Spinning Course, 21 to Cotton Weaving Course and 27 to the Mechanical Engineering Course. Out of the131 students who appeared at the annual examination held in April, 1934, 126 passed. Ten students also passed in the various examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Other Industrial Institutions.

105. Apart from the Technical and Industrial Schools which are under the control of the Director of Industries, there are 23 schools or classes under the control of this Department. Most of these institutions are for girls or women and provide instruction in sewing, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, first-Aid, fancy works, etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 8,556 were paid to them in 1934-35.

D—Agricultural Schools.

106. There are two Vernacular Agricultural schools maintained by the Agricultural Department—one at Dhulia in West Khandesh District and the other at Devihosur in the Dharwar District. These schools impart instruction in Agriculture on modern and practical lines.

An Agricultural school at Rajapur managed by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur, was recognised by the Department during the year. In addition to Agriculture, cultural subjects such as composition, arithmetic, and general Geography, and industrial subjects such as poultry-farming, carpentry, smithy, rope-making, etc., are taught in the school. Its special feature is fruit-gardening which has attracted considerable interest in the locality.

E-Medical Schools.

107. In addition to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, the Medical Department maintains three Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, with an attendance of 318, 223, and 115 respectively. These institutions prepare candidates for the L. C. P. S. course. In addition to these three schools, the National Medical College, Bombay, is recognised for sending up candidates for the L. C. P. S. course. It had 224 students on the rolls.

F-Art Schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

108. Since last year a separate report on the Sir J. J. School of Art is published by the Director of the School under the orders of Government. A summary of the progress made by the School is, however, given below :—

The number of students on the rolls of the School on 31st March, 1935, was 439 as compared with 425 in the previous year. The number of students in the various classes was as under :—

Name of class.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Drawing and Painting Classes	217	210
Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Classes ..	30	23
Special Drawing and Shading Classes	12	16
Modelling classes	19	24
Normal class for Drawing teachers	30	40
Architectural classes	108	118
Total ..	425	439

The results of the various higher Art Examinations were as under :—

Name of Examination.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	No. appeared.	No. passed.	No appeared.	No. passed.
Elementary Drawing and Painting ..	43	34	53	30
Intermediate Drawing and Painting ..	38	20	34	28
Advanced Drawing and Painting ..	31	28	31	28
Diploma Drawing and Painting ..	23	16	32	25
Elementary Modelling ..	5	5	4	4
Intermediate Modelling ..	6	6	5	5
Advanced Modelling ..	4	4	6	6
Diploma Modelling ..	3	2	5	4
Drawing Teachers' ..	30	35	40	34
Elementary Examination in Architecture.	21	16	27	17
Intermediate Examination in Architecture	2	1	5	2
Advanced Examination in Architecture ..	32	20	20	14
Diploma Examination in Architecture ..	20	11	28	11

The total direct expenditure on the School during the year was Rs. 1,17,263 of which Rs. 82,784 was met from Provincial Funds

The outstanding event of the year was the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London which was organised by the India Society and which was opened by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York on 10th December, 1934. The collection of the exhibits was made by Regional Committees in India which represented the different Provinces The Regional Committee of Bombay was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Director of the School, who proceeded on leave to Europe in May, 1934, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to supervise the exhibits of the Bombay Section of the Exhibition from October to December, 1934. In this connection the Director of the School remarks—

"This Exhibition was a great success and came as surprise to the "London Art Critics who had not realised the artistic capacity of "Bombay. The Bombay Room was the only Section of the Exhibi- "tion which was illustrated in the London Press, during the period "of the Exhibition; these illustrations appeared in most of the "leading Dailies and illustrated Journals. There was a remarkable "consensus of opinion as to the high merit of work shown by Bombay, "in particular by the younger men whose distinctively Indian work "was much appreciated. Among the best exhibits were the Mural "Paintings and Cartoons by Messrs. Shukla, Ahivasi, Parekh, Adurkar, "Solegaonkar, Bhanu Smart, Gondhalekar, and many others including "several Indian ladies, such as Miss Rajadhyax, Miss Sirdia, "Miss Motiwalla, Miss Mucadum, Miss Fernandes, etc. The Sculpture "exhibits, which were not numerous, included some good things by "Messrs. R. P. Kamat, Shamrao Bhatre, N. A. Dere and others. "The former exhibited his gold medal Relief from the Royal Academy. "It is a pity that owing to the fact that the Bombay exhibitors priced "their works much too highly, not many sales were effected. But "the net result was that London saw for the first time, and recognised "this extremely valuable and individual contribution, and the import- "ance of what the Bombay School of Art is doing. Mr. Gladstone "Solomon delivered a lecture on "Modern Art in Western India", "before the India Society in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society, "Burlington House, on November 30th, 1934. Mr. John de la Valette "presided and there was a distinguished audience. On this occasion, "more than 60 slides of students' work were shown on the screen. "Lord Lloyd was present on the occasion and made a most helpful "speech, warmly supporting the work of the Bombay School, a very "timely and useful aid to Indian Art in London.

"During the absence of the Director in London, Mr. H. Foster King "acted as Director of the School of Art with Mr. J. A. Lalkaka as "Associate Director. The School co-operated vigorously with the "Regional Committee, by organising a students' concert in order to "raise funds for the Exhibition in London. This entertainment was "held at the Royal Opera theatre, Bombay, on 20th September, 1934,

"and was a very great success. The Theatre was crowded with "a most enthusiastic audience, and the proceeds of this excellent "students' enterprise amounted to Rs. 2,073-7-0 (inclusive of small "donations) which was handed over to the Regional Committee."

In regard to the work of the Drawing and Painting Section of the School the Director remarks—

"There was a slight increase in the number of students in the "Drawing and Painting Classes, and the examination results were "satisfactory.

"The 'Miss Dolly Cursetjee Prizes Competition' for Mural "Decoration produced a good selection of work, which was submitted "by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th year Drawing and Painting students, also "the Mural Decoration, and the Modelling classes. In this "competition the first prize was awarded to Mr. N. N. Patkar, and "two second prizes to Messrs. J. V. Ubale and N. A. Dere "respectively.

"This year's annual excursion tour was conducted by the Director "with two assistant teachers to Udaipur in February. The students "executed many paintings and sketches of the Lake Palace, the "Maharana's Palace, and views of the City, bringing back to Bombay "some most successful work."

Commenting on the work of the School of Architecture, the Director writes as follows :—

"This year, the Assistant Professor of Architecture accompanied "by the Studio Assistant and one Assistant teacher conducted the "Annual Study Excursion to Bellur, Mysore, and Bangalore. The "party consisted of 24 students and brought back some very useful "measured drawings of the ancient temple at Bellur."

The Reay Art Workshops.

109. Owing to the abolition of scholarships and the levy of fees with effect from 1933, the number of students on the rolls went down considerably. Important work continued to be done in these workshops; 30 orders were received, of which 4 were from outsiders, and 26 were either from the School of Art or from different Sections of the Workshops. An important feature was the completion of a Coat-of-Arms carved in grey stone for the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes, also one Village Challenge Shield for his uplift scheme.

The Drawing and Design Classes.

110. The number on the roll in the Drawing and Design class attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, decreased by 15 to 31. The class started working in printing on cloth in different designs, an enterprise which has aroused great interest among the students of the artisan class and others.

The Drawing and Design class, Surat, had 73 pupils on its roll as against 76 in the preceding year, and is doing good work. It is now under the management of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.

The class received a grant of Rs. 1,278 from Government during the year as against Rs. 750 in the preceding year. Owing to the closure of the Government Middle School, Surat, and handing over the building to the Society, this class has greater facilities and can now further develop on its own lines.

G-Music Schools.

111. Music forms part of the curriculum of Primary schools (both for boys and girls), and is taught as an optional subject in some Secondary schools. It is also included in the course prescribed for the Vernacular Final Examination for girls and for the Vernacular Training College Certificate Examinations. Provision for the teaching of the subject has been made in all Government Training Institutions.

Apart from the instruction in Music imparted in ordinary schools, there were 7 private classes for teaching music both vocal and instrumental with 1,810 pupils. As a measure of retrenchment Government discontinued paying grants to these classes with effect from 1933-34.

CHAPTER X.

Oriental Studies.

Study of classics.

112. The study of a classical language begins in Standard IV of a Secondary school and continues throughout the school course, but, as candidates for the Matriculation examination now have the option of choosing either an Indian Vernacular or a modern European language, the study of the latter is not compulsory in Secondary schools. A large majority of the pupils take Sanskrit or Persian, although provision for instruction in other Oriental languages exists in a few schools. At the Matriculation examination of 1935, 3,840 candidates appeared with Sanskrit, and 1,514 with Persian, of whom 1,982 and 528 respectively passed, 297 out of 508 having passed in other Oriental languages.

During the first two years of the Arts Course the student is left to choose between a classical language and a modern European language, the Indian Vernacular being again added as a discretionary optional subject for the degree examinations in Arts.

During the year 1934–35, 268 candidates passed the B.A. and 39 the M.A. examination with an Oriental language. The following table gives separate figures for each Oriental language :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Pass.	Total.
B.A.					
Sanskrit	271	13	53	137	203
Persian	44	2	8	28	38
Hebrew	1	..	..	1	1
Arabic	5	1	..	3	4
Pali	2	..	1	1	2
Avesta Pahlavi ..	1	..	1	..	1
Ardha-Magadhi ..	24	2	4	13	19
Total ..	348	18	67	183	268
M.A.					
Sanskrit	32	1	10	12	23
Persian	17	1	2	8	11
Arabic	1	..	1	..	1
Pali	1	..	..	1	1
Ardha-Magadhi ..	5	..	2	1	3
Total ..	56	2	15	22	39

Apart from the instruction in Oriental languages imparted in ordinary schools, there are special institutions, known as Pathshalas for the study of Sanskrit and Madressahs for the study of Persian and Arabic. The following table gives a statistical summary of these institutions :—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.	
			Total.	Provincial.
			Rs.	Rs.
Pathshalas	55	2,030	53,050	2,305
Madressahs	80	4,294	28,341	4,274

With the exception of a few institutions which maintain a comparatively higher standard of instruction, Pathshalas follow an elementary course in Sanskrit in addition to Vedic studies. English is also taught in some Pathshalas, while boys from higher standards of Secondary schools sometimes attend the Sanskrit classes of these institutions.

The Warad Sanskrit Pathshala, Sholapur, which caters for the Lingayat community, is reported to maintain a high standard of instruction. Candidates from this institution appear for the examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and the results are reported to be most encouraging. The Pathshala at Umarkote in Sind prepares for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

The Gangadhar Sanskrit College, Hubli, which is also reported to maintain a high standard of instruction was taken on the list of recognised special schools during the year. The institution owes its origin to the efforts of the learned Swami of Murusawirmath who started a Sanskrit Pathshala at Hubli about ten years ago. The Educational Inspector, S. D., reports—

> "The Pathashala was raised in 1931 to the status of a Sanskrit College teaching the complete course of Sanskrit studies taught in the Government Sanskrit College at Calcutta. The syllabus of studies followed here is based on the syllabus approved by the Bengal Educational Department. The College is working under the patronage of the learned Swami of Murusawirmath, Hubli—a great patron of learned Pandits and Shastris, who takes great interest in the spread of Sanskrit knowledge for popularising the principles and traditions of Sanatan Dharma. The education given here is made comprehensive by the inclusion of English and Kannada. Hindi and Music are taught as optional subjects. The College attracts students from the whole of the Karnatak."

An account of the Poona Sanskrit College is given in the last paragraph of this chapter.

Persian is taught in all Government High Schools and arrangements for the study of Arabic are made in six Government High schools. In Sind Arabic is taught in some of the Mulla schools and in a few unrecognised

Primary schools. Six of the Madressahs returned in the above table are reported to follow somewhat higher curricula in Persian and Arabic, while a large majority of these institutions teach an elementary course which is mostly confined to the reading of the Koran.

Oriental Institutes.

113. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are the premier institutes in this Presidency which undertake and encourage original research in Oriental learning. There are a few other institutions which also cater for original research. The ground covered by these institutions in the field of Oriental learning has been explained in previous Reports. The three premier institutions mentioned above, of which an account is given in the subsequent paragraphs, maintain valuable libraries, keep in touch with similar institutions in India and abroad, exchange manuscripts, offer prizes for original works, and invite eminent scholars to deliver lectures.

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

114. A reference was made in the last report to the experiment of putting more than one *Parvan* of the *Mahabharata* simultaneously into the hands of different editors. This has proved successful inasmuch as, since the completion of the first volume of the critical edition of the great Epic, three more *Parvans* viz. the *Viratparvan*, the *Udyogaparvan*, and the *Aranyaparvan* are in the final stage of completion. About 200 pages of the *Viratparvan* have already been finally printed.

The seventh fascicule completing the *Adiparvan* which was extensively reviewed by Oriental Journals in India and in Foreign countries is reported to have been uniformly appreciated.

The work of collation in connection with the Mahabharata Department at two outside centres viz., the Saraswati Mahal library at Tanjore and at the Vishwabharati is reported to have progressed satisfactorily during the year.

With a view to expediting the work in connection with the descriptive catalogue of Government manuscripts, a committee was appointed by the Executive Board to devise ways and means of placing the work on a systematic basis. The Committee have since furnished their recommendations.

During the year 48 manuscripts were lent to 18 Indian scholars and six to two scholars from abroad. Nineteen manuscripts were obtained by the Institute on loan from Indian and Foreign libraries.

The Superintendent makes the following remarks on post-graduate instruction and research :—

> "As stated in the last year's report of the Research Department, the policy of the University to allow its recognised teachers in Sanskrit and allied subjects to carry on the post-graduate lecturing work at different colleges in the City instead of concentrating it at the Institute has acted adversely against the activity of the Institute in this behalf. Only three students registered their names at the

Institute during the year, and these students were coached in their respective subjects by recognised teachers connected with this Institute."

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

115. Six lectures on subjects of Oriental interest were delivered at the Institute by Professor Poure Davoud who was appointed Government Fellowship Lecturer for 1935. No. 26 of the Institute's Journal together with the selections made by Mr. Pissurlencar of Goa from old Portuguese records were published, while donations amounting to about Rs. 5,000 were promised during the year towards the publication of the translation etc., of the Pahalavi Vandidad by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria.

About 300 books belonging to the library of the late Mr. Meherjibhoy Kuka were presented to the Institute during the year. A donation of Rs. 20,000 was also received from the Committee appointed by the meeting of the Parsi Anjuman held on 20th October 1933, to consider the ways and means of commemorating the services of the late Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamesedji Modi.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

116. A further decrease in the membership of the Society is reported. This has entailed a loss of Rs. 1,000 by way of subscriptions and resulted in a corresponding curtailment of the Society's budget.

The average daily issues of books, periodicals, etc., also fell by 17 to 204. Of the 1,456 volumes added to the library during the year, 1,001 were purchased and 455 were presented. Sixty-six coins were added to the Society's coin cabinet.

The Society's Silver Medal for 1934 was awarded to Dr. G. S. Ghurye for his publication "Caste and Race in India".

The Society was represented by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, London, and also at the celebrations by the Asiatic Society of Bengal on its completion of 150 years' existence.

Two interesting lectures on (1) the probable identity of the Indus Valley Race with the ancient Vahikas and (2) surviving tradition of dance and dance-drama in Southern India were delivered by Professor K. M. Shembavnekar, M.A., and by Mrs. Stan Harding.

The Poona Sanskrit College.

117. The Poona Sanskrit College had an enrolment of 12 students of whom 5 were in the Vyakarana, and 3 in the Vedanta section, while 4 were in the preparatory class. The Government Officer who inspected the classes during the year reports—

> "On the whole I am led to believe that the Sanskrit College is accomplishing a task which is essential for the preservation of old Shastric learning and which no other institution in Poona is at present accomplishing to the same extent. For the kind of highly specialised studies pursued in the College the number of students can, at no time, be very large and it is not a little satisfaction to find that the number has at any rate remained steady."

With a view to giving the students a practical demonstration in rituals and *Mimamsa*, they were sent to Kurundwad to witness the Yajna performed by Pandit Kinjavdekar Shastry.

A student from the College who appeared for the examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association at the Poona Centre is reported to have passed the "Sahitya Praveshika" test. Another student passed the third examination in Dharmashastra conducted by the Veda Shastrottejak Sabha of Poona while yet another student is preparing for the first examination in Vedant held by the same body.

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

118. The year under Report completes a period of fifteen years of the existence of the sub-Department of Visual Instruction. The magic lantern is now universally acknowledged as a useful aid to instruction in schools and it will be of interest to record the extent to which the scope of the sub-Department has increased during the period. The following table gives a general summary of the development as revealed by statistics :—

Year.	Number of magic lanterns in use.	Number of slides used.	Number of lectures delivered.	Average number of lectures per lantern.
1919-20	98	13,208	786	7·0
1924-25	99	18,268	2,593	26·2
1929-30	100	25,471	2,342	23·2
1933-34	104	40,024	3,077	35·3
1934-35	104	54,589	4,130	39·7

The sub-Department is in charge of a Special Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service who tours over the Presidency, inspects magic lanterns, prepares slides and lecture notes, supervises the lectures delivered by various officers and himself delivers model lectures.

Magic lanterns and slides.

119. Of the 104 magic lanterns with the Department, 33 were in use in Government Secondary schools, 14 in Training Institutions, 38 were in charge of Inspecting Officers, and 18 were lent to Local Bodies. Twenty-one new sets consisting of 1,060 lantern slides on 12 different subjects were purchased during the year. There are in all 738 sets consisting of 37,475 slides now in charge of the Visual Instruction Office. These slides are supplied to Government Secondary schools and Training Institutions at the rate of 12 sets under a system of circulation and exchange fixed from year to year according to the requirements of the institutions concerned. The Government Inspecting Officers receive six sets each year in addition to a few sets of local interest which are permanently attached to their offices. The sets of lantern slides are generally equipped with lecture notes specially prepared for the guidance of teachers and lecturers.

Work done during the year.

120. The following table gives the distribution of the lanterns and slides among various kinds of institutions and Inspecting Officers and compares the general

position in regard to visual instruction work during the last two years :—

—	Number of magic lanterns in use.	Number of slides used.	Number of lantern lectures delivered.	Average number of lectures per lantern.
Secondary Schools	33	29,364	1,543	46·7
Training Institutions	14	8,536	567	40·5
Inspecting Officers	38	13,248	1,305	34·3
District School Boards using Government lanterns	18	3,081	690	38·3
Private Institutions using Government lanterns	1	360	25	25·0
Total ..	104	54,589	4,130	39·7
Total for 1933–34 ..	104	49,924	3,677	35·3

Good use is reported to have been made by Government Secondary schools and Inspecting Officers of the Magic lanterns with them. While the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction commends the excellent work done by the District School Boards of Satara, Sholapur, Thana, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur, he reports that inspite of the handicap in regard to the cost on this account which the Municipalities have to meet, some of the Municipal School Boards made a fairly good use of the magic lanterns lent to them. He adds—

"The Municipal School Board of Sholapur has placed a capable "person in charge of the lantern lecturing work. He goes round all the "Municipal Schools by turn and delivers lantern lectures to the school "children and at times to the adult population also. The work done "by the person in charge appeared to be systematic and efficient and "the Municipal School Board deserves thanks in this respect. The "keen interest taken by the Administrative Officer Municipal School "Board at Amalner in this respect has led to the great activity in this "field of Visual Instruction to the great benefit of the schools and the "public of Amalner."

The 87 non-Government Secondary schools which use their own magic lanterns had only 886 lectures to their credit. This gives an average of about 10 lectures per lantern, which is considered as inadequate in view of the average of 25 lectures expected of a Government Secondary school. The Visual Instruction office is prepared to meet such schools half way by making a free loan of the lantern slides and it is hoped that non-Government schools would fare better in this respect in future.

Work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

121. During the year the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction visited two Districts of the Bombay Division and five of the Northern Division and during the course of his tour inspected the magic lanterns in charge of Government Institutions and Inspecting Officers, supervised the lectures delivered by various officers, and himself delivered 123 lectures. Eighty-two of these lectures were delivered in educational institutions and 41 at public places. The services of the Deputy Educational Inspector were in constant demand by other Departments of Government and by public bodies on special occasions, such as Educational Weeks and Conferences, propaganda tours, Agricultural and Educational Exhibitions, etc. These invitations afford ample justification for regarding the sub-Department of Visual Instruction not only as the means of providing instruction in ordinary school subjects, but as an educational agency for broadcasting to the masses the benefits of public movements, such as the Red Cross Society, Agricultural Improvement, Public Health and Sanitation, Co-operative Credit, Village uplift, and the like. An account of the lectures delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction and other Inspecting Officers on the Village Uplift Scheme is given in the Chapter on Adult Education.

CHAPTER XII.

Education of Girls.

Institutions and Pupils.

122. It is gratifying to note that the year under report was, like the preceding year, marked by a remarkable advance in the education of girls. The number of institutions for girls increased from 2,031 to 2,067. Of these, 1,961 were recognised and 106 unrecognised as compared with 1,924 and 107 respectively in 1933–34. The number of girls under instruction increased from 314,590 to 331,501, i.e. by 16,911 or by 5·4 per cent. as compared with the increase of 2·9 per cent. in the number of boys. Although this increase is satisfactory it does not disguise the fact that education in this Presidency is still somewhat lop-sided. Much of the benefit derived from male education is lost unless female education keeps pace with it, since the next generation will still be the product of uneducated mothers and homes. The following table shows the position of the education of girls in the different Divisions of the Presidency :—

Division.	Number of Institutions for Girls.	Number of Pupils in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Boys in Institutions for Girls.	Number of Girls in Institutions for Girls. (Column 3– 4).	Number of Girls in Institutions for Boys.	Total number of Girls under instruction. (Column 5 + 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ..	364	53,102	1,933	51,169	32,642	83,811
Central Division ..	481	47,209	1,553	45,656	34,022	79,678
Northern Division ..	484	52,636	1,230	51,406	24,502	75,908
Southern Division ..	298	25,622	298	25,324	16,574	41,898
Sind ..	396	29,368	1,251	28,117	12,301	40,418
European Schools ..	21	3,327	576	2,751	460	3,211
English-teaching Schools ..	23	6,771	1,377	5,394	1,183	6,577
Total ..	2,067	218,035	8,218	209,817	121,684	331,501

There was increase in the number of girls in all Divisions and in English-teaching schools. In European schools, however, there was a small decrease of 15.

The number of girls under instruction in various kinds of institutions is given in the following table :—

Institution.	Number of Girls under instruction. 1934-35.	1933-34.	Increase or Decrease
Arts Colleges	1,092	975	+117
Professional Colleges	158	141	+17
High Schools	20,322	18,106	+2,216
Middle Schools	5,139	5,209	—70
Primary Schools	292,836	279,300	+13,536
Art Schools	79	68	+11
Medical Schools	115	105	+10
Normal and Training Schools	825	879	—54
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,182	1,004	+178
Commercial Schools	78	63	+15
Schools for Defectives	47	38	+9
Schools for Adults	695	584	+111
Other Schools	149	124	+25
Total Recognised ..	322,717	306,596	+16,121
Total Unrecognised ..	8,784	7,994	+790
Grand Total ..	331,501	314,590	+16,911

The following table shows the distribution of girls under instruction by communities :—

Community.	Total number under instruction.	Percentage to total.	Percentage to Female population of the community.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3,176	1·0	20·5
Indian Christians	15,154	4·6	12·1
Hindus .. Advanced	113,136	34·1	13·4
Hindus .. Intermediate	97,364	29·4	1·9
Hindus .. Backward	21,110	6·4	1·1
Muhammadans	61,617	18·6	3·1
Parsis	8,136	2·4	18·9
Others	11,808	3·5	6·9
Total ..	331,501	100·0	3·2

It is noteworthy that the number of girls increased in the case of all communities.

Expenditure.

123. It is not possible to give accurately the expenditure on the education of girls, as 36·7 per cent. of the girls under instruction attend boys' schools. The expenditure on institutions specially maintained for girls (including those for Europeans) was Rs. 69,32,592 as against Rs. 66,18,300 in the preceding year and was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government Funds	25,52,777	36·8
District Local Board and Municipal Funds	17,94,574	25·9
Fees	11,64,718	16·8
Other Sources	14,20,529	20·5
Total ..	69,32,598	100·0

University Education.

124. Although there is no separate college for women affiliated to the University of Bombay, numbers of women students attend the various Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to that University. The number of such women students increased during the year from 1,116 to 1,250. Of these, 1,092 were in Arts and 158 in Professional Colleges as compared with 975 and 141 respectively in the preceding year. The 158 women students in the Professional colleges were distributed as under :—

Secondary Training College	18
College of Commerce	1
Law Colleges	10
Medical Colleges	128
Agricultural College	1

There is an increasing number of women passing the various University examinations. The following table shows the number of women students who passed the various examinations in 1934–35 :—

Examination.	Number passed.
M.A.	14
M.Sc.	2
B.A. (Honours)	88
B.A. (Pass)	50
B.Sc.	11
LL.B.	5
Intermediate in Arts	171
Intermediate in Science	41
M.B.B.S.	15
B.T.	19
Matriculation	592

125. In the four colleges at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Baroda affiliated to the Indian Women's University Poona, which is not a statutory University, there were 174 women students as compared with 155 in the preceding year. Apart from these colleges, the work of coaching students for the collegiate studies was continued at Amreli, Nagpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Surat. In all 38 candidates appeared from these classes for the various University examinations. The main characteristics of this University are that (*i*) the courses of study are specially designed to suit the requirements of girls (Domestic science, Human Physiology, Child Psychology, Hygiene, and Fine Arts are included in the curriculum); (*ii*) The Vernacular is used as the medium of instruction, English being a compulsory subject; and (*iii*) external candidates are allowed to appear at the University examinations.

The Indian Women's University.

There are 21 Secondary schools affiliated to this University. Of these, 15 are in British Districts of the Presidency and the remaining 6 either in Indian States or in other provinces. The number of pupils studying in all these schools is reported to be 4,292 as compared with 3,000 in the preceding year. The number of girls who appeared for the Entrance examination of the University was 296 as against 325 in the 1934 examinations. The financial condition of the University was far from satisfactory during the last three years. The University authorities and the Executors of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackarsey have, however, now come to a mutual agreement whereby the annual amount of Rs. 52,500 being the interest on Rs. 15 lakhs, the payment of which was withheld by the Executors for the last 3 years, will be paid permanently in quarterly instalments till the amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is handed over to the University on the University fulfilling any of the conditions given below :—

(*a*) When the University secures the necessary Charter from the Government or ;

(*b*) Gets such other kind of recognition from Government as would on the one hand secure the permanency of the University and on the other give assurance to the public that the University would be conducted on right principles and that their graduates would have a recognised status like those of any other recognised University or

(*c*) The University raises a Permanent Fund which would bring an annual income of Rs. 52,500.

Secondary Education.

126. The following table gives the number of Secondary schools and the number of girls attending Secondary schools including those for boys :—

	Schools.		Pupils (Girls).	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Indian	86	91	20,192 4,645 (in Boys' schools).	22,353 5,283 (in Boys' schools).
Anglo-Indian and European ..	19	18	3,123 395 (in Boys' schools).	3,103 460 (in Boys' schools).
Total ..	105	109	23,315 5,040 (in Boys' schools).	25,461 5,743 (in Boys' schools).

It will be seen that the number of Secondary schools increased by 4 to 109. Of these, 7 are maintained by Government, 2 by Municipalities and the remaining 100 by private bodies or individuals. The two schools maintained by Municipalities are the English classes attached to girls' Primary schools. The number of girls attending Secondary schools increased from 23,315 to 25,461.

The following table shows the distribution of girls attending Secondary schools by communities :—

Community.	Number of girls under instruction.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3,034	2,907
Indian Christians	4,967	4,903
Hindus .. Advanced	11,217	9,548
Hindus .. Intermediate	968	748
Hindus .. Backward	70	46
Muhammadans	729	697
Parsis	3,547	3,615
Others	929	851
Total ..	25,461	23,315

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the case of all communities except the Parsis.

The Department maintains a High school for girls at Ahmedabad, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' schools at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Bijapur, and an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Muhammadan girls at Poona. The number of girls attending the Government High school for girls in Ahmedabad was 154 as against 125 in the preceding year. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports that although

the University Matriculation results of the Ahmedabad Centre were very poor, the result of the Government Girls' High School was satisfactory and superior to any other Girls' High School in the Division. In the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools at Thana, Nasik, and Ahmednagar, which teach standards I–IV, there is a great rush for admission and a growing demand for the opening of higher standards. The Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Dharwar teaches standards I–IV and that at Bijapur standards I–III. The Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School at Poona has five standards and was attended by 57 girls. The school has suffered considerably from an inadequately qualified and changing staff. In the last year, however, conditions have considerably improved and the school has made definite progress, but the number of pupils in the higher standards IV and V is still very low. It is hoped that the Muslim public will take maximum advantage of this school which is the only Government school of the kind in the Presidency. This will also render it much easier to develop the school into a full High school. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"Unless there is some avenue through the medium of Urdu to "the University, it will be impossible to find qualified and suitable "women graduate teachers for the Urdu Training School for Women. "Thus the question of a High school for Urdu girls does not merely "affect Secondary Education and the few girls at present who desire "to pass the Matriculation Examination but the whole Muhammadan "population of the Presidency, whose need for efficient Trained "Primary women teachers is urgent."

With a view to encouraging girls' Secondary education the Department gives, as far as possible, preference to girls' Secondary schools over those for boys in the matter of grants-in-aid.

Teachers.

127. The number of women teachers in all Secondary schools for boys and girls was 1,455. Of these, 596 were in Anglo-Vernacular schools, 555 in English-teaching schools, and 304 in European schools. Although the number of women teachers is gradually increasing it is reported that well qualified women teachers are not forthcoming to serve in girls' schools in the mofussil. There is still a large percentage of men teachers in girls' Secondary schools.

Curriculum.

128. The Secondary schools for girls generally follow the same Departmental curriculum as is followed in Boys' schools and prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination. Although under the rules of the Department it is open to Managers of schools to adopt a modified course of studies with the previous permission of the Department very few schools have done so. Some schools follow the course of the Indian Women's University. The Parsi Girls' School Association have attached industrial classes to their High schools in the Fort area and at Chandanwadi in Bombay and give their girls technical education side by side with literary education. The Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Thana, has introduced the system of "Conduct Chart" which has proved to be of great help in impressing on the children the importance of punctuality, cleanliness, and good

manners. It is reported that every class takes great pride in winning the " brass bowl with the palm plant " for having shown proficiency in these matters.

The Government Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Nasik, continues to follow the " assignment system " introduced last year. The Head Mistress remarks—

" Instead of the weekly, monthly, etc., examinations, the pupils " of this school are given regular assignments which consist of questions, " more after the style of intelligence tests, set on each subject, every " month. One afternoon in the week is set aside for this work. The " pupils are allowed the freedom of doing any subject they like first " even without touching any of the others but in no case are they " allowed to take up the assignment of a succeeding month without " doing that of the preceding month. The experiment is found to be " successful."

General. 129. In regard to the progress of Secondary education of girls the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., says—

" There is a growing and urgent need for Girls' Secondary education, " as revealed by the number of girls who attend Boys' schools.

" The conditions in these schools are not really co-educational, " there are as a rule no women teachers on the staff and the girls take " no part in the corporate life of the school, though in schools which " are supervised by the Department, care is taken to see that adequate " supervision and play-ground facilities are provided for the girls. " It has been found that girls who thus become habituated to " attendance in Boys' Schools, do not take kindly to girls' schools " should they attend them later on, or should one be opened in the " town."

She further says—

" The reason appears to be twofold. In the first place, the discipline " so far as the girls are concerned is less stringent in a Boys' school " than in a Girls' school, the teachers all being men, and the girls " very much in a minority. Secondly, the status of the Boys' school " is higher. They are usually in a much stronger financial position " than Girls' schools and the Management is usually able to secure " and maintain a better qualified and more stable staff than the average " Girls' school where the financial position is usually very uncertain " and qualified women teachers are neither easy to procure, nor having " been procured, easy to keep, since marriage often puts an end to " their careers as teachers.

" There is much instability in the staffing of girls' schools, leading " necessarily to a lowering in the standard of work. For this reason " many parents seem to have lost confidence in the girls' schools " and consider that their daughters will do better in their examinations " by attending a Boys' school. That education is concerned with " other issues besides mere book knowledge and examinations, issues " which can receive no attention in a school where the curriculum " and activities are planned exclusively for boys, is not appreciated

"or perhaps apprehended by them. There are of course a few girls' "schools which are exceptional, which are well staffed and ably "conducted, but speaking generally, and particularly in the case of "mofussil schools, it has to be admitted that the boys' schools are "usually better equipped than the girls' in every way.

"The policy of the Department is to discourage the attendance "of girls at Boys' schools in places where a Girls' school exists, and "can accommodate them and it is becoming more and more the practice "of the Head Masters to refuse admission to girls to standards other "than those for which no provision exists for them.

"Though the standard of Secondary Education for girls, particularly "outside Poona, cannot be said to be high, yet there is one encouraging "feature; every district in this division has at least one Anglo-"Vernacular or High School for Girls, they may not be efficient yet, "but at least a beginning has been made, and the public are beginning "to awaken in a practical sense, to the need for something more than "the Primary school is able to give. The chief obstacle in the way "of the efficiency and adequacy of the schools is financial. A girls' "school is distinctly not a paying proposition at this stage of the "development of girls' education, the number of girls attending is "usually small, and parents are unwilling to pay anything but the "very lowest figure in fees.

"It would give a great impetus to girls' education if the Depart-"ment could divert some of the money now spent on Boys to the "development of High schools for Girls. Private agency seems quite "unable to cope with the problem, chiefly, as observed before, for "financial reasons, and also owing to the fact that most private "individuals consider boys' education of pre-eminent importance, "and would rather make a donation towards boys' school than towards "a girls' school."

The Educational Inspector, B. D., reports—

"There is no adequate provision for Secondary education of girls "in the mofussil and therefore the girls desirous of having Secondary "education have to attend boys' schools. But as no special facilities "are afforded to them there in the direction of physical education, "sewing, music, etc., and as there are no women teachers on the "staff, a large number of girls from Primary Schools do not join "Secondary schools. Though there are 19 schools in Bombay, they "do not supply the need of all the localities with the result that some "of the High Schools are overcrowded. Many girls are attending "Boys' schools for want of good girls' schools in the locality."

As regards the admission of girls into Boys' Schools the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., remarks—

"The percentage of girls in these boys' schools varies from 0·7 to "11. Now this is a distinctly unsatisfactory state of affairs. "In the interest of girls' education, the Department ought to prohibit "the admission of girls in recognised boys' schools in the city, for "transport facilities in Bombay City are not difficult. Moreover, there

" are schools of every type in Bombay city with fees ranging from 8 " annas to Rs. 12. Surely in this wide range a parent can find a satis- " factory school for his daughters. The attention to general tidiness " that even the worst girls' school is giving, is not much in these boys' " schools, which are admitting girls merely with a view to increasing " their profits. Again girls in such schools get no sewing and little or " no drill. The sanitary arrangements are also unsatisfactory. These " girls in boys' schools cannot do any justice to themselves or to the " institution which they attend, and such admission should certainly " be stopped."

The admission of girls into Secondary schools for boys is a problem which has engaged the attention of the Department during the year under report and it is hoped to advance the solution of this problem in the near future with the help and co-operation of the Managers of schools and parents.

Primary Education.

130. The number of Primary schools for girls increased from 1,767 to 1,797 and the number of pupils in them from 180,595 to 188,839. The number of Primary schools for girls under different Managements and of pupils attending them is given in the following table :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Government	10	11	1,258	1,469
District Local Board ..	772	793	50,225	52,608
Municipal	557	574	93,287	98,296
Aided	414	407	34,620	35,002
Unaided	14	12	1,205	1,464
Total ..	1,767	1,797	180,595	188,839

It will be seen that whilst the number of schools under Government, District Local Board, and Municipal managements have increased, the aided and unaided schools have decreased. In spite of this, however, the number of pupils have increased in all cases. This is an indication of the wider awakening among the masses for female education. The progress of Primary education of girls in different Divisions of the Presidency is compared in the following table :—

Division.	Number of pupils.		Percentage increase or decrease.	Percentage to Female population.
	1933-34.	1934-35.		
Bombay Division	44,151	46,429	5·2	1·9
Central Division	40,539	43,453	7·2	1·4
Northern Division	46,254	47,898	3·6	3·2
Southern Division	23,977	25,174	5·0	1·5
Sind	25,674	25,885	0·8	1·5
Total ..	180,595	188,839	4·6	1·8

The total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools increased from 279,300 to 292,836. Their distribution by communities for the last two years is given below :—

	1934-35.	1933-34.
Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians..	9,453	9,101
Hindus .. Advanced	97,021	91,186
Hindus .. Intermediate	95,438	90,874
Hindus .. Backward	20,675	19,906
Total ..	213,034	201,066
Muhammadans	55,338	54,084
Parsis	3,007	3,054
Others	10,501	9,895
Grand Total ..	292,836	270,300

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the case of all communities.

Of the total number of girls in Primary schools, 94·8 per cent. are in the Lower Primary stage and only 5·2 per cent. in the Upper Primary stage, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Number of Girls.		Percentage.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.
Infants	125,858	123,111	43·0	44·1
Standard I	54,755	51,854	18·7	18·6
Standard II	43,814	41,843	14·9	15·0
Standard III	31,560	29,346	10·8	10·5
Standard IV	21,600	19,612	7·4	7·0
Total, Lower Primary Stage..	277,587	265,766	94·8	95·2
Standard V	8,375	7,487	2·9	2·7
Standards VI and VII ..	6,874	6,047	2·3	2·1
Total, Upper Primary Stage..	15,249	13,534	5·2	4·8
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary Stages) ..	292,836	279,300	100·0	100·0

The increased percentage in the Upper Primary stage is an indication that the wastage is decreasing.

The Educational Inspector, N. D., observes in this connection:—

"A number of old girls attending Primary schools has become very "noticeable within the last four or five years. There are various "reasons for this, one of which is possibly the raising of the marriage "age and a growing desire among parents to give their daughters "education. The Sarda Act has served as an impetus to higher "Primary education. The increasing number of girls appearing at "the Vernacular Final examination for Girls also shows that parents "have now come to understand the advantages of female education "and the apathy of the people noticeable in rural areas formerly is "gradually giving way to desire among people to keep girls at school "for a longer period."

The wastage is however still very great. The Chairman, District School Board, Poona, says—

"The falling off in numbers from standard IV to standard VI is "mainly due to social prejudice and to the unwillingness on the part "of the parents to retain their girls in schools after a certain age."

This unwillingness is quite natural; as the benefit derived from attending any but elementary schools is small and mothers prefer to use their daughters for work in the fields. The best solution for wastage is attractive schools and good teaching, i.e. a larger output of educated trained teachers, along with wise and efficient management.

Vernacular Final Examination.

131. There is an increasing number of girls appearing for the Vernacular Final examination. The total number of girls who appeared and passed the Vernacular Final examination for girls during the year were 4,552 and 2,108, respectively, the percentage of passes being 46·3. The figures for the previous year were 3,933 and 1,504 (or 43·4 per cent.).

The following table gives details of the results of this examination:—

Division.	Vernacular Final.		Urdu Final.		Total.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bombay Division ..	1,178	555	87	35	1,265	590	46·6
Central Division ..	1,390	597	66	29	1,456	626	43·0
Northern Division..	1,118	559	20	9	1,138	568	49·9
Southern Division..	339	158	20	7	359	165	45·9
Sind ..	334	159	..	..	334	159	47·6
Total ..	4,359	2,028	193	80	4,552	2,108	46·3

The low percentage of passes in the Central Division is reported to be due to the refusal on the part of the Educational Inspector to deviate from the prescribed rules of condonation. This is bound to have an excellent effect all round.

In connection with the increasing number of girls appearing for the Vernacular Final Examination, the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"The majority of girls who appear for the Examination at the "Bombay Centre are from Marathi schools. The examination has "not been so popular on the Gujarati side. Only those who wish "to join the Training College for Women appear at this examination. "This is not the case on the Marathi side. Some parents of the "Marathi speaking girls both in Bombay and the mofussil find it "easier and cheaper to complete the Vernacular Course of their "daughters before their marriages, If they send them to Anglo-"Vernacular Schools, they have to leave that course half-finished "and hence it becomes of no practical use to them in their after-life. "Moreover, the Anglo-Vernacular School Course is more costly and "as the education of their daughters is not a paying concern to them "as it is in the case of their sons they consider it a waste to incur "expenditure on their education. The parents are anxious to complete "the Vernacular Course of their daughters at some cost not because "that they can afford to do so and that they have really realised the "need for female education, but as the marriageable age-limit has "increased, they prefer to keep them engaged in schools in higher "standards which becomes a qualification for their marriages also. "Moreover, as the Vernacular Final is a Public Examination, which "can be easily availed of before marriage, it is a stepping stone to "the girls for starting lives as school mistresses, in case of emergency "which sometimes unfortunately falls to their lot."

132. The following table gives details of the qualifications of women teachers serving in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools :—

Teachers.

Division.	Trained.				Untrained.			Grand Total.
	III Year.	II Year.	I Year.	Total.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	
Bombay Division	192	161	240	593	389	191	580	1,173
Percentage to total	16·4	13·7	20·5	50·6	33·1	16·3	49·4	100
Central Division	115	134	231	480	369	75	444	924
Percentage to total	12·4	14·5	25·0	51·9	40·0	8·1	48·1	100
Northern Division	267	144	203	614	323	31	354	968
Percentage to total	27·6	14·9	20·9	63·4	33·4	3·2	36·6	100
Southern Division	89	83	163	335	157	51	208	543
Percentage to total	16·4	15·3	30·0	61·7	28·9	9·4	38·3	100
Sind	53	70	93	215	148	74	222	437
Percentage to total	12·1	18·1	19·0	49·2	33·9	16·9	50·8	100
Total	716	601	920	2,237	1,386	422	1,808	4,045
Percentage to total	17·7	14·9	22·7	55·3	34·3	10·4	44·7	100

The total number of women teachers in these Primary schools increased from 3,887 to 4,045, while those who are trained and untrained increased from 2,161 to 2,237 and from 1,726 to 1,808 respectively. The percentage of trained teachers exceeds the minimum of 50 prescribed in the Primary Education Rules. An account of the Primary Training institutions for Women is given in Chapter VIII.

The reports from subordinate officers show that whilst there is no difficulty in obtaining qualified women to serve in schools in Municipal areas, it is not easy to get women teachers who are willing to serve in village schools. In these places it becomes therefore necessary to appoint men teachers in girls' schools.

Teaching.

133. In big towns where there is good supervision the teaching in girls' schools is on the right lines. In the mofussil, however, the quality of teaching is not up to the mark. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"They are generally in charge of untrained mistresses who follow "the old methods of teaching. The few trained mistresses that are "appointed there do not appear to have imbibed the methods of "teaching learnt by them while under training, as they are generally "seen following the old methods in schools. This is partly due to "the fact that owing to the increase in the number of girls and want "of sufficient accommodation and adequate staff, a mistress has to "manage and teach two or in some places more than two "standards.

"The number of girls' schools teaching Upper Primary standards "being very small, the trained women teachers have to spend larger "portion of their life in a school teaching up to standards III or IV "only, where they have no opportunity to make use of their higher "education and thus by the time they are sufficiently senior and "entitled to be put in charge of a First Grade school, they have "unlearnt many things and, therefore, are many times unwilling "to take up the work of higher standards. They find themselves "inefficient to coach up the girls appearing for the Vernacular Final "Examination and the result is that the help of local men teachers "has to be obtained."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"Girls' schools are much inferior to boys' schools in point of "efficiency, arithmetic, nature-study, and hygiene being particularly "weak. With regard to the last two subjects, the village schools are "handicapped for want of proper appliances and school gardens. "A few big schools, however, are doing good work. It may be added "that the standard of teaching in girls' schools will remain regrettably "low as compared with that in the boys' schools, until the profession "can attract a better type of women and so long as married women, "who do enter the profession, are burdened with domestic cares and "troubles."

There is another aspect of the problem of girls' education which has been mentioned by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, as under :—

"It is curious that neither the Primary Education Act nor the "Local Authorities have considered the advisability of insisting "upon the appointment of a woman Inspecting Officer for the Primary "schools. It is hardly necessary to state here that there are a hundred "and one problems of girls' education which are more easily dealt "with by a woman Inspecting Officer than a man. The present "arrangement provides for inspection by men of the work of women "teachers. The difficulties of women teachers and their special "problems are not likely to appear to these men in the light in which "the women teachers could make them appear to a woman Supervisor. "Therefore, the men may not be able to give the instruction, help, "and guidance that a woman can do. Besides the very fact that "a man is dealing with women leads to a good deal of restraint on "the free exchange of ideas so essential to efficient teaching. There "is also the problem of Needlework and certain delicate matters "relating to Hygiene into which a man is generally either incapable "or unwilling to enter. To deal with such matters, the presence "of a woman is quite essential. It is, therefore, for consideration "whether it should not be incumbent on Local Authorities to appoint "at least one woman as a supervisor in charge of girls' schools under "them—particularly in District Local Board areas."

There is much force in these observations and it is hoped that the Local Authorities will give them careful consideration in making plans for the future.

School Buildings.

134. The Primary schools for girls in the districts are in most cases housed in rented buildings. These buildings are generally unsuitable, often ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, and unhygienic for school purposes. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"On the whole the question of providing hygienic accommodation "for Girls' Schools is very difficult for solution on account of indifferent "state of finances of the Local Authorities but it is an important factor "which cannot be neglected in the interest of the health of the girls who "are the future mothers of the country. Along with the consideration "of the expansion of Girls' Education in general it is absolutely "necessary to give thought to the question of providing hygienic "buildings for their schools as the girls have to spend one-fourth of their "life every day in the environments which become the centre for "epidemics of contagion."

The Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Central Division and Bombay Division reports—

"Owing to susceptibilities of Purdah among Moslems great care and "discretion has to be used in securing buildings for Urdu Girls' schools. "It is much to be regretted that many of the Local Authorities have "been very indifferent in this connection. Apart from the fact that

" as many as 68 out of 90 Local Board and Municipal Schools are held " in rented buildings many of them are not located in Muslim quarters. " Sometimes they occupy parts of Mosques or Dargas which provide " no conveniences at all while some are held in close vicinity of Boys' " schools. Grown-up girls do not attend such schools and even " among smaller girls the attendance is often irregular."

The school buildings in urban areas are somewhat better as many of the schools meet in buildings specially erected for the purpose.

Physical Education.

135. The importance of this subject in the school is not yet appreciated. Every school makes some attempt to teach it but except in a few schools there are no specialist teachers.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

" A play-ground is provided in most of the schools but it is not used " to its fullest advantage and the space provided is usually inadequate " for the number of pupils. There is a complete lack of organization, " even though certain teachers are deputed for play ground duty, and " the pupils get none of the benefits of the moral and mental training " and discipline which well organized games impart—

" An athletic association was formed during the year, membership " is open to all types of girls' Secondary schools—European, English " teaching, and Anglo-Vernacular. It is yet too early to be able to " form any opinion as to its success or otherwise."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division and Bombay Division, reports—

" A half-hearted attempt is made to teach drill in most of the Primary " Girls' schools, more as a sop to Inspecting Officers than for any other " reason. The teachers cannot be blamed as their knowledge of the " subject is slight and the accommodation provided is rarely " adequate. In many schools there is no accommodation available " for the teaching of the subject. I have, however, seen a few schools " in which owing to the keenness and energy of the Head Mistresses, " who were also able to inspire their assistants, some quite good work " was being done. It would seem absolutely essential, therefore, for " the Department to employ a Physical Training Organizer and " trainer who could tour and give courses in Physical Training to " women teachers."

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

" For want of play grounds, the Bombay Secondary schools for " girls cannot give full attention to the physical education of girls. " A few Secondary Girls' schools, however, have got small play ground " accommodation in the school compounds where provision for playing " Badminton, Net-ball, Table-Tennis, and Indian games such as Hide " and Seek, Legim, Lathi Fencing, Garba Dance, etc., is made. " Almost all the schools have made provision for the teaching " of drill.

"In Primary schools in Bombay City the physical education of "girls has to be neglected for want of open space near school buildings "and no organised efforts are made by the Schools Committee to "give facilities of physical exercise to the girls. Physical education "in Bombay Municipal schools chiefly consists of Drill. Special "teachers are appointed for the purpose who look to this mostly "once a week. This is not really enough. It is necessary that "other lady teachers who have received instruction in conducting "drill classes while under training attend to this when the special "teacher is not available every day.

"In the mofussil Primary girls' schools too, the physical education "is generally neglected partly owing to want of open space near "school buildings with sufficient privacy, partly due to the shyness "of the girls for playing in the open and partly for want of enthusiasm "on the part of women teachers. Besides the teachers themselves "are not properly trained for organised games."

"In some mofussil girls' schools, however, practising of Namaskars "has been introduced on systematic lines, while in certain others "some sort of drill is taught and Zimma and Phugdi are played."

While the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"Physical education of girls is, if possible, more neglected than "of boys. There is the same lack of suitable school compounds and "absence of teachers with any knowledge of the subject. Girls, "moreover, play less games than boys do and women teachers seem "to have little capacity for organizing anything but garbas. Drill "is hopelessly badly taught in all Local Board and Municipal schools "in the Northern Division with a few rare exceptions."

136. The following report from the Provincial Commissioner gives an account of the progress made by the movement:—

Girl Guide Movement.

"Guilding has been firmly consolidated in the past year, due to "the continued work of two Trainers. Nevertheless, owing to the "rapid increase of numbers, the work is retarded through lack of "funds and the need of a further trainer.

"Many Camps have been held throughout the Province, which "prove most valuable. A Commissioners' and Secretaries' "Conference was held in Poona in August last year, which was well "attended and much good work was carried out. A large Provincial "Rally was held in Bombay on the occasion of the visit of our Over-"seas President, Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone. These "Rallies prove most valuable, as they give Guides throughout the "Province opportunities to mix freely and discuss their problems "with each other.

"Many new Districts have been formed in the last year, and both "Trainers have been actively employed in holding trainings in new "centres as well as old.

"At the time of submitting our Annual Report to Imperial Head-"quarters in October, we found that there had been an increase of "approximately 800 Guides in the current year, while a further "increase of approximately 500 has been made since October.

"The first Inter-Provincial Camp was held in the Hyderabad State "in January of this year, at which there was an excellent attendance "of Bombay Guiders.

"Our numbers now reach to approximately 9,700. It will be "seen from the rapid growth of Guiding in this Presidency that "much good has accrued from the help of a second Trainer, whose "services have been at our disposal for the last eighteen "months."

During the year a grant of Rs. 6,964 was made to the Girl Guide Association.

Special Institutions.

137. The number of such institutions at the end of the year was 25, same as last year. These institutions provide training in embroidery, needlework, tailoring, etc., for grown up girls and women.

General.

138. It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that although there has been a decided advance made in the education of girls there is still a great disparity between the education of girls and of boys. The number of girls under instruction in recognised institutions form only 3·12 per cent. of the female population while the corresponding percentage for boys is 9·23. In Colleges for every girl there are 11 boys under instruction. In Secondary schools the proportion is one to about 5, while in Primary schools it is one to 3.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

139. This Chapter deals exclusively with European schools, English-teaching schools being treated in the chapter on Secondary Education along with Anglo-Vernacular schools to which they are closely allied. The system of instruction and management of European schools, which cater mainly for the Anglo-Indian and European population of this Presidency, has been explained in previous Reports. The remarks in this chapter are confined to the state and progress of these schools during the year.

Europeans under instruction.

140. There were 5,601 pupils in European schools, of whom 4,388 or 78·3 per cent. were Europeans and Anglo-Indians. In addition to the latter, there were 1,371 in non-European schools, raising the total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under instruction to 5,759. This number was distributed among various kinds of institutions as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts and Professional Colleges	33	6	39
Secondary Schools	2,484	3,034	5,518
Primary Schools	27	19	46
Training Institutions	..	63	63
Other Special Schools	29	48	77
Unrecognised Schools	10	6	16
Total ..	2,583	3,176	5,759
Total for 1933-34 ..	2,492	3,048	5,540

The total number under instruction thus formed 14·1 per cent. of the total European and Anglo-Indian population of this Presidency. Government of India table VII published with this Report gives a general summary of the statistics of Anglo-Indian and European Education, while details of individual schools are published in the Supplement to this Report.

There are no separate collegiate institutions for Europeans in this Presidency. Of the 39 European and Anglo-Indian students receiving higher education, 35 (including 6 women) were in Arts Colleges, while two were reading for Law, one was attending the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and one the Grant Medical College.

141. The total expenditure on European and Anglo-Indian education rose by Rs. 22,355 to Rs. 14,33,831 which was met from the following sources :—

Expenditure.

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	4,78,929	33·4
Fees	6,52,910	45·5
Other sources	3,01,992	21·1
Total ..	14,33,831	100·0

142. The number of Secondary schools remained stationary at 34, but the number in them increased by 72 to 5,493. The following table gives further details :—

Secondary Schools and Pupils.
(a) Number.

	Number of schools on 31st March 1935.	Number of pupils in	
		1934–35.	1933–34.
High Schools for Boys	7	1,573	1,516
High Schools for Girls	14	3,062	3,106
Middle Schools for Boys	9	701	577
Middle Schools for Girls	4	157	222
Total ..	34	5,493	5,421

Of the 5,493 pupils in European Secondary schools, 4,302 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 1,191 Indians. The latter comprised 294 Indian Christians, 121 Hindus, 145 Muhammadans, 514 Parsis, and 117 others.

143. The expenditure on European Secondary schools fell by Rs. 7,289 to Rs. 9,03,556. It was met from the following sources :—

(b) Expenditure.

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	3,48,261	38·5
Fees	4,05,722	44·9
Other sources	1,49,573	16·6
Total ..	9,03,556	100·0

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a European school fell from Rs. 174 to Rs. 169, of which Rs. 65 was defrayed from Government grants, Rs. 76 from fees, and Rs. 28 from other sources.

There were 372 teachers in European High and Middle Schools, an increase of 2, of whom 289 were trained. Efforts were made by a few schools to add to the trained element on their staffs, with the result that the percentage of trained teachers rose from 68·9 to 77·7 during the year. The practice of recruiting senior teachers from England on a contract basis continues with advantage in bigger schools, part of the expenses on the passage of such teachers being borne by Government by way of encouragement. Passage grants amounting to Rs. 1,400 were paid to three schools during the year. The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the staffing of schools :—

"Staffing as between schools still shows considerable variation in "quality although it is fair to add that differences in efficiency as "between schools are not strikingly evident in the school results. To "that I must add that in the less well-staffed schools the falling-off "in the number of children in upper classes is more marked and it is "possible that only the brighter children survive in the school until "the time of presentation for examination. Examination classes "are now usually, as is only right, presented as a whole for examination "and schools see that with few reasonable exceptions, all children "admitted to an examination class ought, if they have been wisely "promoted, to be fit for presentation at the end of the Examination "year.

"There is a corresponding evident breaking down of the pernicious "'school record' attitude which prompted schools to put up for "examination only a small number of 'perfectly safe' children in "order that, with all successful, 100 per cent. success might be "claimed. The truer measure of efficiency and wisdom in a school in "so far as it can be gauged from examination results is the proportion "of successes to the number of children in the examination class "throughout the school year preceding the examination."

Training of Teachers.

144. As stated in pevious Reports, there are no European Training institutions for Men in this Presidency and teachers desirous of obtaining a certificate of Training are required to join the Chelmsford Training College, Ghoragali, in the Punjab. The Inspector of European Schools reports—

"There is at present one candidate under training at the Chelmsford "Training College with a stipend of Rs. 60 per month sanctioned by "the Government of Bombay. According to the agreement which "these candidates are called upon to sign before stipends are awarded "to them, each candidate is required to serve as a teacher in this "Presidency for at least two years after completion of his training. "It is sometimes difficult to secure posts for them as there are no "Government European Schools in this Presidency and in such cases "they are sometimes permitted to seek appointments in other "Provinces."

The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla, are the only training institutions for European women teachers. The former prepares candidates for the B.E.S.T.D. Examination recently sanctioned by Government and students take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, which is compulsory as laid down in the curriculum. The whole course is of three years' duration.

Candidates are also prepared for the Departmental Kindergarten Examination at this Training College. The course extends over two years.

The Convent Normal Class prepares candidates for the Cambridge High School Certificate Examination as well as for the S.T.C. Examination.

Thirty-six women teachers from European schools appeared for the S.T.C. Examination, of whom 23 passed.

A reference was made in the Report for 1932-33 to the Refresher Course held at Deolali for the benefit of teachers in European and English-teaching Schools. Another session of the Course was held at the same place in January, 1935, which is reported to have met with greater success, the attendance having gone up to 187 as against 97 in 1933. The Inspector of European Schools reports that these courses have developed at the teachers' suggestion into an organised series of evening lectures at the Cathedral Girls' High School in Bombay.

Examinations.

145. The following examinations were held as usual during the year :—

(*a*) The Cambridge Local Examinations—

(1) School Certificate,
(2) Junior,
(3) Preliminary.

(*b*) The Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.
(*c*) The Departmental Kindergarten Examination.
(*d*) The Bombay European School Teachers Diploma Examination.
(*e*) The S.T.C. Examination.

The Cambridge Local Examinations were held in December, 1934, at six centres, viz. Bombay, Poona, Panchgani, Deolali, Karachi, and Mt. Abu. The following table gives the results of these examinations for the last two years :—

—	1933.			1934.		
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Per-centage
Cambridge School Certificate	176	98	55·7	190	121	63·7
Junior	190	111	58·4	247	154	62·3
Preliminary	63	41	65·1	70	47	67·1

An account of the scholarships awarded on the results of these examinations is given in paragraph 146. Holders of the School certificate are admitted to Colleges affiliated to the Home Universities or other Professional institutions provided that they fulfil the conditions under which exemptions are granted by such institutions. This examination is also considered as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University provided that a candidate who wishes to take advantage of this equivalence has passed in English, an additional language, Geography, Mathematics, and one other subject. Some European High Schools prepare and present pupils for the Matriculation Examination. Of the 23 candidates from European schools who appeared for the examination of 1935, 14 passed.

Both the Training Institutions for women prepare candidates for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. Seven candidates appeared for the examination held in July, 1934, and two passed.

The St. Mary's Training College was originally the only institution which prepared for the Departmental Kindergarten Examination. Five candidates appeared for Part I of the examination of 1934 and 6 for Part II, of whom four and one respectively passed.

The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the B.E.S.T.D. Examination :—

"The B.E.S.T.D. Examination which was started only in July, 1931, "was held during the year under report at St. Mary's Training College, "Poona. Both St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent "Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla, prepare candidates for this "examination and the first batch of candidates from the latter "institution will appear for this examination in December, 1935. "The course prescribed for this examination is of much higher standard "than that of the S.T.C. Examination. The candidates, who study "for this examination, are required to sit for the Cambridge Higher "School Certificate Examination during their period of training. "Of the three candidates who appeared for this examination held in "December, 1934, only one was successful."

Scholarships.

146. The award of Scholarships to European pupils is governed by the rules published in Chapter IX of the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Five Senior and ten Junior Scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 and Rs. 12 per mensem each are awarded annually on the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations. The Senior Scholarships are awarded to holders of the Cambridge School Certificate and are tenable for four years either in a College affiliated to the University of Bombay or in approved Technical, Commercial, or Professional Institutions, while the Junior Scholarships, which are awarded to successful candidates at the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, are tenable for two years only in a European High School or in a recognised Technical or Professional Institution. All the available scholarships are reported to have been

awarded during the year, the total expenditure on this account being Rs. 6,741.

Of the twenty scholars, 13 are attending Arts Colleges, and seven have joined various kinds of Professional institutions in and outside the Presidency.

Special Institutions.

147. The Commercial Class attached to the Y.W.C.A., with an enrolment of 34, is the only institution of its kind which caters for European girls wishing to follow a commercial career. The institution is reported to meet a real need. Instruction in business English, in addition to shorthand, typewriting, and allied commercial subjects is imparted.

Hostels and Medical Supervision.

148. Seven out of 16 boys' schools and 17 out of 18 girls' schools have hostels attached to them. The number of boarders was 1,723 (657 boys and 1,066 girls), a decrease of 30. The average monthly cost per boarder varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 according to the conditions at each place. Boarding grants amounting to Rs. 1,13,952 were paid during the year to orphans and destitute children under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of pupils exist in all European schools and in the hostels attached to them. The reports received from Managers show that the health of the boys and girls was generally satisfactory and that stray cases of illness were promptly attended to.

Physical Training and Games.

149. As mentioned in previous Reports, greater attention is now paid to physical instruction in European schools, and, in spite of financial and other handicaps, greater interest is evinced by members of the teaching staff towards the physical well-being of their pupils. The progress of a school reflected on the playing field, or at camp, as in the class-room, depends in no small measure on the interest evinced by the teacher in and outside the class-room towards the physical welfare of the pupil, and the reports received from Managers show that there is a clear awakening among the teachers towards the attainment of this objective.

Physical drill forms a subject of instruction in the Junior classes, while outdoor games and allied activities such as Boy Scouts or Girl Guide Companies, etc., form a regular feature of most schools.

Three of the bigger schools have cadet corps attached to them.

Important Events.

150. As an event of outstanding importance of the year the formation of a Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education may be specially mentioned. The Board was constituted as a result of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on the education of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community in India. The Board is widely representative in character and consists of 13 members with the Honourable Member in charge of Anglo-Indian

and European Education as President, the Director of Public Instruction as Vice-President, and the Inspector of European Schools as Secretary. Under the Rules of Procedure which have been sanctioned by Government, members, other than the latter three officers who are ex-officio, shall hold office for a term of three years.

The functions of the Board are—

(1) (*a*) To make recommendations to the Inter-Provincial Board in regard to the following matters :—

(*i*) the courses of instruction ;

(*ii*) the system of examinations ;

(*iii*) the conditions of recognition of schools ;

(*iv*) the provisions of a Code of Regulations for Anglo-Indian and European Schools.

(*b*) To make recommendations to the Government of Bombay in order that effect may be given to the recommendations of the Inter-Provincial Board on these matters.

(2) To examine that part of the budget of the Education Department which relates to the Anglo-Indian and European Educational Institutions and to submit its views thereon for the consideration of Government.

(3) To examine the schedule of new demands relating to Anglo-Indian and European Institutions which the Education Department propose for inclusion in the budget and to submit its views thereon for the consideration of Government.

(4) To submit to Government its views on any matter concerning Anglo-Indian and European Education which may be brought before it for discussion by any member.

(5) To submit to Government its views on any matter concerning Anglo-Indian and European Education on which the Government may consult it.

Two meetings of the Board were held in Bombay during the year and several questions on the various aspects of Anglo-Indian and European Education were examined and discussed.

The Inspector of European Schools also attended the inaugural meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board held in Delhi in January, 1935.

General.

151. Mr. Eric Hudson-Davies, the Inspector of European Schools, makes the following general remarks on the state and progress of Anglo-Indian and European Education during the year :—

"There have been no special features of the year in European "schools except a growing uniformity and consolidation. Discipline "is invariably excellent, tone almost uniformly very good, and I am "glad to see that schools which previously rather neglected the "fostering of school spirit are now paying great attention to it and "realise that through it the school can influence its children in ways "of approach which otherwise remain unexplored.

"Specialist teaching has expanded—most slowly in some of the "Convent schools. Where it has been adopted, even with some "misgiving, it has been praised by teachers and children alike and "I fear that where it has not yet been adopted there is an unmistakably "indicative correspondence between the academic qualifications of "the staff as a whole and the school's inability to make a start on "Subject teaching in the upper school.

"I am particularly gratified to see the improvement that is taking "place in the teaching of that previously much neglected subject, "French. It is now generally taught as a living language and since "1930 the number of entries for Oral French has gradually gone up.

"Three or four schools have developed rather special ability in "the preparation of senior girls for Music examination of really high "standard, and the Kimmins' High School, Panchgani, has brought "its Art work to so high a standard that it is now offering special "advanced courses for a Teacher's Certificate to senior students."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Introduction.

152. In this chapter, as in previous Reports, the education of Muhammadans in Sind is dealt with separately, as the conditions and problems connected with Muhammadan education in Sind differ widely from those in the rest of the Presidency. Whilst the Muhammadans constitute 8·8 per cent. of the total population in the Presidency proper, the corresponding percentage in Sind is 72·8.

A—*Presidency excluding Sind.*

Muhammadan pupils under instruction.

153. The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased from 167,564 to 173,725 or by 3·7 per cent. The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions increased from 156,448 to 159,991 or by 2·3 per cent. and that in unrecognised institutions from 11,176 to 13,734. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions in the different Divisions:—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan population to total population.
	1933–34.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1934–35.	
Bombay Division ..	44,301	45,203	14·4	14·0	8·6
Central Division ..	39,364	40,419	10·3	10·2	6·2
Northern Division ..	40,186	41,363	15·8	15·7	11·6
Southern Division ..	31,143	31,581	15·6	15·4	11·2
European and English-teaching schools.	1,454	1,425	6·5	6·3	..
Total ..	156,448	159,991	13·4	13·2	8·8

It will be seen that though the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils of all classes has fallen from 13·4 to 13·2, it is comparatively satisfactory in proportion to the percentage of the Muhammadan population to the total population.

The following table compares the position of Muhammadans with other communities on the basis of pupils under instruction to the total population of each community :—

	Hindus.			Average for Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.				
Bombay Division ..	18·8	4·6	3·1	5·8	10·6	11·2	6·5
Central Division ..	19·6	5·6	3·3	5·9	10·4	12·5	6·4
Northern Division ..	32·1	5·9	4·7	7·7	11·3	10·6	8·3
Southern Division ..	13·4	5·1	4·1	5·5	8·2	9·3	6·0
Total ..	20·6	5·3	3·7	6·2	11·0	13·8	6·9

These figures show that Muhammadans have a higher percentage of pupils under instruction than any other Hindu community, except the advanced classes, and also a higher percentage than the average for all communities taken together.

The number of Muhammadan pupils attending different classes of institutions is given in the following table :—

	Pupils in		Percentage increase or decrease.
	1933–34.	1934–35.	
Arts Colleges	472	521	+10·4
Professional Colleges	183	183	....
Secondary Schools	9,601	10,014	+ 4·3
Primary Schools	143,556	146,919	+ 2·3
Special Schools	2,636	2,354	—10·7
Total ..	156,448	159,991	+ 2·3
Unrecognised Institutions	11,116	13,734	+23·6
Grand Total ..	167,564	173,725	+ 3·7

There has been an all round increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of institutions except the special schools. The fall in the case of these institutions appears to be due mainly to the closure of some of the aided Night schools in Bombay city.

Expenditure.

154. The total expenditure on the education of Muhammadans may be estimated roughly at Rs. 46,81,000 of which Rs. 19,89,000 was met from Provincial funds. The expenditure on institutions specially maintained for

Muhammadans was Rs. 23,67,394 of which Rs. 10,27,431 was borne by Government.

155. The number of Muhammadan students in Arts and Science Colleges increased during the year from 472 to 521. The number in the Professional Colleges remained stationary at 183. In the Ismail College, Andheri, out of the total number of 311 students, 151 were Muhammadans as compared with 137 in 1933-34.

...Higher Education.

The following table shows the percentages to population of students belonging to different communities attending Arts and Professional Colleges :—

	Hindus				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Higher Education.							
1933-34 ..	0·59	0·01	0·004	0·06	0·04	0·36	0·07
1934-35 ..	0·63	0·01	0·004	0·06	0·04	0·39	0·07

The number of Muhammadan students who passed the various University examinations is given below :—

Examination.	Number passed.
M.A.	5
M.Sc.	3
B.A. (Honours)	20
B.A.(Pass)	39
B.Sc.	9
LL.B.	19
M.B.B.S.	7
B.E.	13
B.T.	5
B.Com.	2
B.Ag.	5
Intermediate Arts	103
Intermediate Science	26
Intermediate Commerce	1
Matriculation	390

With a view to encouraging Muhammadans to take higher education, Government have provided special facilities for them. In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for

Muhammadans. Details of the scholarships provided are given below :—

Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.		
	College of Engineering.	College of Commerce.	Law College.
42 scholarships of Rs. 15 (40 tenable for four years and 2 tenable for one year).	Three scholarships of Rs. 30 tenable for three years.	One scholarship of Rs. 25 tenable for three years.	Three scholarships of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 tenable for two years.

In addition to these scholarships, certain Muhammadan benefactors have provided endowment funds, the interest of which is utilised in giving a number of scholarships in Arts and Professional Colleges. Details of these funds are given below :—

Name of the Endowment Fund.	Amount of the Fund.	Total number of scholarships.	Value of each scholarship.	Where awarded.
	Rs.		Rs. per month	
Sir Mahomed Yusuf Scholarship Fund.	2,43,600	26	30	Ismail College, Andheri.
Kazi Shahabuddin Scholarship Fund.	1,46,900	20	15	Arts Colleges and the Savantwadi State.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarship Fund.	2,42,300	6	70	Royal Institute of Science.
		12	30	
Saiyid Saiyidmiyan Ahmedmiyan Kadri Scholarship Fund.	25,200	1	15	Gujarat College (Junior B.A. Class).
		1	12	Agricultural College.
		1	15	Grant Medical College or College of Engineering.

Secondary Education.

156. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools increased from 9,601 to 10,014 or by 4·3 per cent. The percentage increase in the preceding year was 7.

The following table gives the percentage to population of pupils of different communities attending Secondary schools:—

	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Secondary Education.							
1933-34 ..	3·82	0·19	0·06	0·47	0·61	4·50	0·64
1934-35 ..	4·09	0·21	0·07	0·50	0·63	4·56	0·68

The majority of Muhammadans attend the ordinary schools. There are Secondary schools including English classes which are maintained specially for Muhammadans. Government maintain Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli; Anglo-Urdu Middle Schools at Nasik and Sholapur, and an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Muhammadan girls at Poona. In the Government High School at Nasik one class of each of the standards IV and V was reserved for Muhammadan pupils promoted from standard III of the Anglo-Urdu Middle School for instruction through the medium of Urdu. There is provision for the teaching of Persian in all Government High Schools and of Urdu in 10 Government schools, whilst Arabic is taught in the Government High Schools at Jalgaon, Nasik, and Surat and in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

There are hostels attached to the Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli. The Muslim Education Society has recently erected a small cottage on a portion of the play-ground of the Government High School at Nasik granted to that body. It is hoped that pupils from outside Nasik will take advantage of this hostel and the number of pupils in the Anglo-Urdu Middle School will thus improve. In other Government High Schools separate Boarding arrangements are made when the number of Muhammadan boarders is sufficient to justify such arrangements.

The efforts of Government are supplemented by private enterprise. During the year Anglo-Urdu classes for boys were opened at Sholapur and Chalisgaon. The Badria Anglo-Vernacular School, Poona, which chiefly caters for the educational needs of the Dawoody Borah community opened standard VI.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, C. D., reports—

"There is a demand for more Anglo-Urdu institutions but want "of funds does not allow further expansion of Secondary education "through the medium of Urdu. In view of the prevailing economic "conditions it cannot be expected that more Anglo-Urdu schools "will be opened at an early date. In the absence of Anglo-Urdu "schools, in most places Urdu-knowing children are required to join "Anglo-Marathi schools in which the medium of instruction is Marathi. "In order that they may be better able to benefit by the instruction

" imparted in the Anglo-Marathi schools, it is advisable that the " standard of Marathi be raised in Urdu-Marathi schools and that the " subject be made compulsory."

In the Bombay Division the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, and the Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi, provide hostel accommodation to some of their pupils. The Konkan Muslim Education Society of the Thana District maintains a separate hostel for Muhammadan boys attached to the S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi.

In the Northern Division there are 5 Secondary schools including 3 English Classes which are maintained specially for Muhammadans; (1) Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ahmedabad, which had 121 pupils in the year under report as against 161 in 1933-34, (2) the late Haji Casam Mahomed Anglo-Vernacular Commercial School, Rander, with 39 pupils, and (3) three English Classes attached to the District Local Board Urdu Primary Schools, Hansot, Kavi, and Dayadra in the Broach District, which have 74 pupils.

In the Southern Division there is a Middle school teaching the first four standards specially meant for the Muslims in the Kanara District. It is the " Islamia Anglo-Urdu School, Bhatkal ". Although meant specially for Muslims, it is open to the pupils of all communities. Out of 49 pupils attending the school, 23 were non-Muslims. The school is the only aided Secondary school for Muslims run by a Muslim Body and has been encouraged by the Department by small assistance under the Grant-in-aid Code.

Government have provided special facilities for the encouragement of Secondary education among Muhammadans. In all Government High schools 15 per cent. of the places are reserved for them and in the Northern Division this percentage has been raised to 20. Free-studentships are awarded in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in the school. Six hundred and thirty-seven special scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 have been provided for Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools.

Primary Education.

157. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools increased from 143,556 to 146,919 or by 2·3 per cent. Of these, 107,799 were in schools specially maintained for Muhammadans. This increase is encouraging. There is, however, considerable wastage from the Infant class to standard IV as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
1930-31	54,350	..	..	..	..
1931-32	..	25,448	..	..	..
1932-33	..	..	20,296	..	..
1933-34	..	..	..	15,368	..
1934-35	..	..	..	..	11,920

158. Two alternative Primary courses—(1) the Urdu-Vernacular in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction and Marathi is taught, in addition, as an optional subject and (2) the Vernacular-Urdu in which instruction is given in Marathi with Urdu as a compulsory Second Language—continue to be followed in Urdu schools for Boys. The course to be followed depends upon the choice of the local members of the community.

Curriculum.

The Urdu schools for Girls follow a separate curriculum in which instruction in all subjects is given through the medium of Urdu.

The following table compares the position of the two classes of schools and of pupils in them in 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

	District Local Board.							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools.				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools.			
	1933-34.		1934-35.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Bombay Division	47	2,584	47	2,520	165	7,572	167	7,891
Central Division	130	7,347	132	7,192	97	2,940	101	3,106
Northern Division	26	1,852	28	1,845	113	7,296	117	7,825
Southern Division	213	11,234	213	11,886	..	..	..	..
Total ..	416	23,017	420	23,443	375	17,808	385	18,822

	Municipal.							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools.				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools.			
	1933-34.		1934-35.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Bombay Division	148	18,208	148	18,030	15	925	14	954
Central Division	97	12,248	91	12,505	25	1,476	28	1,689
Northern Division	69	8,268	74	8,940	24	3,530	25	3,422
Southern Division	81	8,992	79	9,105	..	..	..	..
Total ..	395	47,716	392	49,180	64	5,931	67	6,065

It will be seen from the above figures that in the District Local Board area there has been an increase in both types of schools while in the

Municipal areas, although there has been an increase in the number of pupils in the two kinds of schools, there is a decrease of 3 in the number of Urdu-Vernacular schools with a corresponding increase in the Vernacular-Urdu schools. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"The majority of Muhammadans have to join Secondary schools "where the medium is Marathi. Under these circumstances, it is but "natural that some parents and guardians would prefer Marathi-Urdu "schools to Urdu-Marathi ones, as in the former the children are likely "to get a better knowledge of Marathi."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"The standard of Marathi in Urdu Boys' schools is very low and it "has become still less practical and less useful by the removal of Modi "reading and writing from it. It is very necessary that Modi reading "and writing should again be introduced and that the syllabus for "Urdu Boys' Schools be so revised that the standard of Marathi is "duly raised."

The necessity of learning two languages is a great hardship to Muhammadan pupils and retards their educational progress in both kinds of schools.

The following table shows the number of Muhammadan pupils who passed the Urdu and Vernacular Final Examinations :—

	Vernacular Final		Urdu Final	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
Bombay Division	22	30	111	84
Central Division	117	75	156	29
Northern Division	43	60	81	117
Southern Division	59	65	55	68
Total ..	241	230	403	298

The decrease shown by the above figures is deplorable as it will adversely affect the recruitment of Muhammadan teachers for Primary schools.

Primary Teachers.

159. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan teachers in Primary schools in each Division and their qualifications :—

	Trained.		Untrained.						Total Trained and Untrained.	
			Qualified.		Unqualified.		Total.			
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bombay Division.	465	477	315	313	178	155	493	468	958	945
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	48·5	50·5	32·9	33·1	18·6	16·4	51·5	49·5	100	100
Central Division.	516	566	489	480	77	74	566	554	1,082	1,120
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	47·7	50·5	45·2	42·9	7·1	6·6	52·3	49·5	100	100
Northern Division.	445	470	394	398	49	49	443	447	888	917
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	50·1	51·3	44·4	43·4	5·5	5·3	49·9	48·7	100	100
Southern Division.	442	450	313	303	46	51	359	354	801	804
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	55·2	56·0	39·1	37·7	5·7	6·3	44·8	44·0	100	100
Total (Presidency Proper).	1,868	1,963	1,511	1,494	350	329	1,861	1,823	3,729	3,786
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	50·1	51·8	40·5	39·5	9·4	8·7	49·9	48·2	100	100

It will be seen that the total number of Muhammadan Primary teachers increased from 3,729 to 3,786. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of trained teachers has increased from 50·1 to 51·8.

For the training of Muhammadan men teachers Government maintain Urdu Training Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad. The school in Poona provides a two years' course, while that in Ahmedabad the First Year course only. Further details of these schools are given in Chapter VIII. Government also maintain three Central Urdu schools in the Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts with a view to providing facilities for Muhammadan pupils to qualify for the teaching profession. In addition to these, there are two other Central Urdu schools maintained at Nasirabad and Tankaria by the District Local Boards of East Khandesh and Broach respectively and aided by Government.

Education of Muhammadan Girls.

160. The number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in different classes of institutions increased from 41,022 to 41,943 and were distributed as under :—

	1933-34	1934-35
Colleges	14	18
Secondary Schools	620	630
Primary Schools	40,273	41,204
Special Schools	115	91
Total ..	41,022	41,943

It is very encouraging that the number of Muhammadan girls attending Colleges and Secondary schools has increased. In spite of this increase the position of the education of Muhammadan girls is far from satisfactory. The dearth of qualified women teachers, apathy of Muhammadan parents, and the purdah system are the main obstacles to progress. The most pressing need is for more trained mistresses for Urdu Girls' schools.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"It is, therefore, necessary that Local Authorities should depute to "the Urdu Training School for Women, Poona, promising girls in "large numbers for training, who would be willing to take up teaching "in the District as their profession. The difficulties in the way "are obvious. Muslim women of necessity work under many "disadvantages both internal and external, but with support and "sympathy from the Community many of these disadvantages can "be removed. There are signs that Muslims are beginning to take "a greater interest in the education of their girls, but interest by "itself will be of no value unless a firm stand is taken by local Anju-"mans and a united effort is made to bring the pressure of public "opinion to bear upon parents to send their girls to schools and keep "them there."

For the training of Urdu women teachers Government maintain a separate Urdu Training School in Poona which is a Purdah institution and which provides a two years' course leading to the First Year's Certificate Examination. The Bombay Municipality also maintains a training institution called the R. C. Urdu Training Institution for the training of Muhammadan women for their Urdu Girls' schools.

Institutions specially meant for Muhammadans.

161. The number of special institutions for Muhammadan boys and girls was 1,135 and 315 respectively as compared with 1,143 and 301 in the preceding year. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in these institutions was 111,720 as against 109,082 in 1933-34. Further details regarding these institutions are given in Appendix II to this Report.

Maktabs and Mulla Schools.

162. The total number of these institutions was 331 and they were attended by 17,664 pupils. These institutions follow their own curriculum and teach merely the recitation of the Koran and in some cases a little Urdu and arithmetic in addition. They are practically Primary schools giving religious instruction.

Condition of Muhammadan Education under the Local Authorities.

163. The following table gives the number of Primary schools specially meant for Muhammadans maintained by District Local Boards and Municipalities and the number of Muhammadan pupils in them and in other Primary schools :—

			Number of schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in		
				Special Schools.	Other Schools.	Total.
	1934.					
District Board.	Local	Boys ..	681	35,028	23,060	58,088
		Girls ..	83	4,110	1,027	5,137
Municipal	..	Boys ..	291	37,399	7,920	45,319
		Girls ..	157	15,468	794	16,262
		Total ..	1,212	92,005	32,801	124,806
	1935.					
District Board.	Local	Boys ..	684	35,800	22,982	58,782
		Girls ..	87	4,436	963	5,399
Municipal	..	Boys ..	288	38,381	8,276	46,657
		Girls ..	163	15,708	1,059	16,767
		Total ..	1,222	94,325	33,280	127,605

It will be seen from the above table that the number of District Local Board schools for Muhammadans and of Muhammadan pupils in them and in other schools increased. In the case of Municipal schools also although there is decrease in the number of schools the number of Muhammadan pupils have increased. This shows that Local Authorities are doing their best to promote the cause of Muhammadan education with the finances at their disposal.

Muhammadan Officers in the Superior Educational Services.

164. There is a Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools in the B.E.S. Class II in each Division of the Presidency proper. There is also an Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools for the Bombay Division and Central Division in the B.E.S. Class II.

The total number of posts in the I.E.S. and the B.E.S. Classes I and II, and the number of posts held by Muhammadans in the Presidency, excluding Sind, were as under :—

	Total number of posts in the Presidency proper excluding Sind.	Number of posts held by Muhammadans.
I.E.S.	28	....
B.E.S. Class I ..	23	4
B.E.S. Class II ..	95	17

Conclusion.

165. Owing to financial stringency, the progress of Muhammadan education was not as rapid as it would be under favourable circumstances. There is much scope for its expansion and it is hoped that with the improvement of the finances of Local Authorities they will be able to devote more and better attention to the educational requirements of Muslims.

A somewhat more progressive attitude on the part of Muslim leaders would also make things easier. At present there is a tendency to expect Government and Local Authorities to do everything. The community must co-operate in an active and practical manner with the various educational bodies so that the privileges extended to them in the way of education may be utilised in the fullest possible manner for the maximum advantage of their children.

Sind.

166. In Sind the percentage of Muhammadan population to the total population is 72·8. It is mainly scattered in rural areas. The problem of the education of Muhammadans is, therefore, closely associated with village schools.

Number of pupils.

167. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction decreased by 141 to 85,386 or 0·2 per cent. (including 15,540 girls) of whom 79,563 were in recognised institutions. There was an increase of 463 pupils in recognised institutions but a decrease of 604 in unrecognised institutions.

The following table shows the number of Muhammadans under instruction in all kinds of institutions :—

Institutions.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	149	2	164	2
Professional Colleges	36	..	33	..
Secondary Schools	3,912	77	4,279	99
Primary Schools	60,067	14,411	60,402	14,134
Special Schools	435	11	438	12
Total Recognised ..	64,599	14,501	65,316	14,247
Total Unrecognised ..	5,179	1,248	4,530	1,293
Grand Total ..	69,778	15,749	69,846	15,540

The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions was 46·6 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction, while the Muhammadan population is 72·8 per cent. of the total population.

The following figures represent the percentage of pupils of various communities to their population in recognised institutions :—

Hindus :	Advanced	15·7
	Intermediate	2·1
	Backward	1·5
Average for Hindus	.. ..	8·7
Muhammadans ..	.. ..	2·8
Others ..	.. ..	8·3
Average for Sind	.. ..	4·4

It will be seen that, while the average for Advanced Hindus is 15·7 and for all Hindus 8·7, that for Muhammadans is 2·8. The Muhammadans still have considerable leeway to make up.

Expenditure.

168. The total expenditure on Muhammadan Education in Sind is estimated at Rs. 27,05,142 (direct Rs. 23,66,999 and indirect Rs. 3,38,143) of which Rs. 11,93,445, i.e., 44·1 per cent. is from the Provincial funds.

Higher Education.

169. The number of Muhammadans attending Colleges increased by 12 or 6·4 per cent. to 199, of whom 166 were in Arts Colleges and 33 in Professional Colleges. The increase in the year is thus satisfactory.

The following statement gives the percentage to population for the Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Hindus and Muhammadans in Higher and Secondary institutions :—

	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
Higher Education	0·2	0·01	..	0·1	0·007	..	0·04
Secondary Education.	3·0	0·2	0·1	1·6	0·15	2·2	0·5

Scholarships in Colleges.

170. For the encouragement of Higher education among the Muhammadans in Sind, Government have provided 48 scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem each of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,520 for Muhammadan students from Sind studying in the Arts Colleges. In addition, there are the following scholarships :—

King Edward Memorial Scholarships.	2 at Rs. 30 per mensem	(for studies in England).
	3 at Rs. 25 per mensem.	
	5 at Rs. 20 ,, ,,	
Amir Sir Ali Murad Scholarships ..	4 at Rs. 25 ,, ,,	
	6 at Rs. 20 ,, ,,	
Local Board Scholarships ..	3 at Rs. 30 ,, ,,	
	5 at Rs. 25 ,, ,,	
	11 at Rs. 20 ,, ,,	

The last 3 kinds of scholarships are also tenable for courses other than the Arts.

Two of the King Edward Memorial and Sir Ali Murad scholarships are reserved for candidates domiciled in the Khairpur State territory.

Secondary Education.

171. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending Secondary schools increased by 389 or 9·8 per cent. in 1934-35, while in the preceding year, there was an increase of 100 or 2·6 per cent. The increase this year indicates great improvement, specially in the case of girls.

One hundred and forty Muhammadan pupils passed the Matriculation examination this year out of 393 who appeared as against 137 and 328 in 1933-34.

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools by standards:—

Standard.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I	983	42	1,025
II	862	16	878
III	683	17	700
IV	548	13	561
V	459	4	463
VI	363	3	366
VII	381	4	385
Total ..	4,279	99	4,378

Facilities provided.

172. Special facilities are provided by Government, Local Bodies, and others for the advancement of Secondary education of Muhammadans. These are —

(*a*) *Institutions.*—There are three special Secondary schools for Muhammadans, the Sind Madressah, Karachi, the High School, Hyderabad, and the Lawrence Madressah, Tando Bago, which receive special treatment in regard to the annual maintenance grant.

The Sind Madressah is the largest institution in Sind. The number on the rolls was 817 as against 747 in the previous year. The school gets a special grant of Rs. 46,318, the largest grant given to an educational institution in this Division. The total annual expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 75,494 and was met from Government grant and fees. The school maintains a boarding house. The expenditure thereon last year was Rs. 20,981. This expenditure was met from grants from Local Bodies and from the small income derived from endowment funds. There were 151 boarders.

The High School, Hyderabad, received a block grant of Rs. 15,000. The expenditure was met from Government grant and fees. Out of 371 pupils in the school, 288 were Muhammadans.

The Lawrence Madressah, Tando-Bago, caters for the poor Muhammadans of the Lar in the Hyderabad District and the desert adjoining it. The number on the rolls was 142, of whom 125 were Muhammadans and 17 Hindus. Interest on the endowment fund, donated by the late Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, O.B.E., of Tando-Bago, a Government grant at the rate of one-half of the expenditure, and the annual grant by the District Local Board, Hyderabad, are the sources of income for maintaining the institution.

(*b*) *Hostels.*—Hostels, specially for Muhammadans, are attached to all the three above-mentioned Madressahs, though in the Lawrence Madressah hostel Hindu boarders are also admitted. Hostels, specially

for Muhammadans, are attached to the following Secondary schools also :—

(1) Larkana Madressah.
(2) Naushahro Madressah and High School.
(3) Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.
(4) District Local Board Anglo-Vernacular School, Nawabshah.

The expenditure on the first three hostels is met from the District Local Board funds and that on the fourth is borne by well-to-do Muhammadans of the district.

The following hostels are specially reserved for Muhammadans, though not attached to any particular school.

Sukkur Muhammadan Hostel.—It is run from the District Local Board Funds.

Muslim Boarding House, Mirpurkhas.—It is also run from the District Local Board Funds.

Maclachlan Hostel.—It is at Jacobabad. It is a great convenience to pupils from the Upper Sind Frontier District.

In all the above mentioned hostels, free-boarderships are granted to poor and deserving pupils.

(*c*) *Scholarships.*—700 special Government scholarships ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per mensem each are reserved for Muhammadans in Secondary schools. The number of eligible candidates is fast increasing. The number of Muhammadan girls in Secondary schools rose from 77 to 99, i.e. 28·6 per cent. Almost all the deserving Muhammadan girls who apply for scholarships get them. In addition to the Government scholarships, there are 8 scholarships called the King Edward Memorial Scholarships, tenable in standards IV to VII.

(*d*) *Other facilities to Muhammadans :—*

I. There is a Zamindari Fund for the support of poor Muhammadan pupils studying at the Municipal High School, Jacobabad. Two free-boarderships were given every year from this fund.

II. Muhammadans are given preference for appointments as assistant masters and clerks.

III. In all the Government High Schools, free-studentships are allowed to Muhammadans to the extent of 30 per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in the school.

IV. In each Government High School, places are reserved for Muhammadans in proportion to the Muhammadan population of the district.

Primary Education.

173. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending recognised Primary schools increased by 58 to 74,536, i.e. by 0·1 per cent. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools is 87·3 per cent. of the total number of Muhammadans under instruction. Of the 74,536 pupils, 29,115 or 39·1 per cent. were in recognised Primary schools specially maintained for Muhammadans as against 40·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools by standards :—

Standard.	Total.	Percentage to total number of pupils.
Infants	28,021	37·6
Standard I	13,577	18·2
Standard II	10,195	13·7
Standard III	8,738	11·7
Standard IV	6,923	9·3
Total Lower Primary Stage ..	67,454	90·5
Standard V	3,396	4·6
Standard VI	1,972	2·6
Standard VII	1,714	2·3
Total Upper Primary Stage ..	7,082	9·5
Grand Total ..	74,536	100

The disproportion between the figures of Lower Primary and Upper Primary stages is striking. The decrease was due to the closing of inefficient Mulla schools.

At the Vernacular Final Examination, 514 (including 24 girls) passed out of 945 (including 79 girls).

Scholarships for Muhammadans are given by the District Local Boards ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 each in the Primary schools within their area. The Hyderabad Municipality gives 11 scholarships of Rs. 3 each.

Prizes, books, slates, etc., are distributed free amongst poor Muhammadan pupils in Local Board schools. The District Local Boards give special consideration to the claims of Muhammadans in the matter of deputation to the Training College, Hyderabad, and appointments as teachers in Local Board Primary schools.

In Mulla schools there are special prizes for good attendance.

Primary Teachers.

174. Of the 3,599 teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools, 1,725 or 47·9 per cent. are Muhammadans of whom 947 or 54·9 per cent. are trained. Of the 778 untrained teachers, 749 are qualified and 29 unqualified. Of the 1,725 Muhammadan teachers, 151 are women, 74 or 49 per cent. being trained.

The percentage of Muhammadan teachers during the year was 47·9 as against 47·7 of the preceding year.

175. The following statement gives the figures by Local Authorities of the increase in the number of pupils of all communities and of Muhammadans:—

Progress of Muhammadan Education under Local Authorities.

	Number of pupils before the transfer of control.		Number of pupils at the end of the year 1934–35.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Local Authority Municipalities.						
All Communities	19,192	9,800	28,534	16,407	48·7	67·4
Muhammadans	5,761	2,025	9,149	3,675	58·8	81·5
District Local Boards.						
All Communities	50,500	4,295	58,720	8,348	16·3	94·4
Muhammadans	23,659	458	31,603	2,270	33·6	395·6

In the case of the Municipal Local Authorities, there has been an increase of 48·7 per cent. in the number of boys and 67·4 per cent. in the number of girls, since the transfer of control. The corresponding figures for Muhammadans are 58·8 per cent. and 81·5 per cent. The increase in the Karachi Municipal schools was the highest.

Karachi is the only Municipal Local Authority which has introduced compulsion in a quarter where the bulk of the population is Muhammadans.

The District Local Board figures also show a marked increase in the case of Muhammadan children. In the case of the District Local Board, Local Authorities, there was an increase of 16·3 per cent. in the case of boys and 94·4 per cent. in the case of girls since the transfer of control. The corresponding figures for Muhammadans are 33·6 per cent. and 395·6 per cent. The highest increase was in the Local Board schools, Thar Parkar district.

Mulla Schools.

176. Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools, 29,324 or 39·3 per cent. were in Mulla schools as compared with 29,779 or 40 per cent. in 1933-34.

The number of recognised Mulla schools decreased by 40 from 878 to 838 or 4·7 per cent. The number of boys schools decreased by 28 from 722 to 694 or 3·9 per cent. and that of girls schools by 11 from

154 to 143 or 7·1 per cent. The boys schools decreased in all the 3 sub-divisions. The reasons for the decrease are as follows:—

(1) Weeding out of schools which were inefficient or in which there was thin attendance.

(2) On account of failure of crops, migration of people from villages, or death of the Mullas.

(3) Discouraging Mulla schools for boys in places where there are Local Board schools.

The following table shows the position of the Mulla schools in 1934-35—

	1933–34.	1934–35.	Increase or decrease.
1. Number of Mulla schools for Boys	722	694	— 28
Number of Mulla Schools for Girls.. ..	154	143	— 11
Number of Mulla Night Schools	2	1	— 1
Total number of Schools ..	878	838	— 40
2. Number of pupils in boys schools	25,595	25,123	—472
Number of pupils in girls schools	4,771	4,201	—570
Number of pupils in night schools.. ..	45	21	— 24
Total number of pupils ..	30,411	29,345	—1,066
3. Number of pupils sent to Local Board and Municipal schools.	299	274	— 25
4. Number of pupils sent to Secondary schools ..	144	138	— 6
5. Number of boys sent up for Vernacular Final Examination.	50	56	+ 6
Number of boys passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	14	27	+ 13
Number of girls sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination.	1	..	— 1
Number of girls passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	1	..	— 1
6. Number of pupils sent up for Special Muhammadan Middle School Scholarship Examination.	98	65	— 33
Number of pupils awarded scholarships ..	19	17	— 2
7. Mulla schools teaching the Lower Primary Standards up to IVth (Schedule H).	23	21	— 2
Mulla schools teaching Standards V, VI and Vernacular Final Examination Course. (Schedule H).	159	160	+ 1
Total number of schools teaching the Primary course (Schedule H).	182	181	— 1

Mulla School teachers.

177. The number of teachers in Mulla schools was as below:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
(*a*) Trained in the Training College for Men, Hyderabad ..	38	39
(*b*) Vernacular Final passed (including those who have been trained at Mulla Training Class)	160	158
(*c*) Unqualified (including those who have been trained at the Mulla Training Class)	907	893
Total ..	1,105	1,090

The number of teachers has decreased as an assistant teacher working in a Mulla school is at a great disadvantage having neither pension nor provident fund provision for him. He considers himself insecure always and leaves his work as soon as he secures better prospects elsewhere.

Expenditure on Mulla schools.

178. The total expenditure on Mulla schools for 1934-35 was Rs. 4,27,371. The direct expenditure decreased by Rs. 33,534 to Rs. 3,78,130. The details are given below:—

	Provincial Revenues.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indirect expenditure	49,240	1	49,241
Direct expenditure	1,60,868	2,17,262	3,78,130
Total ..	2,10,108	2,17,263	4,27,371

The main items of expenditure from Provincial funds are shown below:—

	Rs.
Capitation grant	1,12,779
Assistants	28,892
Accommodation grant	5,275
Equipment grant	3,934
Lungis and other rewards	1,000
Prizes and good attendance	2,998
Books and writing materials	4,997
Prize books and slates	993
Total ..	1,60,868

The following table gives details of expenditure per pupil and per school, calculated on the total direct expenditure :—

—	1933–34.	1934–35.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cost per pupil	13·5	12·9
2. Capitation grant per pupil	3·7	3·8
3. Capitation grant per school	127·7	134·6
4. Cost per school	468·9	451·2
5. Cost per school paid by Government	183·2	192·0

Muhammadan Inspecting staff.

179. Government maintain 3 Deputy Educational Inspectors for Muhammadan Education who are in the Bombay Educational Service Class II with 9 assistants, who are in the Subordinate Educational Service. The total number of posts in the Superior Educational Service and the number of posts held in Sind were as under :—

	Total number of posts.	Number held by Muhammadans.
The Indian Educational Service ..	....	....
Bombay Educational Service, Class I	2	1
Bombay Educational Service, Class II	11	7

Koran Classes.

180. There were 220 Koran classes attached to District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools as against 205 in the preceding year. Muhammadans in the rural area are very particularly keen on religious instruction to their children. The allowance of the Koran teacher ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Urdu Teaching.

181. The following Secondary schools for Boys and Girls provide instruction through the medium of Urdu :—

—	Total number of pupils on rolls.	Number of pupils learning Urdu.
1. Sind Madressah, Karachi	817	299
2. Karachi Academy	299	150
3. L. R. D. Anglo-Vernacular High School, Karachi ..	291	125
4. Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular School, Karachi	88	88
5. Cutchi Memon Middle School, Karachi	63	63
6. Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Karachi	45	45
7. Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, Lyari Quarters, Karachi	39	39
8. Girls Academy, Karachi	18	15

The number of Primary schools was as under :—

Name of Local Authority.	Name of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1. Karachi Municipality. ..	Municipal Urdu Boys Schools	29	2,909
	Municipal Urdu Girls Schools	17	1,748
	Aided Urdu Boys schools ..	7	1,251
	Aided Urdu Girls schools ..	2	279
	Urdu Mulla schools for Boys..	10	951
	Do. do. for Girls ..	2	113
		67	7,251
2. Drigh Road Cantonment ..	Feroze Primary school ..	1	123
3. District Local Board, Thar Parkar.	District Local Board schools..	2	73
	Grand Total ..	70	7,447

Besides the above Urdu Primary schools, an Urdu class has been attached to the Humbey Vernacular School, Manora, under the control of the Karachi Port Trust. There were 38 pupils learning Urdu in that class.

CHAPTER XV.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

Introduction.

182. This Chapter deals with those Hindu communities which are classed as Intermediate and Backward in the Census Report. The Intermediate communities chiefly comprise the (1) Marathas, (2) Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes, (3) Artisans, and (4) Lingayats. The Backward classes consist of (1) the Scheduled Classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (3) Other Backward Classes. The figures for the Criminal Tribes are included in the figures of "Other Backward Classes" or of "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes."

Presidency proper.

183. The following table gives comparative figures of population and pupils of all important communities in the Presidency proper :—

Race or Creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under instruction.	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Hindus .. Advanced ..	1,313,744	7·3	271,215	21·8	20·6
Hindus .. Intermediate ..	10,536,967	58·8	559,126	44·9	5·3
Hindus .. Backward ..	3,752,221	20·9	139,946	11·2	3·7
Total ..	15,602,932	87·0	970,287	77·9	6·2
Muhammadans	1,583,259	8·9	173,725	14·0	11·0
Zoroastrians	85,662	0·5	17,737	1·4	20·7
Indian Christians	267,460	1·5	40,431	3·3	15·1
Others	377,005	2·1	42,460	3·4	11·3
Total ..	17,916,318	100·0	1,244,640	100·0	6·9

Of the total population, almost 60 per cent. is classified as Intermediate and 20 per cent. as Backward. Though these classes form the bulk of the Hindu population the total number of pupils of the classes under instruction is limited. While 20 per cent. of the Advanced classes are in school, the percentage for the Intermediate classes is 5·3 and for the Backward classes only 3·7. The corresponding figures for these two classes were 5·2 and 3·7 respectively in the preceding year.

184. The following table gives comparative figures of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various kinds of educational institutions for the years 1933–34 and 1934–35 :—

Pupils.

	Colleges.		Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Training Institutions.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intermediate Classes ..	1,125	1,234	20,372	22,306	506,582	525,872	350	307
Backward Classes—								
(*i*) Scheduled Classes ..	36	41	1,621	1,660	68,167	69,928	58	62
(*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	2	2	88	86	24,809	25,904	5	6
(*iii*) Other Backward Classes ..	99	125	646	729	38,097	37,450	19	17
Total—(Backward Classes) ..	137	168	2,355	2,475	131,073	133,282	82	85
Grand Total—(Intermediate and Backward Classes) ..	1,262	1,402	22,727	24,781	637,655	659,154	432	392

	Other Special Schools.		Total.		Increase or decrease (*vide* columns 12 and 13).	Percentage of Increase or decrease.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intermediate Classes ..	2,833	2,975	531,262	552,694	+21,432	+4·0
Backward Classes—						
(*i*) Scheduled Classes ..	594	569	70,476	72,260	+ 1,784	+2·5
(*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	232	242	25,136	26,240	+ 1,104	+4·4
(*iii*) Other Backward Classes	334	378	39,195	38,699	— 496	—1·3
Total—(Backward Classes) ..	1,160	1,189	134,807	137,199	+ 2,392	+1·8
Grand Total—(Intermediate and Backward Classes) ..	3,993	4,164	666,069	689,893	+23,824	+3·6

Last year there was an increase of 18,435 or 2·9 per cent. in the total number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward classes under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions. This year the number has further increased by 23,824 or 3·6 per cent. Though there appears some decrease under Primary schools in the number of pupils of other

Backward classes, all the other classes are showing steady progress. The decrease in the case of the other Backward classes is to a certain extent not real owing to misclassification and the change in classification brought about recently. The new classification lists are proposed to be printed in the vernaculars to minimise children being misclassified by Primary teachers.

Intermediate classes (Hindus).

185. The Intermediate classes chiefly comprise the (1) Marathas, (2) Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes, (3) Artisans, and (4) Lingayats. The Educational Inspector, C. D., remarks—

"Distinction between Marathas and Kunbis cannot be correctly "made inasmuch as there are no definite means to ascertain whether "a child classed as a Kunbi does not belong to the Maratha community. "The distinction, however, is disappearing day by day and the "tendency of all the agriculturists is to go by the name of Marathas."

The following table gives by Divisions a comparative distribution by sub-classes of pupils under instruction for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

		Intermediate Hindus.					Percentage increase or decrease.
		Marathas.	Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	Artisans, etc.	Lingayats.	Total.	
Bombay Division	1933-34 ..	53,495	49,310	17,467	1,260	121,532	+7·5
	1934-35 ..	57,023	53,545	18,042	1,086	130,696	
Central Division	1933-34 ..	93,820	68,861	31,544	11,611	205,836	+4·6
	1934-35 ..	98,501	71,060	33,367	12,270	215,297	
Northern Division	1933-34 ..	1,360	65,662	32,636	21	99,679	—0·6
	1934-35 ..	1,287	66,460	31,343	10	99,100	
Southern Division	1933-34 ..	14,178	12,640	12,272	64,935	104,025	+3·3
	1934-35 ..	15,184	13,406	13,560	65,256	107,406	
European and English-teaching Schools.	1933-34 ..	126	36	17	11	190	+3·2
	1934-35 ..	115	56	16	9	196	
Total	1933-34 ..	162,979	196,509	93,936	77,833	531,262	—
	1934-35 ..	172,200	204,626	97,228	78,640	552,694	
Percentage—Increase or decrease ..		+5·7	+4·1	+3·5	+1·0	+4·0	

The total number of pupils of the Intermediate communities is gradually increasing. The number in 1934-35 increased by 21,432 or 4 per cent. as against 14,733 or 2·9 per cent. in the previous year. This increase is shared by all the communities included in the Intermediate classes and shows the awakening among the classes for education. It is hoped that this progress will be maintained.

The special facilities provided by Government for these classes include scholarships in various kinds of educational institutions and free studentships in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent. The children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kanara, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor and deserving, are admitted free to all Government and aided Primary and Secondary schools. The loss entailed in granting such exemption from payment of fees in aided schools is made good by a special fee grant.

In connection with the education of the Intermediate classes the Educational Inspector, B. D., remarks—

"Notwithstanding the general progress of education among the "Intermediate classes, the advance of education in certain sub-classes, "e.g. Kunbis, Kolis, Kharvis in the Ratnagiri District is very slow."

The Educational Inspector further adds—

"In the absence of any provision for prevocational training in our "Secondary and Primary schools, the advance of education in the "Intermediate classes, who are mostly agriculturists, is adding to "the figures of unemployment as they lose touch with their hereditary "occupations."

Regarding Secondary Education of the classes the Educational Inspector, C. D., remarks—

"The steady annual increase in the number of pupils under "Secondary schools reveals a desire for English education not, "I fear, Secondary education, among these classes and their growing "tendency to take advantage of the facilities provided by Government "for them, in the hope of gaining Government appointments."

There are special hostels at 9 places in the Ahmednagar District for pupils of the Intermediate classes run on economic lines. The Chairman, District School Board, Ahmednagar, states that each boarder is required to pay about 4 Payalis of corn and a rupee per month and that the Local Board is not required to incur any expenditure on this account. The Head Masters of the respective schools, with the help of their assistants, look after these Boarding houses without any remuneration.

One special school known as Baraiya Kshatriya Boarding school with a Boarding house is maintained at Kankanpur in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals District for boys of the Dharala community. This school takes its pupils through the Agricultural Bias course.

The Lingayat Association maintain 4 High Schools distributed over the three Districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur, and award special scholarships from the Lingayat Fund to pupils of the community attending Secondary schools and Colleges. They also maintain a Second Grade Arts College at Belgaum known as the Lingraj College. The College has now been permitted to teach the Inter-Science course also.

Backward Classes (Hindus).

General.

186. The Backward classes are divided into three sub-classes, viz. (1) the Scheduled classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (3) Other Backward classes. Each sub-class is dealt with separately below.

The facilities provided for all these classes by Government are (1) exemption from the payment of fees in Primary schools and in Government Secondary schools provided the pupils are certified to be poor, (2) award of special Government scholarships in Primary and Secondary schools and in Arts and Professional Colleges, and (3) exemption from the payment of room-rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary schools if the pupils are certified to be poor by the Head Master. Some of the District Local Boards also award scholarships to deserving pupils attending Primary schools and make a free distribution of books, slates, and other writing material, clothes, etc. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that on his recommendation 4 deserving pupils from standard VII in the High School at Satara were helped by the Backward Class Officer from the discretionary grant at his disposal to enable the boys to pay their Matriculation Examination fees. Scholarships from Provincial funds are also awarded by the Backward Class Officer to Katkari pupils.

The Government scholarships in Primary schools are distributed roughly on a population basis subject to a minimum of 15 scholarships per District. Almost all of these scholarships are availed of. Some of the Government scholarships in Secondary schools reserved for the Backward classes remain vacant for want of suitable candidates, especially in the higher standards. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"The scholarships in the Primary schools are awarded to deserving "pupils in standards V to VII by inviting applications. Those in "the Secondary schools are awarded on the results of a competitive "examination held every year and those that are not filled in this way "are awarded to deserving pupils by inviting applications. With all "these measures some of the scholarships remain vacant for want of "suitable candidates. It has been observed that more of these remain "vacant in the higher standards as on account of unsatisfactory "progress and the consequent detention of pupils they are required "to be withdrawn. They are not fully availed of in the Kolaba and "Ratnagiri Districts where the Backward classes appear to be less "advanced in education."

Scheduled classes.

187. The total number of pupils of the scheduled classes attending various types of educational institutions increased by 1,784 to 72,260 as under :—

	1933–34	1934–35	Increase or decrease
Colleges	36	41	+ 5
Secondary Schools	1,621	1,660	+ 39
Primary Schools	68,167	69,928	+1,761
Training Institutions	58	62	+ 4
Other special schools	594	569	— 25
Total ..	70,476	72,260	+1,784

Except for a slight fall in the number of pupils attending special schools there has been a general increase in the number of pupils. The number of pupils attending Primary schools shows a steady increase year after year. There has been a good deal of general awakening among the Scheduled classes for education and serious efforts are being made by Local Authorities to afford them adequate facilities. The question, however, is not of mere enrolment of children but of retaining them in school till at least they complete the Vernacular standard IV. As observed last year, the circumstances of many render it very difficult to avoid a drift-back towards illiteracy. The number of pupils completing the Upper Primary course however is gradually increasing.

There were 459 special Primary schools and classes meant exclusively for children of the Scheduled classes with 16,835 pupils. The remaining 53,093 or 76 per cent. attended ordinary Primary schools meant for all classes. The number of special schools is gradually declining and many Local Authorities are closing such schools and encouraging the pupils to join the ordinary schools. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks—

"The decrease in the number of special schools though small, augurs "well. Now that Government has decided not to admit expenditure "on newly-opened schools for grant, there is likely to be no increase "in the number of existing special schools. The safest way of "removing untouchability is the gradual discontinuance of the existing "special schools by their amalgamation with ordinary schools. This "will not only improve the quality of education of the Scheduled "classes by being under a better staff but also give an opportunity "to the teachers and the taught of these classes to mix freely with "the other classes and will thus pave the way of eradicating the still "lingering prejudice against these classes."

The School Boards and the Local Authorities are anxious to do all they possibly can to help these children and are adopting a firm attitude in carrying out the orders of Government that all pupils should sit together in the class regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Scheduled classes or others should not be allowed. It is only when these orders are enforced too abruptly that local trouble arises and a certain amount of bitterness is caused. But these are passing phases and the caste Hindus will soon get reconciled to the idea of the children of the Scheduled classes sitting in the class-room with other children without any distinction. Any precipitate action, however, is likely to do more harm than good to the Scheduled classes themselves. The reports of the Educational Inspectors reveal that the situation is improving. The Chairman, District School Board, West Khandesh, writes—

"The steps taken towards the removal of untouchability from "schools, though met with a feeble public opposition in very rare

"cases have nevertheless tended to create a healthy feeling of brother-
"hood amongst children of all communities. I have every hope that
"along with the progressive times, the feeble resistance which is
"occasionally presented by some bigots to the adoption of measures
"calculated to exterminate the untouchability will naturally
"disappear."

As the feeling against the scheduled classes is acute in Gujarat the position in respect of admission of the scheduled class children into schools in the Northern Division is much more difficult than in other parts of the Presidency. The parents of children of the scheduled classes themselves are reluctant to send their children to school for fear of social difficulties. At Kavitha in the Ahmedabad District when some children were admitted to the Local Board school there was a social boycott of the Scheduled classes. A compromise was ultimately arrived at between the local caste Hindus and the Scheduled classes in the matter.

At Radhoo in the Kaira District trouble arose when a teacher employed in a neighbouring private school sought admission to the Local Board school in the village as a pupil. He was admitted on the production of a proper Leaving Certificate and seated in the class regardless of any caste distinction, but there was strong opposition from the local caste Hindus. They withdrew their children and the attendance dwindled down from 103 to 59. It, however, rose to 91 about a fortnight later, and the school is now reported to be working normally.

The position however in some villages is by no means satisfactory.

Four hostels are maintained by the local people of the Scheduled classes at Bombay, Nasik, Thana, and Mahad. These hostels are aided and there were 80 boarders attending various kinds of educational institutions. The District Local Board, Thana, maintains a special Boarding house for the children of the Scheduled classes at Khardi. The pupils in this hostel are provided with free boarding, lodging, and clothing. They also take advantage of the weaving class attached to the local Marathi school.

There is a Government hostel for the Scheduled classes at Poona under the control of the Backward Class Officer. Four hostels are also maintained by private bodies in the Central Division at Poona, Sholapur, Jalgaon, and Chalisgaon, the one at Poona being for women. They are all aided from Provincial funds.

In the Northern Division there is one aided hostel at Ahmedabad, and in the Southern Division two at Belgaum and Dharwar. All the three hostels are now aided by the Backward Class Officer.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

168. These tribes mostly consist of Mahadev Kolis, Thakurs, Katkaris, and Bhils chiefly inhabiting the slopes of the Sanhyadris. As these tribes are scattered and lead an unsettled life it is difficult to get their children to attend school without providing suitable hostel accommodation at central places.

The following table gives the number of pupils of these tribes under instruction in various kinds of educational institutions:—

	1933-34	1934-35	Increase or decrease
Colleges	2	2	..
Secondary Schools	88	86	— 2
Primary Schools	24,809	25,904	+1,095
Training Institutions	5	6	+ 1
Special Schools	232	242	+ 10
Total ..	25,136	26,240	+1,104

The increase in the number attending Primary schools is encouraging.

There were 171 Primary schools and classes specially meant for pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes with 5,599 pupils as against 169 schools with 5,417 pupils in the preceding year.

The District Local Boards, Thana, Kolaba, and Nasik, continue to maintain special boarding schools for the benefit of pupils of these tribes at Mokhada, Neral, and Peint respectively. A carpentry class has been attached to the school at Mokhada for training in carpentry. There is a special Officer called the Superintendent for Katkari schools in the Kolaba District and an Itinerant teacher in the Nasik District to look after the education of the tribes.

Six central schools are maintained by the District Local Boards, Poona, Ahmednagar, and West Khandesh for the benefit of these tribes. Each of these central schools has a hostel attached to it under the supervision of the Head Master of the school. The District Local Board, West Khandesh, give scholarships at annas 4 per mensem for regular attendance to pupils of these tribes. The Board have also appointed for each of the central schools maintained by them a small Bhil Committee of men specially interested in the welfare of the tribes to advise the Board. As observed last year, this practice might well be adopted by other School Boards in the matter of the education of special communities.

Five special schools (including the school at Diva and Vanzna which are not exclusively for these tribes) are maintained for the Aboriginal and Hill tribes in the Northern Division. These schools have a hostel attached to them and teach the agricultural bias course. The Educational Inspector, N. D., reports that these special schools are doing useful work in spreading education among the classes and supplying teachers for schools meant for these tribes, and in this connection he particularly mentions the Bhil Ashram at Amratpura in the Broach District conducted by the Arya Kumar Mandal.

189. All Backward classes other than the Scheduled classes and the Aboriginal and Hill tribes go under this head. The number of pupils of these classes attending various kinds of educational institutions was-

Other Classes. Backward

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.
Colleges	99	125	+ 26
Secondary Schools	646	729	+ 83
Primary Schools	38,097	37,450	— 647
Training Institutions	19	17	— 2
Other Special Schools	334	378	+ 44
Total ..	39,195	38,699	— 496

There has been a steady increase in the number of pupils of other Backward classes attending Colleges. The number of pupils in Secondary schools and other Special schools has also increased during the year under report. The increase in the case of Secondary schools is encouraging as there was a set back last year. There appears, however, to be a decrease in the number of pupils in Primary schools. This decrease is only apparent and is probably due to incorrect classification of pupils in previous years.

Settlement Schools.

190. Several settlements and free colonies are established by Government for criminal tribes where Day and Night schools are maintained for the benefit of pupils of these tribes. The present chief centres are Hubli and Sholapur. The following table gives the total number of pupils of criminal tribes attending the settlement schools and other schools, both Primary and Secondary :—

	1933-34.	*1934-35.*
Settlement schools—		
Day	3,136	3,150
Night	406	383
Other schools (Primary and Secondary).	....	171
Total ..	3,542	3,704

Education in settlement schools is compulsory. Attendance is compulsory in the Day schools in the case of both boys and girls up to the age of 13 and also for children working in the Mills so long as they are half-timers. Attendance in Night schools is enforced up to the age of 18 for boys who have left the Day schools. Training in Agriculture is given in Agricultural settlements and special attention is paid to Manual training in many of the settlement schools. In addition, the settlement lads are apprenticed in various trades. One Bhampta boy passed the

Matriculation Examination during the year under report. The Backward Class Officer writes—

"Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total popu-
"lation of 8,199 in the settlements proper, the number of children
"attending the day and night schools are 1,779 and 182 respectively,
"and out of a total population of 6,865 in the free colonies the corres-
"ponding numbers are 1,371 and 201. Thus the number of children
"attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is
"239·3 for the settlements, and 229·9 for the free colonies.
"In addition, 157 children from the settlements and free colonies attend
"outside vernacular schools and 14 children attend English schools.
"Ninety-five non-criminal tribe children, and 57 children of the
"criminal tribes from outside attend settlement schools. The various
"trades in which settlement lads are being apprenticed are—

"Masonry, Carpentry, Tailoring, Agriculture, Smithy Weaving,
"Electrical Works, Moulding, and Gardening.

"During the year 9 boys have passed the examination in Carpentry
"and Drawing and 4 the examination in Weaving, held by the
"Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

"Out of 5 Backward Class Scholarships in the Dharwar District, two
"were won by the Hubli Settlement School children in the competitive
"examination. Four boys from Hubli settlement appeared for the
"Vernacular Final examination and out of them 3 have passed.

"Training in agriculture is also given in the agricultural settlements.
"Special attention is paid to manual training in many of the
"settlement schools. It is pleasant to be able to report that
"a few boys are being sent to English High Schools in the towns.
"One Bhampta boy has actually passed his Matriculation examination
"during the year. In general the school work has been satisfactory
"during the year.

"Scout Masters have continued their honorary work rendering
"voluntary services as usual. The majority of boys of suitable age
"both in settlements and free colonies are either cubs, scouts, or
"rovers. In the larger settlements many of the girls of suitable age
"are either girl guides or blue birds. The numbers at the close of the
"year under report were 1,053 boy scouts including wolf cubs and
"rovers and 492 girl guides including blue birds. Of this number,
"164 scouts have passed their IInd class tests and 19 have passed
"their Ist class tests. Thirty-one guides have passed their IInd class
"tests. Scouting and guiding are very valuable in our settlements
"both for the character training they provide and as a preventive to
"wandering and truancy. Two scout masters' training and retraining
"classes were held during the year, one in Poona for Marathi-speaking
"teachers and the other in Dharwar for Kanarese-speaking teachers.
"The scouts of Sholapur and Hotgi settlements joined the big
"rally of local scouts held at Sholapur during the year."

Teachers.

191. The following table gives the number and the percentage of trained and untrained teachers of all the classes, viz. Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division :—

	Advanced.			Intermediate.			Backward.		
	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
Bombay Division	1,716	1,606	3,322	1,075	735	1,810	155	221	376
Central Division	2,155	2,218	4,373	2,148	1,791	3,939	272	313	585
Southern Division	1,358	497	1,855	1,101	889	1,992	187	155	342
Total ..	5,229	4,321	9,550	4,324	3,415	7,741	614	689	1,303
Percentage ..	54·8	45·2	100	55·9	44·1	100	47·1	52·9	100

There has been a steady increase in the total number of teachers belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes both trained and untrained. Teachers from the Scheduled classes have been appointed by several Local Authorities in ordinary Primary schools. They have also been appointed in some of the Practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions.

The practice of labelling schools as Depressed class or Low Caste schools has been abandoned and children are encouraged to join ordinary schools meant for all classes as recommended by the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the educational, economic, and social conditions of the Scheduled classes and of the Aboriginal tribes in the Presidency. The other recommendations of the Committee have also been given effect to so far as practicable. The Backward Class Officer keeps in touch with the officers of the Department and the Local Authorities in the matter of the difficulties experienced by the Backward Classes in Primary schools.

Reservation of places for the Intermediate and Backward classes.

192. Places are reserved in Government Secondary Schools and Colleges for the Intermediate and Backward classes to the extent noted below :—

	Percentage of places reserved.
(*i*) Government Secondary Schools ..	45
(*ii*) The College of Engineering, Poona ..	25
(*iii*) Government Professional Colleges ..	10

The percentages of places reserved in Government Vernacular Training Institutions for these classes is given in paragraph 94.

Sind.

General.

193. Unlike the Presidency proper, the Hindus are in a minority in Sind and the Intermediate and Backward classes do not form the bulk of the Hindu population. The position of the Scheduled classes in respect of social disabilities also differs materially as there is practically no untouchability amongst the Hindus of Sind.

The following table gives the distribution of population and pupils by communities in Sind :—

Race or Creed.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of population to total population.	Number of pupils under instruction.	Percentage of pupils to total number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to total population.
Hindus .. Advanced ..	501,723	12·9	79,466	44·8	15·8
Hindus .. Intermediate ..	279,415	7·2	5,634	3·2	2·0
Hindus .. Backward ..	234,087	6·0	3,626	2·0	1·5
Total ..	1,015,225	26·1	88,726	50·0	8·7
Muhammadans	2,830,800	72·8	85,386	48·1	3·0
Zoroastrians	3,537	0·1	941	0·5	26·6
Indian Christians	6,627	0·2	368	0·2	5·6
Others	30,881	0·8	2,085	1·2	6·8
Total ..	3,387,070	100·0	177,506	100·0	5·2

Though the percentage of pupils to total population for the Intermediate classes increased from 1·9 to 2, the percentage for the Backward classes has remained unchanged.

The following table gives comparative figures for two years of the number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various types of educational institutions in Sind :—

	Intermediate.		Backward.	
	1933–34.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1934–35.
1	2	3	4	5
Colleges	16	28	7	7
Secondary Schools	519	607	188	223
Primary Schools	4,735	4,871	3,279	3,331
Training Institutions	2	..	1	2
Other Special Schools	105	105	32	56
Total ..	5,377	5,611	3,507	3,621

The figures show that there has been an increase in the number of pupils belonging to both the Intermediate and the Backward classes. The increase in the number of pupils of the Intermediate classes is encouraging as there was a set-back last year due to general economic depression.

CHAPTER XVI.

Reformatory Schools.

[Contributed by the Backward Class Officer, Poona.]

Introduction.

194. Provision for the custody, protection, and treatment of destitute children and young offenders is made in this Presidency under the Apprentices Act, 1850, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 and the Bombay Children Act of 1924. The first of these has been virtually obsolete for many years. The Reformatory Schools Act deals with delinquent boys under 16 years of age in this Presidency—under the Act youthful offenders are detained in the Reformatory Schools for periods ranging from 2 to 7 years. The maximum age to which a child or youthful offender can be detained in the Reformatory School is 18 years.

The Bombay Children Act is much more comprehensive than the Reformatory Schools Act. It deals with girls as well as boys. It provides protective measures not only for young delinquents, but for neglected, uncontrollable, destitute, or "offended against" children. Children dealt under the Children Act are committed either to the Reformatory Schools as certified schools, or to other certified institutions.

The Children Act has been extended to the City of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District, the Municipal Borough of Lonavla, and the municipal limits of the towns of Dharwar and Hubli (in 1934). The Act, excluding parts II and III, has been extended to Dharwar District since October 1934.

There are 3 Reformatory Schools in the Presidency, one at Yeravda which is maintained by Government and 2 in Bombay, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution which is managed by a Committee of Management and the Willingdon Boys' Home under the management of the Salvation Army. The last two are aided institutions. The control of the Reformatory Schools has been transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Juvenile Branch under the Backward Class Officer from 1st April, 1934.

The Backward Class Officer has been appointed as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools under section 36 (1) of the Bombay Children Act instead of the Director of Public Instruction.

Number of pupils and expenditure.

195. The number of boys on March 31st, 1935, in the 3 Reformatory Schools was 628. Their distribution by religions is given below :—

——	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians	Others.	Total.
Reformatory School, Yeravda ..	111	73	5	2	191
David Sassoon Reformatory ..	176	157	18	7	358
Willingdon Boys' Home	45	29	5	..	79
Total ..	332	259	28	9	628

The following table gives the average number of inmates, expenditure and the average cost per pupil in each of the three Reformatory Schools, referred to above, for the last 2 years :—

Name of the Institution.	Year.	Average monthly number.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Reformatory School, Yeravda ..	1933–34	219	41,607	189 15 9
	1934–35	183	39,312	214 13 1
David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga.	1933–34	371	74,146	199 13 8
	1934–35	357	75,009	210 1 8
Willingdon Boys' Home ..	1933–34	99	14,199	140 9 4
	1934–35	96	17,085	178 0 0
Total ..	1933–34	689	1,29,952	176 12 11
	1934–35	636	1,31,406	206 10 0

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,31,406, Rs. 1,07,965 or 82·2 per cent. was met from Provincial funds.

School life and subjects of instruction.

196. The three Reformatory Schools provide for instruction up to vernacular standard IV or V and in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution English also is taught. Instruction in vocational subjects is imparted so that during the period of detention a boy may acquire knowledge of a useful trade or craft and thus be enabled to earn an honest living after he is discharged. The number of pupils receiving instruction on 31st March, 1935, in the various trades or crafts at the 3 institutions is given in the following table :—

Craft or trade.	Reformatory School, Yeravda.	David Sassoon Reformatory.	Willingdon Boys' Home.
Carpentry	31	49	..
Smithy	14	26	..
Book-binding	6	..	..
Tailoring	75	65	..
Agriculture	21	11	..
Gardening	41	62	10
Fitting	..	33	..
Painting and Polishing	..	53	..
Cooking	..	19	8
Cane-work	..	59	..
Weaving	..	..	61
Other trades	3*	3	..
Total ..	191	380†	79

* Under observation.

† 22 boys attend 2 different trades in morning and evening shifts, hence the excess of 22 over 358.

Efforts are made to provide literary, vocational, and moral education to the young lad at the most impressionable age of his life. The system of training in the different institutions aims at such intellectual and physical development of the inmates as may enable them to become honest, law abiding citizens, if only society would give them a fair chance. Literary education on a half time basis is supplemented by industrial training. Character training forms an important part of the education imparted in these institutions. Every endeavour is made to create a sense of self-respect, self-reliance, and self-control, in the boys and to make them feel that they are in a school and not in a penitentiary.

Games are played regularly and matches are arranged with outside teams. Boys are taken for outings; sports, scout troops, and entertainments of a social nature help to break the monotony of life in a Reformatory School.

After-care.

197. "However liberal the principles on which an institution is run, the conditions of life in it must inevitably be different from those of the outside world. The lad or girl who has done well in the institution may fail when brought into contact with the hard facts and temptations of life. It is then that sympathetic advice and help are needed. The whole value of an expensive training may be thrown away if they are not forthcoming at a critical moment." (English Departmental Committee Report, 1927.)

The ultimate success of the institutional training thus largely depends upon the protective attention afforded to young persons discharged from reformative institutions either on license or on expiry of the term of commitment. As most of the boys are discharged from the different institutions after they have fully served their time, the school authorities are able to carry out the after-care to a limited degree only. Much is left to the co-operation of private individuals interested in this kind of social work and associations started for the specific purpose of helping discharged prisoners and Reformatory and Borstal boys. The need of such organizations cannot be over-emphasized.

In the case of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, the authorities try to be in touch with the after-career of the discharged boys, mainly through the various educational institutions in the districts. But mere information about the boys does not constitute after-care in the true sense and this system is being gradually replaced by one of discharge on license. In Bombay City more systematic efforts have been made in this direction through the Sheppard After-Care Association, which provides a hostel in Bombay City for homeless discharged boys and keen efforts are made to secure employment for as many boys as possible.

The following table shows the extent to which employment could be found for boys discharged during the year under report :—

—	Number of boys discharged.	Employed.	Unemployed.	Transferred to other reformatories.	Released on appeal.	Total.	Number untraced.
Reformatory School, Yeravda ..	111	25 (1)	4	13 (2)	2	44	67 (3)
David Sassoon Reformatory ..	110	43 (4)	22 (5)	1	..	66	53 (6)
Willingdon Boys' Home ..	27	15	12 (6)	..	..	27	..

(1) Out of these 6 were attending schools.

(2) Out of these two were transferred to Mental Hospital.

(3) Reports of 50, out of these, were not received.

(4) 37 were employed by the Auxiliary Home (Sheppard After-care Association).

(5) Sent to the Auxiliary Home (Sheppard After-Care Association).

(6) Taken by parents.

Release on license.

198. The old system under the Reformatory Schools Act of placing out of juveniles on license with employers has been almost abandoned in the Reformatory School, Yeravda, as it has been found unsatisfactory. A new system of release on license under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, has been introduced last year and is proving more successful than the old one. The boys are let out under the authority and control of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association and are placed under the supervision of probation officers in their districts. The following table shows the progress of boys released on license under the new system from the Reformatory School, Yeravda.

No. of boys released.	Employed.	Unemployed	License revoked.	Re-admitted to the school.	Still at large.
17	17	....	3	1	2

The problem of after-care is a difficult one. The general trade depression makes it difficult for young boys to get suitable work. There is still a tendency on the part of the employers to regard these boys as "Jail-birds". The "After-Care" work may be set on a sound footing with the growth of the District After-Care Associations and the well organized "probation system". It is gratifying to note that earnest efforts are being made in this direction.

CHAPTER XVII.

Education of Defectives.

Introduction.

199. The term "Defectives" used in this chapter is restricted to the blind and the deaf mutes inasmuch as provision for the education of such children only exists in this Presidency. The latest census returns show a total of 3,061 blind and 4,094 deaf-mutes between the ages of 5 and 15, while there are only 136 blind and 183 deaf-mute children actually at school. Although the existing provision of 3 schools for the blind and 5 for deaf-mutes calculated to serve the needs of boys and girls of the age group mentioned above, would ordinarily appear to be inadequate, full use is not being made of the facilities already available. The main reason for this state of things may be attributed to the peculiar conditions obtaining in this Presidency as elsewhere in India where a blind or a deaf-mute person earns more by mendicancy than by actual labour. Efforts are however being made by managers to bring more children to school and to enlist public sympathy for the amelioration of the condition of such defective children.

The following table gives the enrolment and the financial position of each of these schools :—

—	Number of pupils on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure.		Average annual cost per pupil.	
		Provincial.	Total.	To Government.	Total.
For Blind.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.	70	2,150	11,283	33	171
2. American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay.	36	2,290	7,337	64	204
3. Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for the Blind, Karachi.	30	2,225	12,371	74	344
For Deaf Mutes.					
4. Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay.	38	3,240	8,978	85	236
5. Professor Date's Institution for Deaf Mutes, Bombay.	41	1,000	5,811	24	138
6. New Dumb and Deaf Institution, Bombay.	25	200	1,902	8	79
7. N. G. Gondhalekar's School for the Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	30	400	1,574	10	39
8. School for Deaf Mutes, Ahmedabad.	40	3,480	7,810	92	206
Total	319	14,994	57,066	47	178
Total for 1933-34	283	15,835	55,685	57	202

All these schools are managed by Missionary and private bodies and the expenditure is met partly from the grants made by Government and the Municipalities and partly from subscriptions, donations, etc. The majority of these schools provide board and lodging for the pupils.

Subjects taught.

200. The schools for the blind aim at imparting elementary instruction in the Vernacular by means of a braille code specially adapted for the purpose. In some schools English is also taught. This preliminary instruction is calculated to give the child a reasonable background for the intelligent understanding of every-day life. The addition of practical training in certain useful crafts, which is a special feature of such schools, is intended to give the pupil a sense of usefulness and the means of at least partial self-support in later life.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, which affords special attraction for the blind, is taught in all such schools.

A reference has been made in previous Reports to the difficulty of adapting a braille code suited to the requirements of all parts of India. The Principal, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, remarks—

"From 1923 onwards I had new opportunities of studying the "problem of our Braille alphabets. I have made Dr. Nilkanthrai's "alphabet now applicable "not simply to Gujarati, Marathi and "Sanskrit but to about 22 of the leading languages of India. "The special applicability of the Indian Braille to practically all the "widely used languages of our country and the fact that "Dr. Nilkanthrai's Indian Braille is the closest adaptation of the "English Braille that gives it a special inter-national character are "items which have added to its popularity."

In schools for deaf-mutes the instruction consists mainly of lip-reading and articulate speech, coupled with practical training in at least one of the common industries calculated eventually to help the pupil to earn a living. Tailoring, Drawing, Sign-board painting, gardening, and cane-work are some of the popular industries.

Teachers.

201. As stated in previous Reports, no special provision exists for the training of teachers for defective children. The majority of the teachers in such schools are reported to have acquired by experience and practice adequate knowledge of the subjects they are required to teach. At the Victoria Memorial School senior pupils specially coached up for the work of teaching were entrusted with regular class work. The experiment is reported to have proved successful.

Speaking about the difficulty of handling deaf-mute children, the Principal, Ahmedabad School, remarks—

"The teachers have to do the work which had been left undone "by their mothers in their homes for want of knowledge of teaching "speech to the defective children. The teachers have to follow "what is called 'Mother's Method of Teaching language' with some "modifications. This work is naturally slow in the beginning and "has to be carried on with enthusiasm for a number of years. Haste

"or rather undue haste is harmful more in the education of deaf-
"mutes than in any other line of the same. Children after they have
"mastered sounds, vowels, consonants, and conjunct consonants are
"taught how to read and write in simple language. The teaching
"of language begins after such a laborious preparation has been
"achieved by the teacher of Deaf-mutes."

General.

202. Arrangements for a periodical medical inspection of the pupils and for regular physical exercise are made in all schools and every attempt is made to maintain a cheerful outlook. The Principal, Victoria Memorial School, reports—

"Daily drill and gymnastic sports and occasional wrestling represent
"the physical side of our culture. These are enlivened by lathi
"exercises. To these we have added musical drill and scouting,
"only lately introduced."

The Superintendent, American Mission School, remarks—

"During another year we have been able to teach and care for
"these blind boys and girls in such a way that the world about them
"is not just a black covering night through which they can only
"grope their way. Our girls are feeling a real sisterhood with the
"rest of the world of girls through their newly registered Girl Guide
"Company. They form the first company of blind Guides in India.
"They have found that a great many of the things that sighted girls
"do, they too can do. This gives them real encouragement in their
"task of living and learning."

After-care.

203. The reports received from the Heads of these schools show that the practice of maintaining a systematic record of pupils who have left either before or after completing the course helps much to keep in touch with them and help them if and when required. The blind rather than the deaf-mute boy or girl perhaps stands in greater need of help and excellent work in this direction is being done in Bombay by the N. S. Dharamji Industrial Home, the Happy Home for the Blind, and the Blind Relief Association. The Principal, Victoria Memorial School, remarks—

"Coming to our ex-pupils, it is good news that one of the inmates
"of the Happy Home for the Blind and our ex-pupil now sells fans,
"handkerchiefs, pencils and sundries. The news that he has lately
"been accepted as an apprentice in a stationer's shop and that he
"keeps short notes of their sales is an advance which has induced
"three more of our ex-students to approach me for help in similar
"work."

"Another note-worthy feature of our ex-students' work is the
"beginning he has made as a Home Teacher. He has by now intro-
"duced himself into five families and is doing regular teaching work
"in three. This experiment has begun to interest other ex-students
"and I feel that time will tell how vast is the field for work of this
"type among our blind who are poor and so many."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Adult Education.

Schools and pupils.

204. The number of schools for adults declined by 14 to 114 and the enrolment by 766 to 4,696. Of the 114 schools, 10 were Secondary, 97 Primary, and 7 Special schools. The falling-off was almost exclusively in the Bombay Division, and was due partly to the closure by the Bombay Municipality of seven night schools and partly to a few Maktabs, which were formerly returned as schools for adults, being returned as language schools during the year.

Primary schools.

205. The bulk of the schools for adults are night schools which aim at imparting elementary instruction in the Vernacular. The following table compares the number of Primary Night schools in each Division for the last two years :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.
Bombay Division	27	34	1,235	1,537
Central Division	24	23	953	864
Northern Division	18	18	557	558
Southern Division	16	16	437	499
Sind	12	12	342	298
Total ..	97	103	3,524	3,756

The problem of the education of adults in rural areas is as pressing as it is difficult. There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the type of instruction needed by the illiterate adult and on the ways and means of imparting it. Most of the night schools in villages are run by Primary teachers who have to cope with two or more classes during the day, and, inspite of the desirability of encouraging the masses towards the attainment of literacy, the employment of overworked and underpaid teachers is by no means an ideal solution of the problem. The Educational Inspector, C. D., remarks—

"In view of the existing shortage of funds, these adult classes should "and could be taught by young men who have had the benefits of "education themselves and are in a financial position to offer their "services free. The enlistment of such corps of volunteers willing to "give up certain nights a week to visiting and teaching in village adult "classes would not only produce literacy but by means of contact "between town and country further education."

Inspite of these and other difficulties, the efforts made by certain public-spirited bodies or persons towards the encouragement of adult education in their respective fields must be specially mentioned. The advanced night school conducted by the Alegaonkar brothers at Kirkee for the benefit of factory employees and the adult populace of the surrounding villages deserves special mention. The night classes conducted by the Social Service League in Bombay for mill-hands, and those maintained by Government in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts for Settlement employees continue to do useful work. The two Primary classes for grown-up women conducted by the Seva Sadan Society at Poona and Baramati, with an enrolment of 194 and 113 women respectively, are reported to be very popular. The District School Board, Ahmednagar, have recently opened 3 night schools for the benefit of illiterate adults and have framed a special curriculum for such schools.

Secondary and Special Schools.

206. Of the ten Secondary night schools, the Bradley Night High School in Bombay, and the Saraswati Mandir Society's Night High School in Poona teach the full Anglo-Vernacular School course leading up to the Matriculation examination, while the English and First-aid class of the Seva Sadan Society and the English Class attached to the Settlement Industrial Class at Sholapur serve a distinctly useful purpose. The three Anglo-Vernacular Night schools in Bombay which were recognised during the year and which account for the increase in the number of Secondary schools for adults, are reported to serve the needs of mill-hands and other workers, while the remaining three schools in Sind cater for clerks and menials in offices or business firms who are anxious to better their prospects.

All the seven special schools for adults are for women, of which six impart instruction in English and a few popular arts or crafts, while the remaining school aims at training social workers in Bombay.

Expenditure.

207. There was a further decrease of Rs. 2,074 in the expenditure on schools for adults which amounted to Rs. 75,622. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 8,413 was met from Government funds, Rs. 13,462 from Board funds, Rs. 13,336 from fees, and Rs. 40,411 from other sources.

Public lectures.

208. Public lectures on subjects of general interest were delivered as usual under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali and the Sassoon Mechanics Institute in Bombay. The lantern lectures delivered by Government Inspecting Officers and School Board Supervisors in rural areas for the benefit of the adult population are reported to have been well attended.

A reference was made in the previous Report to the work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction in connection with the village uplift scheme. The special feature of the lantern work in connection with the scheme during the year was the preparation by the Deputy Educational Inspector of a special lantern lecture on "village uplift". Thirty-five lectures on the subject were delivered by him at various places under the auspices of the District Village Improvement

Committees. These lectures are reported to have been well attended and appreciated.

Adult Education Association.

209. The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association which was defunct for a few years was reorganised during the year. The objects of the Association are "(1) to stimulate general interest in the education "of adults; (2) to build up opinion as to the importance of adult "education; (3) to bring together and to co-operate with the existing "organizations engaged in the promotion of adult education so as to "secure co-ordination of effort; (4) to survey the situation in adult "education in the Presidency; (5) to suggest lines of advance and to "promote new developments; and (6) generally to undertake such "activities as may seem desirable for the furtherance of these ends."

Extension Classes in English were started by a sub-Committee of the Association consisting mainly of Professors from the Bombay Colleges. The students are drawn largely from the clerical classes, the average attendance per term being 85 including 25 women. The Secretary remarks—

"The majority are men and women who have matriculated, but "have not had the opportunity of a College education, or at best have "spent a year or two at College. The second type are graduates— "often of several years' standing, who desire to study subjects which "are new to them. As to age, the majority are between 25 and 35 "years of age, but the actual range is from 20 to over 60."

The revival of the activities of the Association is a pleasing feature of the year calculated to stimulate the cause of adult education throughout the Presidency in general and in Bombay in particular.

CHAPTER XIX.

Unrecognised Institutions.

210. The foregoing chapters deal almost exclusively with institutions under public or private management which conform to the standards, rules and regulations prescribed by Government or by allied controlling agencies for the conduct of "Recognised" institutions. The remarks in this Chapter are confined to Unrecognised institutions which are outside the control of these agencies, except for a few Secondary schools which are affiliated by the University for the purposes of Matriculation. These schools generally follow their own courses of studies and do not submit to Departmental inspection. Although the ephemeral character of these schools and the reluctance of the managers to submit the annual returns vitiate the statistics of such schools to some extent, the figures returned by the Educational Inspectors show that while the number of unrecognised schools has increased the total number of pupils in them has fallen. The position in regard to Secondary schools has been fully dealt with in the Chapter on Secondary Education. The following table gives the number and enrolment of unrecognised schools for the last two years :—

	1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Bombay Division.	156	7,872	153	8,159	— 3	+ 287
Central Division .	91	3,191	120	4,600	+29	+1,409
Northern Division	314	20,881	340	19,884	+26	— 997
Southern Division	40	1,310	41	1,332	+ 1	+ 22
Sind ..	455	8,518	447	6,724	— 8	—1,794
Total ..	1,056	41,772	1,101	40,699	+45	—1,073

Sind records a decrease of both in the number of schools and pupils which is reported to be due partly to economic reasons and partly to some of these schools being taken on the list of recognised institutions during the year. The striking decrease in the number of pupils in the Northern Division is attributed to the unreliability of the returns of such schools.

The pupils in Unrecognised institutions formed 2·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction in all kinds of institutions. Of the total number in unrecognised institutions (viz., 40,699), 18,722 were Hindus, 19,557 were Muhammadans, while 2,420 belonged to various other communities.

Of the 1,101 unrecognised institutions, 2 with 106 students were collegiate institutions, 132 with 10,378 pupils were Secondary schools, and 967 with 30,215 pupils were Primary and special schools.

The collegiate institutions are the L. U. Gujarati Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad, and the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersay College for Women, Poona, both affiliated to the Indian Women's University. These institutions had an enrolment of 49 and 57 respectively. The courses followed are specially adapted to the needs of Indian women, vernacular being the medium of instruction.

The number of unrecognised Secondary schools has been gradually going up in recent years, the number having increased by 25 or 23·4 per cent. during the year. With the exception of the Secondary schools affiliated to the Indian Women's University and a few other schools which are reported to be well managed on the whole, unrecognised Secondary schools are mostly of a type only too common. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"Some owe their inception to personal quarrels between managers "and teachers of a well established school. Some have had their "origin in the political discontent of 1930-31 and some have been "started merely to provide a livelihood for unemployed teachers. "The first steps are usually the same in all cases. Boys are attracted "by low fees and by promise of admission or promotion to standards "which they have rightly failed to reach in other schools. In this "way pupils are secured and the numbers go up.

"The situation is deplorable from all points of view and will result "in the general lowering of the standard of Secondary education."

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, remarks—

"In June I read interesting advertisements of some of the newly "started schools. One proprietor was candid enough to mention "in the advertisement that all failures will be promoted. As soon "as a boy is detained in a school, the father would search for the "nearest unrecognised school which will promote him. Some parents "fall victims to these mushroom schools on account of their low rates "of fees. It is an unholy alliance between unthinking parents and "unscrupulous managers of mushroom schools which is the bane of "Secondary education."

A large majority of the Primary schools aim at imparting instruction in the rudiments of the three R's and serve the needs of villages where the District School Boards cannot afford to have their own schools. The schools managed by the Bhil Seva Mandal in the Northern Division to which a reference was made in previous Reports, cantinued to do useful work.

Unrecognised Maktabs are as a rule indigenous institutions imparting elementary instruction in addition to reading of the Koran.

W. GRIEVE,

POONA, 15th December, 1935. Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1934-35.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to population			
			Recognised Institutions		All Institutions	
Area in square miles ...	123,699		1935	1934	1935	1934
Population—[Census of 1931]—						
Males	11,472,884	Males	0·23	0·04	0·51	0·24
Females	10,330,504	Females... ...	3·12	2·97	3·21	3·05
Total ...	21,803,388	Total ...	0·34	0·11	0·52	0·30

	Institutions.			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1935	1934	Increase or decrease	1935	1934	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities	1	1	...	124	110	+ 14	(a) 124
For Males							
Arts Colleges	17	18	− 1	11,312	10,409	+ 903	(a) 4,035 (b) 7,277
Professional Colleges ...	11	11	...	3,340	3,228	+ 112	(a) 3,340
High Schools	255	236	+ 19	95,826	88,769	+ 7,057	(c) 35,826
Middle Schools	393	373	+ 20	25,332	24,557	+ 775	(c) 25,332
Primary Schools	12,933	12,849	+ 84	1,018,043	987,969	+ 30,074	(d) 1,018,043
Special Schools	255	262	− 7	14,198	14,203	− 5	.....
Total ...	13,865	13,750	+115	1,168,175	1,129,245	+ 38,930	.....
For Females							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	66	60	+ 5	17,468	15,858	+ 1,610	(c) 17,468
Middle Schools	44	45	− 1	4,266	4,408	− 142	(c) 4,266
Primary Schools	1,797	1,767	+ 30	188,889	180,595	+ 8,294	(d) 188,889
Special Schools	55	52	+ 3	2,690	2,418	+ 281	.....
Total ...	1,961	1,924	+ 37	213,373	203,279	+ 9,093	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males	995	949	+ 46	35,035	37,668	− 1,633	.....
For Females	106	107	− 1	4,763	4,304	+ 459	.....
Total ...	1,101	1,056	+ 45	40,690	41,972	− 1,074	.....
Grand Total ...	16,927	16,730	+197	1,422,146	1,374,256	+ 47,890	.....

(a) Graduate and post-graduate classes. (b) Intermediate classes.
(c) Secondary stage. (d) Primary stage.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

General Summary of

	Total expenditure		
	1935	1934	Increase or decrease
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	16,37,501	17,10,105	−72,604
Universities	11,15,404	10,52,580	+62,824
Miscellaneous*	33,57,035	29,73,512	+3,83,523
Total ...	61,09,940	56,36,197	+4,73,743
Institutions for Males			
Universities	1,59,185	48,582	+1,10,603
Arts Colleges	24,05,787	23,01,134	+1,04,653
Professional Colleges	12,23,038	11,79,670	+43,359
High Schools	63,83,837	59,03,945	+3,00,892
Middle Schools	10,34,535	10,15,701	+18,791
Primary Schools	1,59,03,573	1,61,34,070	−1,35,498
Special Schools	16,14,390	15,58,023	+56,376
Total ...	2,88,24,403	2,82,30,924	+5,01,179
Institutions for Females			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	15,00,030	15,18,833	+71,197
Middle Schools	2,81,031	2,95,054	−14,373
Primary Schools	30,34,001	38,03,938	+1,30,063
Special Schools	3,46,899	3,24,464	+22,435
Total ...	51,62,011	59,48,189	+2,03,822
Grand Total ...	4,10,86,354	3,98,09,610	+12,76,744

*Includes expenditure

†Include both District

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Expenditure on Education.

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
78·5	21·5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
6·4	.....	83·8	9·9	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
31·2	14·8	21·0	33·1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
30·8	18·0	27·4	19·4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
58·0	.....	7·0	35·0	741	.....	90	449	1,280
17·4	0·2	60·2	18·2	37	.....	127	28	212
37·7	10·8	46·5	5·0	139	40	171	18	368
24·2	2·3	59·3	14·2	16	2	40	9	67
15·1	12·4	52·0	20·5	6	5	21	8	40
58·7	28·7	3·8	8·8	9	6	1	1	16
50·9	5·3	27·0	16·8	58	6	31	19	114
44·7	17·7	26·4	31·2	11	4	7	3	25
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
27·4	0·3	46·6	25·7	25	.....	43	23	91
27·7	2·1	29·9	40·3	18	1	20	27	66
42·2	42·9	2·5	12·4	9	9	1	3	21
40·6	4·6	11·9	33·9	64	8	15	41	129
38·2	27·0	15·6	18·3	11	8	5	5	29
43·0	18·6	24·0	13·5	18	6	7	4	30

on-buildings.

Board and Municipal Funds.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

	Government	District Board	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	.....	1
High Schools	24	2	24
Middle Schools (English)	3	161	45
Primary Schools	23	9,448	1,174
Total	50	9,614	1,243
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	3	.....	.....
Normal and Training	0	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	3	3	5
Commercial	4	.....	.....
Agricultural	2	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	4	14	20
Other Schools	1	.....	4
Total	30	17	33
Total for Recognised Institutions	91	9,631	1,282
Unrecognised Institutions	.....	22	1
Grand Total, all Institutions	91	9,653	1,283

*Includes

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Educational Institutions.

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
10	2	17	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
11	5	28	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
181	24	255	1	.....	.....	62	3	66
124	57	393	6	.....	2	33	3	44
2,099	189	13,933	11	703	574	407	12	1,707
2,404	270	13,581	18	703	576	502	17	1,906
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	11	5	.....	1	12	3	21
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
19	2	32	.....	.....	.....	19	1	30
.....	27	31	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
49	8	104	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
87	12	54	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
120	50	255	5	.....	1	40	9	55
2,536	325	13,865	23	703	577	542	26	1,961
.....	972	995	.....	.....	1	...	105	106
2,536	1,297	14,860	23	703	578	542	131	2,067

no Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (*b*) & (*c*).	3,084	2,437	571	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	570	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	690	635	230	...	...	...	300	320	134
Education	97	93	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	218	192	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	153	143	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	402	340	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,823	4,265	1,103	...	...	...	300	320	134
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	8,195	7,470	752	395	357	117	6,600	6,250	35
,, Middle Schools (English).	336	310	...	4,046	4,134	121	4,246	3,786	53
,, Primary Schools ...	3,129	2,640	148	643,905	484,256	503	244,160	188,778	95
Total ...	11,660	10,488	895	640,006	488,747	741	255,206	198,809	183
In Art Schools ...	571	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical Schools ...	656	614	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training Schools.	628	613	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Engineering Schools...	238	206	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial Schools.	192	165	30	334	252	10	351	274	20
,, Commercial Schools...	102	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural Schools...	55	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory Schools ...	101	183	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults ...	48	48	...	284	194	...	623	473	...
,, Other Schools ...	93	69	64	...	...	...	108	93	...
Total ...	2,768	2,523	1,176	618	446	10	1,282	839	20
Total for recognised institutions ...	19,251	17,226	3,174	640,624	489,193	751	256,976	199,977	345
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	425	378	...	25	16	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males ...	19,251	17,226	3,174	650,049	489,571	751	257,001	199,993	345

(*a*) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(*b*) Includes 240 scholars
(*c*) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
124	104	...	...	...	...	124	104	...	10
7,781	7,109	1,363	807	811	57	11,312	10,446	1,901	1,089
...	...	...	643	551	18	1,322	976	18	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	964	364	128
159	147	...	...	...	...	97	98	25	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	377	380	88	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	163	143	124	1
			...	...	...	402	340	95	2
8,014	7,449	1,363	1,540	1,362	75	14,776	13,405	2,675	1,250
68,916	62,867	3,126	11,430	10,444	228	95,826	87,397	4,258	3,217
12,553	11,196	313	3,553	3,080	74	25,333	23,606	560	1,526
118,260	95,085	849	8,580	6,970	...	1,018,048	777,483	1,590	109,864
199,729	169,148	4,288	23,521	20,194	302	1,139,201	887,386	6,408	115,407
73	50	...	...	...	...	644	539	...	79
...	...	...	224	200	46	880	814	254	116
85	81	60	...	...	...	718	601	598	
96	91	...	...	...	...	334	297	80	
1,201	1,085	265	71	65	...	2,149	1,841	334	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	18	...	1,668	928	...	1,770	1,020	...	44
437	451	437	...	...	...	74	67	25	
319	262	160	...	...	...	698	634	638	
2,312	1,662	...	...	...	...	319	263	160	19
3,040	1,518	43	643	480	...	4,104	2,801	...	303
			488	326	26	2,688	2,095	123	81
6,491	5,208	974	3,030	1,969	61	14,198	10,974	2,250	601
214,224	181,305	6,625	28,100	23,514	488	1,168,175	910,715	11,333	121,168
...	...	...	35,486	27,898	...	35,986	28,262	...	1,626
214,224	181,305	6,625	63,586	51,402	488	1,204,161	938,997	11,333	122,794

subjects should be entered under only one head:
also reading *Law*.
in *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education (a).									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	154	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools (English)	507	447	...	...	...	...	87	81	...
„ Primary Schools ...	1,469	1,228	20	52,603	37,014	...	93,296	73,140	...
Total ...	2,130	1,805	20	52,603	37,014	...	93,383	73,221	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	217	208	170	...	...	...	22	26	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	217	208	170	...	...	...	22	26	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	2,347	2,017	190	52,603	37,014	...	93,405	73,247	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	278	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	2,347	2,017	190	52,603	37,014	...	93,785	73,525	...
Grand Total, all Institutions, Males and Females ...	21,568	19,248	3,378	702,657	526,535	751	355,736	278,518	346

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,992	15,151	2,044	322	275	...	17,468	15,565	2,044	1,363
3,502	3,003	284	170	143	...	4,266	3,674	284	653
35,002	28,082	923	1,464	1,085	...	188,839	140,544	943	5,667
55,496	46,236	3,251	1,956	1,503	...	210,573	159,783	3,271	7,683
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	510	354	35	30	...	525	774	533	...
1,114	762	120	36	36	...	1,150	816	120	...
34	28	...	...	...	...	34	28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
448	303	80	144	52	...	592	355	80	30
95	78	...	3	2	...	98	80	...	...
2,242	1,701	554	218	120	...	2,599	2,055	733	30
57,738	47,937	3,805	2,174	1,623	...	213,272	161,888	4,004	7,713
...	...	...	4,433	3,171	...	4,763	3,449	...	505
57,738	47,937	3,805	6,607	4,794	...	218,035	165,287	4,004	8,218
271,962	220,742	10,480	70,193	56,196	488	1,492,146	1,105,284	15,983	

subjects should be entered under only one head in *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,30,070 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Scholarships	...	7,22,100
(2) Hostel Charges	...	8,10,818
(3) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	...	12,176
(4) Travelling allowances to Members of School Book Committees	...	1,017

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	2,60,121	.....	.....	4,13,087	1,31,200	7,04,308
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	55,406	.....	55,406
Medicine ...	99,178	.....	.....	1,66,808	20,436	2,85,022
Education ...	67,194	.....	.....	3,600	61	70,845
Engineering ...	1,46,081	.....	.....	61,160	1,098	2,08,339
Agriculture ...	1,18,709	.....	.....	28,321	.....	1,47,030
Commerce ...	.....	.....	.....	51,029	18,499	69,528
Forestry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,91,283	.....	.....	7,78,311	1,71,284	16,31,878
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	6,11,223	.....	.....	3,35,093	6,236	9,52,167
Middle Schools—						
English ...	21,187	.....	.....	8,687	66	29,590
Primary Schools ...	81,359	.....	.....	2,754	.....	84,113
Total ...	7,13,769	.....	.....	3,47,089	6,302	10,67,160

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Males.

Rs.

(5) Capital Expenditure in connection with the University Department of Chemical Technology 1,00,640
(6) Grants for the Encouragement of Literature 19,601
(7) Examination Charges 70,394
(8) Mulla Magazine 993
(9) Grant to the Boy Scouts' Association 91,000

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,067	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,800	1,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,26,429	99,840	.....	2,26,269	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,700	2,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,26,429	99,840	.....	2,26,269	3,03,567	3,750
73,390	14,592	95,942	2,13,678	5,632	4,03,134	3,69,366	12,301
33,412	25,636	82,886	1,58,749	7,096	3,08,669	1,01,584	5,014
88,76,096	13,40,556	30,91,168	2,00,342	3,70,751	1,39,69,403	4,37,500	5,601
89,82,898	13,81,684	32,69,986	6,03,169	3,83,469	1,46,81,206	12,01,350	23,006

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Universities ...	...	2,46,344	1,65,178	13,74,589	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	2,750	11,06,077	1,70,478	14,49,705	1,44,352	17,412	1,61,774
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	58,814	6,782	65,596
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	4,150	46,244	14,250	99,103	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,900	20,99,265	3,49,915	28,23,397	2,03,176	24,194	2,27,370
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	25,728	26,40,086	6,74,999	42,24,480	5,84,937	2,18,099	8,03,056
Middle Schools—							
English ...	14,097	3,10,349	1,89,384	5,70,409	60,266	65,353	1,25,618
Primary Schools ...	1,28,849	2,97,412	9,61,631	18,50,983	15,059	79,014	94,073
Total ...	1,68,674	32,56,847	17,75,994	66,45,871	6,60,292	3,62,465	10,22,757

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Males—contd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,53,615	.....	.....	.....	24	1,53,639
10,51,615	1,03,242	1,51,047	22	478	13,07,364
2,11,951	3,10,482	1,04,052	45,835	2,50,120	8,21,940
7,09,109	1,17,159	21,024	4,90,523	5,33,582	18,70,397
21,26,290	4,00,883	2,77,023	5,34,040	7,84,218	42,18,949
1,53,067	.....	.....	9,46,344	1,05,178	12,74,589*
4,18,931	1,000	2,750	16,64,026	3,19,090	24,05,797
.....	.....	.....	1,14,220	6,782	1,21,002
99,178	.....	1,26,423	2,66,146	20,436	5,12,191
67,104	.....	.....	3,000	61	70,845
1,77,761	2,750	4,150	1,07,404	15,357	3,07,442
1,18,700	.....	.....	28,331	.....	1,47,030
.....	.....	.....	61,029	18,493	69,522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,44,850	3,750	1,33,329	31,81,092	5,45,398	49,08,414
15,46,979	26,893	1,21,670	37,83,339	9,04,066	63,83,837
1,56,183	31,650	96,983	6,38,001	2,11,868	10,84,685
93,94,955	13,46,147	32,40,097	6,06,067	14,11,396	1,60,98,662
1,10,98,117	14,04,690	34,58,680	49,27,397	25,27,330	2,34,16,934

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,03,840 returned as "indirect" expenditure.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	89,784	.....	.....	33,976	1,108	1,17,328
Medical Schools ...	93,781	200	.....	61,328	54	1,55,363
Normal and Training Schools.	2,11,570	.....	3,593	.....	3,153	2,18,316
Engineering Schools ...	26,761	.....	.....	21,855	147	48,760
Technical and Industrial Schools.	39,050	.....	15	2,731	310	42,124
Commercial Schools ...	994	.....	.....	7,402	1,617	10,013
Agricultural Schools ...	11,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,087
Reformatory Schools ...	26,960	.....	.....	.....	3,352	30,312
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
Other Schools ...	47,179	.....	.....	11,540	.....	58,719
Total ...	5,50,477	200	3,610	1,41,265	8,340	7,10,392
Grand Total ...	19,51,529	200	3,610	12,57,165	1,20,426	34,03,930

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Males—contd.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,304	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....
23,028	16,350	25,708	3,488	10,299	79,382	1,38,835	1,768
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,654	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,994	.....
1,222	181	10,337	.....	2	12,042	5,189	274
205	.....	3,284	40	.....	3,529	4,037	325
24,455	17,290	39,379	3,528	10,301	94,953	2,40,681	4,367
90,07,353	18,98,974	34,35,794	7,66,537	3,03,770	1,50,02,428	20,05,698	31,013

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	300	439	1,845	3,961	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	29,792	1,925	31,717
Normal and Training Schools.	...	1,786	6,802	13,902	...	...	...
Engineering Schools .	...	4,301	2,735	9,330	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	9,175	1,32,808	82,203	3,04,889	3,272	1,914	5,186
Commercial Schools .	...	... ..	.....	.....	1,06,273	11,189	1,17,460
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	881	2,851	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	2,374	1,496	19,870	92,004	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	4,375	678	37,124	57,955	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	2,170	6,897	19,820	34,350	3,508	7,754	11,267
Other Schools ...	1,956	456	32,170	38,934	668	25,525	26,193
Total ...	20,350	1,48,808	2,03,150	6,17,246	1,43,502	48,306	1,91,808
Grand Total ...	2,15,924	55,04,920	23,29,050	1,00,86,514	10,06,970	4,34,065	14,41,035

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Males—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
84,062	.....	300	33,814	3,043	1,21,219
98,781	200	.....	94,120	1,079	1,95,080
2,10,874	.....	3,595	1,786	6,055	2,32,210
29,004	.....	.....	20,150	2,883	58,105
2,00,919	18,617	34,698	1,42,352	04,735	4,01,321
894	.....	.....	1,18,704	12,805	1,27,503
11,987	2,000	.....	.....	881	14,868
1,05,614	.....	2,374	1,496	21,022	1,31,406
14,004	.....	4,875	578	37,124	57,056
6,818	705	12,667	10,400	27,676	58,051
51,411	325	5,240	12,699	57,606	1,27,370
8,21,513	21,847	63,889	4,37,103	2,70,507	16,14,899
1,50,00,770	19,21,070	39,32,051	90,80,582	41,28,483	3,41,63,756

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,310 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	48,416
(2) Hostel charges	4,09,045
(3) Examination charges	6,629
(4) Grant to Girl Guide Association ...	6,964

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	17,693	.....	.....	1,919	.....	19,612
Middle Schools—						
English ...	47,900	.....	.....	4,577	.....	52,477
Primary Schools...	40,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,649
Total ...	1,05,242	.....	.....	6,526	.....	1,12,768
Special						
Normal and Training Schools.	1,17,488	.....	4,207	.....	2,963	1,24,658
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,17,488	.....	4,207	.....	2,963	1,24,658
Grand Total for Females.	2,22,730	.....	4,207	6,526	2,963	2,37,426
Grand Total for Males.	19,51,529	200	3,610	12,67,165	1,86,426	34,09,030
Grand Total for all.	21,75,259	200	7,817	12,73,691	1,89,389	36,46,356

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Females.

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,18,655	100
.....	.....	1,360	424	.....	1,784	20,897	650
14,41,054	1,10,034	15,01,494	6,592	22,605	30,81,779	1,79,294	1,965
14,41,054	1,10,034	15,02,854	7,016	22,605	30,83,563	6,28,146	2,715
.....	.....	8,843	.....	.....	8,843	43,684	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,208	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,843	.....	.....	8,843	54,692	.....
14,41,054	1,10,034	15,11,697	7,016	22,605	30,92,406	6,82,838	2,715
90,07,253	18,28,974	34,35,794	7,66,537	3,93,770	1,50,02,428	20,05,598	31,013
1,04,48,307	19,39,008	49,47,491	7,73,553	4,16,375	1,80,94,834	26,88,436	33,728

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
III-B—Expenditure on

Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General							
High Schools ...	4,247	7,95,846	4,01,079	16,49,627	13,140	7,612	20,761
Middle Schools—							
English ...	3,898	76,216	1,09,742	2,19,403	2,801	4,616	7,417
Primary Schools...	75,309	89,089	4,44,076	7,00,226	765	20,582	21,347
Total ...	83,454	8,91,041	9,53,897	25,69,256	16,716	32,810	49,525
Special							
Normal and Training Schools.	2,055	15,822	50,265	1,11,526	1,521	2,871	4,372
Technical and Industrial Schools.	530	14,657	41,274	63,669	...	4,762	4,762
Commercial Schools.	.....	5,241	.....	7,441	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults.	200	1,630	7,683	11,119	1,300	5,152	6,452
Other Schools ...	100	985	306	1,391	217	2,149	2,366
Total ...	2,885	38,341	99,528	1,95,446	3,018	14,934	17,952
Grand Total for Females.	86,339	9,29,382	10,53,425	27,64,702	19,733	47,744	67,477
Grand Total for Males.	2,15,924	55,04,920	23,29,059	1,00,86,514	10,06,970	4,34,965	14,41,935
Grand Total for all	3,02,263	64,34,302	33,82,484	1,28,41,216	10,26,703	4,82,709	15,09,412

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Education for Females—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds 22	Board funds 23	Municipal funds 24	Fees 25	Other sources 26	Grand Total 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80,005	1,194	35,208	.....	1	1,16,408
4,631	1,827	33,389	.....	54,675	94,222
1,20,510	2,498	5,876	2,09,058	2,38,016	5,69,957
2,05,155	5,019	74,563	2,09,058	2,93,702	7,80,957
4,36,048	100	4,247	7,40,944	4,03,691	15,90,030
77,797	650	5,253	84,018	1,13,353	2,81,081
16,61,597	1,11,999	15,76,803	96,389	4,87,203	39,34,001
21,75,442	1,12,749	15,86,303	9,21,351	10,09,312	58,05,112
1,51,172	.....	15,105	17,323	55,099	2,49,699
7,208	.....	530	14,657	46,036	69,431
2,200	.....	.....	5,241	.....	7,441
1,600	.....	200	2,036	12,835	17,671
.....	.....	100	1,302	2,455	3,757
1,72,180	.....	15,935	41,359	1,17,425	3,46,899
25,52,777	1,17,768	16,76,806	11,64,718	14,20,520	69,32,593
1,50,90,770	19,21,070	39,32,951	90,60,532	41,28,433	3,41,53,756
1,76,43,547	20,38,838	56,09,757	1,02,25,250	55,48,953	4,10,66,354

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Hin
		1	2	3a	3b	3c	
	Total Male Population ...	25,233	149,315	973,388	5,603,848	2,030,436	
	School Education						
	Classes						
Primary	†I	700	7,126	36,606	132,460	45,132	
	II	241	3,470	25,153	74,840	22,333	
	III	205	3,189	25,868	70,329	17,062	
	IV	274	2,772	23,056	57,530	13,038	
	V	237	2,446	22,878	50,510	9,783	
Middle	VI	206	1,576	21,403	27,396	4,491	
	VII	165	1,241	16,760	17,283	2,630	
	VIII	154	1,170	16,418	16,302	2,331	
High	IX	91	467	8,089	2,578	334	
	X	77	183	6,854	2,289	244	
	XI	.....	160	5,013	1,822	192	
	XII	15	178	6,858	2,063	183	
	Total ...	2,511	23,976	216,895	467,250	118,066	
	University and Intermediate Education.						
	Intermediate classes—						
	1st year	9	184	2,425	353	43	
	2nd year	8	120	1,733	255	25	
	Degree classes—						
	1st year	7	44	1,038	133	18	
	2nd year	4	51	1,010	130	7	
	3rd year	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Post-graduate classes—						
	1st year	1	6	317	32	2	
	2nd year	.....	12	226	15	2	
	Research students	.....	11	45	4	1	
	Total ...	29	428	6,789	921	98	
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,540	24,404	222,684	468,171	118,768	
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	10	390	7,609	5,707	2,423	
	Grand Total ...	2,550	24,794	230,293	463,068	121,181	

*Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under:—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts Colleges.
(1) Lingayats ...	60,518	2,447	277
(2) Marathas ...	188,548	7,069	256

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

receiving General Education.

dus.* Total	Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8,607,672	2,447,447	1,627	46,166	13,076	182,346	11,472,884	.....
214,507	58,671	1	812	337	4,084	280,004	172,607
122,326	30,183	.....	626	138	2,926	159,010	100,313
118,659	24,444	1	700	136	2,789	146,303	90,362
94,244	20,526	.....	756	118	2,705	121,455	77,752
83,310	16,006	1	768	111	2,669	106,027	69,940
58,703	11,063	1	865	107	2,303	70,004	50,391
37,282	7,149	.....	706	85	1,780	49,408	23,622
35,051	6,100	.....	691	64	1,446	44,070	22,084
11,301	1,610	.....	668	20	780	14,005	8,141
9,357	1,341	.....	600	18	500	12,106	2,451
7,017	1,075	.....	592	14	408	10,225	1,999
9,134	1,063	.....	720	10	405	11,642	1,892
701,811	179,780	4	8,666	1,170	23,658	1,031,477	596,414
2,819	246	.....	347	7	560	3,872	921
2,018	157	.....	219	3	183	2,582	601
1,179	95	.....	78	4	58	1,466	393
1,147	96	.....	119	1	71	1,488	328
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	24	.....	20	2	23	427	110
243	17	.....	18	1	10	301	66
60	7	.....	21	.....	3	92	18
7,802	671	.....	823	18	567	10,327	2,448
709,613	180,451	4	9,488	1,194	24,110	1,041,804	597,867
15,829	14,130	.....	365	11	1,180	31,015	15,417
815,442	194,581	4	9,853	1,205	25,290	1,073,710	613,274

* The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes;
(2) Scheduled Classes; and
(3) Other Backward Classes.

‡ Class I represents infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
				Advanced	Inter-mediate
		1	2	3a	3b
	Total Female Population ...	16,477	124,778	842,070	5,312,534
	School Education				
	Classes				
Primary	I ‡	771	5,116	31,038	46,101
	II	310	1,847	18,900	17,550
	III	356	1,786	16,840	13,748
	IV	360	1,462	13,305	9,280
	V	310	1,295	10,102	6,763
Middle	VI	277	1,027	7,123	2,401
	VII	242	1,051	5,503	1,710
	VIII	219	347	1,048	242
High	IX	120	278	1,362	106
	X	95	81	926	58
	XI	.....	49	733	44
	XII	1	67	820	42
	Total ...	3,053	14,401	109,189	96,406
	University and Intermediate Education				
	Intermediate classes—				
	1st year	3	33	218	4
	2nd year	2	53	176	10
	Degree classes—				
	1st year	.....	26	74	3
	2nd year	1	27	92	1
	3rd year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Post-graduate classes—				
	1st year	.....	1	14	.....
	2nd year	.....	5	12	.....
	Research students	.....	1	4	.....
	Total ...	6	146	593	17
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	3,059	14,550	109,728	96,423
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	6	111	1,906	653
	Grand Total ...	3,065	14,661	111,634	97,081

* Statistics of scholars belonging to the Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Arts Colleges
(1) Lingayats ...	16,010	41	2
(2) Marathas ...	25,741	562	12

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

receiving General Education.

dus*		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.
Backward†	Total							
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,055,879	3,010,485	1,066,012	474	43,033	7,807	101,844	10,330,504	.....
11,227	88,250	29,480	11	943	156	3,702	123,464	58,503
3,831	30,941	11,035	1	691	62	1,880	55,926	24,340
2,570	33,168	7,089	4	503	39	1,732	44,901	18,891
1,503	24,184	4,421	1	842	37	1,403	32,000	12,602
955	16,845	2,803	1	733	33	999	22,614	7,779
299	9,833	933	1	747	16	827	13,511	3,600
223	7,595	520	...	647	9	605	10,460	2,601
24	2,209	78	...	494	8	85	3,428	231
4	1,472	46	...	416	3	68	2,009	109
6	990	37	...	318	2	36	1,550	60
2	784	12	...	246	1	25	1,117	46
1	873	15	...	274	.....	32	1,251	76
20,645	226,169	56,067	19	7,154	361	11,058	318,207	129,053
.....	222	9	...	99	.....	10	333	9
1	187	6	...	71	1	16	336	10
.....	76	...	...	33	.....	...	140	4
.....	93	1	...	42	.....	5	160	1
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	14	...	...	6	...	2	23	2
.....	12	...	...	11	... ..	1	29	3
.....	4	...	...	2	.....	1	8	2
1	508	16	...	260	1	43	1,092	31
20,646	226,707	56,083	19	7,423	362	11,096	319,299	129,059
329	2,893	5,427	...	186	1	210	8,784	4,196
20,975	229,590	61,510	19	7,559	363	11,306	328,173	133,184

†The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes;
(2) Scheduled Classes; and
(3) Other Backward Classes.

‡Class I represents infant class.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Advanced	Intermediate	Hin
	1	2	3a	3b	
School Education.					
Art Schools	3	34	351	87	
Law Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Schools	2	23	610	56	
Normal and Training Schools	.....	73	170	216	
Engineering Schools...	4	9	230	40	
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2	312	823	616	
Commercial Schools...	14	146	960	113	
Agricultural Schools...	.....	.....	13	50	
Reformatory Schools	.....	23	64	109	
Schools for Defectives	4	40	91	65	
Schools for Adults	.....	46	554	1,423	
Other Schools	.....	6	1,364	250	
Total ...	29	714	6,260	3,113	
University and Intermediate Education.					
Law	2	23	854	187	
Medicine	1	73	533	51	
Education	.....	.....	67	6	
Engineering	.....	23	212	55	
Agriculture	.....	0	76	42	
Commerce	1	18	345	25	
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	4	137	1,086	316	
Grand Total ...	33	851	7,253	3,429	

* The following are included under Hindus :—

(1) Lingayats 400

(2) Marathas 1,166

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

dus • †Back-ward	Total	Muham-madans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas
8o	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	444	31	2	37	.....	14	505	11
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
6	679	30	.....	4	7	23	765	88
84	469	171	.....	.....	.....	10	718	566
1	271	14	.....	19	9	8	334	35
46	1,486	162	.....	128	8	29	2,117	401
19	1,121	181	.....	266	6	43	1,726	54
5	73	...	.....	.....	.....	1	74	71
69	332	259	1	2	1	5	628	161
19	169	83	1	12	1	12	272	90
957	2,033	991	6	9	6	10	4,001	1,002
18	1,622	889	.....	.....	2	14	2,532	527
1,203	9,582	2,701	10	477	40	174	13,737	3,004
24	1,015	75	.....	47	1	49	1,212	94
50	634	76	.....	48	2	127	961	378
1	73	4	.....	1	.....	1	79	.....
1	268	33	.....	46	6	2	377	23
.....	117	8	.....	2	2	17	152	76
2	272	16	.....	68	1	47	418‡	57
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
78	2,379	212	.....	212	12	243	3,199	628
1,281	11,961	2,913	10	689	52	417	16,936	3,632

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes;
(2) Scheduled Classes; and
(3) Other Backward Classes.

‡ This includes 17 students studying Chemical Technology.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholar

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Total
	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	5	12	33	...	...	33
Law Schools	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	26	73	5	1	79
Normal and Training Schools	53	223	270	91	23	383
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	175	648	91	6	745
Commercial Schools ...	41	10	3	1	1	5
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	1	12	22	6	4	33
Schools for Adults... ...	.....	5	337	73	90	500
Other Schools	.....	...	141	7	...	148
Total ...	111	468	1,436	274	131	1,841
University and Intermediate Education.						
Law	.....	1	3	...	...	3
Medicine	.....	20	54	6	3	60
Education	.....	3	9	...	1	10
Engineering	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Agriculture	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Commerce	.....	1	.....	...	...	...
Forestry	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	25	66	6	4	97
Grand Total ...	111	493	1,502	283	135	1,920

*The following are included under "Hindus" :—

(1) Lingayats 11

(2) Marathas 164

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	26	.....	3	79	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3	.....	5	115	10
77	.....	38	.....	26	825	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	304	6	50	1,182	36
.....	.....	15	.....	7	78	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	47	14
23	.....	150	.....	11	695	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149	6
103	.....	537	6	104	3,170	438
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	10	.....
3	.....	30	.....	9	128	37
1	.....	3	.....	1	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	40	.....	10	158	37
107	.....	577	6	114	3,328	475

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes;

(2) Scheduled Classes; and

(3) Other Backward Classes.

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	4	.....	15,010	1
Aided	6	.....	.....	623	19
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Total ...	6	4	.....	15,901	20
Middle Schools					
Government	13	1	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	11	8	2	.....	6
Aided	31	10	.....	13	10
Unaided	7	2	.....	5	2
Total ...	51	21	2	18	27
High Schools					
Government	283	20	.....	3	15
Local Board and Municipal ...	55	10	2	9	9
Aided	317	162	2	62	109
Unaided	36	8	.....	13	8
Total ...	696	200	4	87	141
Grand Total ...	753	225	6	16,006	188

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	1	.....	20	98	21	119
.....	.....	655	12,268	15,046	12,923	27,969
2	30	8	3,630	651	3,670	4,321
.....	.....	.....	311	87	311	348
2	31	663	16,129	15,881	16,925	32,556
.....	1	3	5	13	9	22
17	36	85	233	27	371	398
32	129	92	422	63	675	738
5	33	17	166	16	221	237
54	199	107	826	119	1,276	1,395
5	40	12	35	326	92	418
42	87	23	148	85	305	390
414	550	348	1,183	652	2,745	3,397
48	222	29	182	65	481	546
509	1,109	417	1,498	1,128	3,623	4,751
565	1,429	1,977	18,453	17,078	21,724	38,802

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	2,192	.....
Aided	5	1	.....	600	17
Unaided	... ..	.....	1	21	.....
Total ...	5	1	1	2,866	17
Middle Schools					
Government	10	1	.....	2	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	9	76	2	9	18
Unaided	1	1	.....	2	1
Total ...	20	78	2	13	19
High Schools					
Government	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
Aided	91	381	1	33	66
Unaided	8	6	.....	.....	4
Total ...	102	387	1	33	70
Grand Total ...	127	466	4	2,911	106

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

Teachers.

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	1	9	53	3	56
.....	.....	6	1,801	2,182	1,807	3,989
.....	20	7	955	632	982	1,614
.....	.....	.....	35	23	35	57
.....	20	14	2,708	2,889	2,827	5,716
1	3	1	5	13	10	23
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
4	13	5	96	114	118	232
1	1	1	14	5	17	22
6	17	7	118	132	148	280
.....	1	3	1	3	5	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	114	37	354	572	550	1,122
1	10	3	13	18	27	45
46	125	43	368	593	582	1,175
52	162	64	3,279	3,614	3,557	7,171

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VII.—Anglo-Indian and

Total European and Anglo-Indian population, Census of 1931. ... Males ... 25,293; Females ... 15,417; Total ... 40,710

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*	Number of Non-Europeans on rolls
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	1,676	158	305
Middle Schools	9	701	302	112
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16	2,377	460	417
Institutions for Females				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	14	3,063	604	737
Middle Schools	4	157	72	37
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	74	.....	17
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	34	.....	5
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	3,327	676	796
Grand Total for Institutions	37	5,601	1,036	1,213

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Hostel (Boarding) charges	4,25,782
(2) Scholarships and stipends	23,103
(3) Examination charges	748
Total ...	4,48,633

* The term "non-Europeans" does not include domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

PRESIDENCY.

1934-35.

European Education.

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males ... 9·4; Females... 20·7; Total ... 15·7

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	†Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	30	1,31,357	1,200	1,55,837	30,907	3,19,351
22	14	21,205	.....	16,385	31,126	69,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	44	1,53,162	1,200	1,72,212	62,033	3,88,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	37	1,69,570	800	2,20,118	74,599	4,94,087
11	2	5,529	.....	4,392	10,881	20,803
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	10,200	.....	8,746	8,746	27,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	2,200	.....	5,241	.....	7,441
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	40	2,07,499	800	2,47,497	94,226	5,50,022
313	84	3,60,661	2,000	4,19,709	1,56,319	9,38,689
Inspection ...		11,444	.....	.....	.....	11,444
Buildings and furniture, etc.		2,671	.....	8,890	24,004	35,065
Miscellaneous ...		1,04,153	.....	2,24,811	1,10,669	4,48,633
Total ...		1,18,268	.....	2,33,201	1,33,673	4,05,142
Grand Total ...		4,78,929	2,000	6,52,910	2,90,992	14,33,831

† Local Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
Arts and Science						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	1	...	1	...†	...	...†
M.A.	124	5	129	81	2	83
M.Sc.	50	...	50	40	...	40
B.A. (Honours)	476	27	503	402	13	415
B.A. (Pass)	571	277	848	391	161	552
B.Sc. (Pass)	353	103	456	256	24	280
Law						
Master of Law	12	...	12	2	...	2
Bachelor of Law	964	...	964	393	...	393
Medicine						
M.D.	18	...	18	8	...	8
M.B., B.S.	899	...	899	90	...	90
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	10	...	10	2	...	2
D.O.	3	...	3	...	...	...
B.Hy.	5	...	5	1	...	1
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering						
Master of C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E.	162	...	162	114	...	114
Bachelor of M.E.	12	...	12	8	...	8
Bachelor of E.E.	11	...	11	8	...	8
Education						
B.T.	127	...	127	86	...	86
Commerce						
Master of Commerce	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Commerce	225	...	225	78	...	78
Agriculture						
Master of Agriculture	1	...	1	...	...	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	103	...	103	42	...	42

* i.e., Appearing from
† Result
‡ Result of one

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Results.

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	10	14	.....	14
3	.....	3	2	.....	2
94	1	95	87	1	88
60	12	72	41	9	50
12	.....	12	11	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	8	6	.....	5
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	66	16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	26	19	.....	19
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised Institution.
awaited.
candidate awaited.

MALES

Examinations	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,444	316	1,760	881	173	1,054
Intermediate in Science	1,096	253	1,349	457	106	563
Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.) ...	500	...	500	212	...	212
Intermediate in Commerce ...	210	...	210	121	...	121
First Year Examination in Science (Agriculture).	61	...	61	43	...	43
Intermediate Examination in Agriculture	10	...	10	0	...	0
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	26	...	26	14	...	14
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
(a) On completion of High School Course						
Matriculation Examination ...	11,202	2,550	13,752	4,401	618	5,019
Cambridge School Certificate ...	80	...	80	56	...	56
(b) On completion of Middle School Course						
Cambridge Junior	78	...	78	42	...	42
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	15,565	...	15,565	13,257	...	13,257
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ...	17,550	3,343	20,893	7,316	370	7,686
(c) On completion of Primary Course						
Upper Primary	17,176	2,112	19,288	8,327	96	8,423
Lower Primary	87,768	...	87,768	61,443	...	61,443
(d) On completion of Vocational Course						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	864	55	909	744	35	779
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	28	...	28	11	...	11
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	364	...	364	110	...	110
At Engineering Schools	99	...	99	80	...	80
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	160	...	160	156	...	156
At Commercial Schools	645	74	719	290	23	313
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public* 7	Private 8	Total 9	Public* 10	Private 11	Total 12
240	22	262	157	14	171
88	14	102	33	8	41
113	.....	113	64	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,080	120	1,200	565	27	592
93	.....	93	58	.....	58
160	.....	160	106	.....	106
2,230	.....	2,230	1,824	.....	1,824
3,974	637	4,611	1,993	197	2,190
1,202	267	1,469	2,624	45	2,669
15,780	.....	15,780	11,805	.....	11,805
391	91	482	274	72	346
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	31	16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised Institution.

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Recognized Institutions.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	1	311	...	...	1	400	2	711
Professional Colleges ...	1	153	...	...	...	...	1	153
High Schools	...	...	1	233	16	2,860	17	3,107
Middle Schools	...	...	132	3,034	69	4,003	201	8,537
Primary Schools	6	217	9,259	610,463	1,744	61,835	11,007	672,605
Training Schools	8	508	...	...	2	85	10	593
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	14	294	16	503	20	780
Other Schools	1	19	...	...	7	210	8	229
Total ...	16	1,378	9,405	620,619	1,854	70,807	11,275	692,601
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	2	250	2	250
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	40
Primary Schools	...	...	708	47,580	170	6,804	857	54,794
Training Schools	4	192	...	...	5	249	9	441
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	18
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	192	708	47,580	188	7,455	900	55,477
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	20	1,570	10,113	668,449	2,042	78,262	12,175	748,231
II. Unrecognized Institutions.								
For Males							763	18,693
For Females							55	1,560
						Total ...	818	20,253
						Grand Total for all Institutions ...	12,993	768,539

* Aided and unaided.

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Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
55,093	.....	1,20,322	1,75,415	13	.....	14	27
1,26,874	.....	28,585	1,55,459	20	.....	.....	20
50,309	4,714	1,71,461	2,26,564	.....	10	173	183
36,900	29,426	2,23,308	2,89,634	.....	144	304	448
72,41,702	15,26,217	9,31,017	96,98,926	8	19,206	2,314	21,528
2,03,271	3,606	19,537	2,26,408	57	.....	15	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,122	516	1,114	2,752	.....	10	16	26
5,540	76	19,769	25,383	2	.....	23	25
77,31,000	15,03,648	15,15,573	1,08,00,216	106	19,480	2,859	22,335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,087	.....	25,206	38,293	.....	.....	27	27
545	.....	1,774	2,319	.....	.....	6	6
6,16,261	1,07,342	72,180	7,95,683	.....	1,308	320	1,628
1,11,044	4,207	26,725	1,41,977	34	.....	43	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,40,937	1,11,449	1,25,804	9,78,190	34	1,308	397	1,739
84,61,937	16,74,902	16,41,477	1,17,78,406	140	20,788	3,256	24,134

Explanatory Notes :—

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according to race Districts of the Bombay Presidency

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University	...	...	4	1	45	2
Colleges for Men						
Arts and Science	28	6	303	132	3,911	294
Professional Colleges for Men.						
Law	2	...	22	1	414	1
Medicine	1	...	73	20	349	35
Education	...	...	...	3	67	0
Engineering	...	...	14	...	86	...
Agriculture	...	...	6	...	42	...
Commerce	1	...	13	1	60	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	4	...	128	25	1,028	45
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	32	6	530	168	4,284	341
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	1,462	164	6,178	700	23,485	1,690
Girls ...	505	2,370	361	2,355	36	2,676
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	369	260	649	250	4,336	480
Girls ...	141	340	358	1,147	30	815
Total ...	2,470	3,033	7,546	4,052	27,887	5,611
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,523	104	13,656	463
Lower Primary.	7	4	14,037	5,115	50,232	14,078
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	...	10	958	...	4,204
Lower Primary.	...	1	633	3,172	346	28,590
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,543	1,062	13,656	4,662
Lower Primary.	7	5	14,720	8,287	51,178	42,668
Total ...	7	5	16,263	9,349	64,834	47,325
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	3	5	34	12	173	13
Medical Schools for Men	2	1	22	25	396	50
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	73	...	137	...
Schools for Women ...	...	63	...	224	...	103
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	4	...	8	...	142	...

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British (excluding Sind) on 31st March, 1935.

III.—Hindus.

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
38	3	83	6	1	...	8	...
2,122	171	5,033	486	244	9	256	9
308	2	782	3	34	...	53	...
181	10	528	54	10	9	18	...
10	...	67	9	...	...	...	...
10	...	105	...	11	...	6	...
33	...	75	...	12	...	18	...
140	...	320	...	7	...	9	...
703	21	1,701	66	88	9	99	...
2,023	105	7,607	506	328	18	368	2
13,830	648	37,324	2,238	5,530	82	5,066	57
204	2,241	240	4,917	2	341	...	58
2,931	167	7,267	597	1,254	30	2,818	46
23	254	58	1,060	4	70	...	26
17,002	3,310	44,889	8,831	6,790	532	7,884	182
7,017	214	21,573	672	14,106	165	19,326	394
42,330	7,350	93,663	21,458	123,068	13,425	144,088	15,070
...	2,353	...	6,562	...	624	...	1,200
400	21,641	746	50,231	238	11,170	215	14,159
7,017	2,572	21,573	7,234	14,106	779	19,326	1,694
43,230	29,031	94,403	71,034	123,006	24,595	144,303	30,188
51,147	31,593	115,091	78,018	138,012	25,374	163,629	31,732
178	21	351	33	26	...	8	...
131	16	527	86	29	4	8	1
23	...	160	...	114	...	57	...
...	52	...	245	...	37	...	25
10	...	152	...	12	...	16	...

III—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University	...	...	...	...	4	...
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	106	1	277	2	803	14
Professional Colleges for Men.						
Law	32	...	18	...	137	...
Medicine	11	...	8	...	51	9
Education	...	...	5	...	5	...
Engineering	32	...	5	...	54	...
Agriculture	1	...	11	...	42	...
Commerce	4	...	5	...	25	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	80	...	52	..	314	9
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges	186	1	329	2	1,211	23
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for ... Boys ...	3,841	72	2,050	9	16,497	220
High Schools for ... Girls ...	...	44	...	15	2	453
Middle Schools for ... Boys ...	905	16	396	3	4,878	95
Middle Schools for ... Girls ...	...	52	1	14	5	171
Total ...	4,746	184	2,447	41	21,367	939
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	7,265	100	8,318	70	40,016	719
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	62,074	5,855	52,152	5,703	381,032	40,062
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	820	1	290	1	2,048
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	85	15,455	9	8,010	647	40,703
Total ... Upper Primary.	7,265	920	8,319	360	40,016	3,662
Total ... Lower Primary.	62,159	21,310	52,161	14,622	382,620	90,665
Total ...	69,424	22,230	60,480	14,982	431,646	94,327
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	52	...	1	....	57	...
Medical Schools for Men	2	...	14	...	53	5
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	20	...	25	...	216	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	24	...	5	...	91
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	8	...	4	...	40	...

I—*continued.* **Presidency proper.**

—*contd.*

C.—Backward

Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	...	1	...	51	...	85	...
6	...	...	...	18	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	50	3	50	3
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
7	...	1	...	70	4	78	4
41	...	2	...	121	4	164	4
1,208	10	51	3	519	8	1,868	21
...	10	...	4	...	5	...	19
328	7	28	...	185	6	541	13
1	6	...	...	...	6	1	12
1,537	33	79	7	704	25	2,410	65
3,915	61	1,313	11	2,408	38	7,636	110
54,984	7,539	22,038	1,547	27,176	2,962	104,198	12,048
2	157	1	21	19	195	22	373
369	2,901	145	829	553	3,799	1,067	7,528
3,917	218	1,314	32	2,427	233	7,658	483
55,353	10,440	22,183	2,375	28,029	6,761	105,565	19,576
59,270	10,658	23,497	2,407	30,456	6,994	113,223	20,059
3	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
51	...	6	...	7	...	64	...
...	11	...	...	...	10	...	21
...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...

	III.—Hindus—concld.		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
University	88	5	4	...	9	3	...	...
Colleges for Men.								
Arts and Science	6,911	440	503	14	767	245	6	1
Professional Colleges for Men.								
Law	943	3	61	...	42	6	...	...
Medicine	634	66	76	3	48	30	2	...
Education	78	10	4	1	1	3	...	...
Engineering	160	...	14	...	27	...	2	...
Agriculture	117	...	3	...	3	1	2	...
Commerce	256	...	16	...	67	...	1	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	2,183	70	170	4	187	40	7	...
Total, University, Arts and Professional Colleges ...	9,182	533	686	18	963	288	13	1
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for ... Boys ...	55,670	2,470	6,863	68	4,012	168	71	13
High Schools for ... Girls ...	242	5,880	76	448	136	2,844	7	21
Middle Schools for... Boys ...	12,681	705	2,425	16	202	128	10	2
Middle Schools for... Girls ...	64	1,252	21	98	27	108	7	3
Total ...	68,656	9,825	9,334	630	5,367	3,348	95	39
Primary Schools.								
For Boys... Upper Primary.	78,224	1,501	9,687	150	34	8	1	...
For Boys... Lower Primary.	580,142	74,463	95,192	14,006	2,236	637	91	20
For Girls... Upper Primary.	23	9,878	7	766	2	155	...	...
For Girls... Lower Primary.	2,360	107,462	829	26,292	565	2,673	3	35
Total ... Upper Primary.	78,247	11,379	9,694	916	36	163	1	...
Total ... Lower Primary.	582,502	181,925	96,021	40,298	2,801	3,310	94	64
Total ...	660,749	193,304	105,715	41,204	2,837	3,473	95	64
Special Education.								
Art Schools for Men ...	444	33	31	...	37	26	...	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	581	72	16	1	4	3	5	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	440	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	357	...	65	...	38	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	193	...	7	...	16	...	5	...

I—*continued.* **Presidency proper.**

VI.—Others.								Total of pupils of all castes		
Buddhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.
...	...	9	...	...	1	9	1	114	10	124
...	...	484	20	42	16	532	37	9,189	833	10,022
...	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	1,115	10	1,125
...	...	123	3	4	6	129	9	961	128	1,089
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	79	18	97
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	218	...	218
...	...	4	...	15	...	19	...	152	1	153
...	...	46	...	1	...	48	...	401	1	402
...	...	220	3	18	7	245	10	2,926	158	3,084
...	...	718	23	60	24	786	48	12,179	1,051	13,230
3	3	3,486	77	686	804	4,195	896	79,288	3,965	83,253
...	...	10	160	26	170	43	330	1,363	14,286	15,649
...	...	1,301	27	53	11	1,367	40	17,776	1,399	19,175
1	...	...	29	34	50	42	91	653	3,035	3,688
3	2	4,750	313	799	553	5,647	907	99,060	22,685	121,765
...	...	2,450	66	26	6	2,477	72	91,956	1,835	93,790
1	...	14,426	2,521	634	295	15,152	2,845	706,766	97,060	803,826
...	...	...	588	...	53	...	641	42	12,398	12,440
...	17	24	6,027	42	339	69	6,418	4,506	146,008	150,514
...	...	2,450	654	26	59	2,477	713	91,997	14,233	106,230
1	17	14,450	8,548	676	634	15,921	9,268	711,372	243,068	954,340
1	17	16,900	9,203	703	693	17,608	9,976	803,269	257,301	1,060 570
2	...	7	2	7	1	16	3	565	79	644
...	...	27	1	1	4	33	5	658	107	765
...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	635	...	635
...	...	...	10	...	15	...	25	...	772	772
...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	238	...	238

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	2	...	311	...	440	14
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	175	...	100
Commercial Schools for Boys	13	6	112	6	353	1
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	20	...	...	...	1
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	18	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	23	...	23	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	4	1	33	12	45	16
Schools for Adults for Men	...	...	45	1	121	5
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	4	...	255
Other Schools for Boys	...	...	5	...	1,123	35
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	19	53
Total (Special Schools)	28	105	676	450	2,909	840
Total, Recognised	2,537	3,149	25,015	14,018	100,601	53,987
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	10	6	390	98	3,276	291
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	...	...	10	3	441
Total, Unrecognised	10	6	390	108	3,279	732
Grand Total	2,547	3,155	25,405	15,026	103,883	54,719

I—*continued.* **Presidency proper.**

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Advanced		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
328	1	777	15	146	1	340	9
...	250	...	459	...	63	...	8
412	...	766	1	44	1	40	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	20	...	9	...
41	...	64	...	48	...	96	...
29	6	74	22	25	...	19	4
153	...	274	5	518	...	653	7
...	76	...	389	...	37	...	19
53	9	1,176	44	19	1	14	...
4	4	28	62	...	2	5	3
1,362	445	4,361	1,285	1,001	145	1,265	64
72,484	35,548	178,038	80,530	146,131	26,069	172,646	31,920
3,884	380	7,160	671	1,719	153	2,359	251
1	371	4	812	4	18	...	68
3,885	751	7,164	1,483	1,723	171	2,359	319
76,319	36,294	180,202	81,013	147,854	26,240	175,005	32,299

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Boys ...	98	5	29	..	613	15
Technical and Industrial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	11	..	...	...	76
Commercial Schools for ... Boys ...	16	...	2	...	103	1
Commercial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys ...	3	...	18	...	50	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys ...	45	...	10	...	100	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys ...	18	...	3	2	65	6
Schools for Adults for ... Men ...	125	...	60		1,383	7
Schools for Adults for ... Women ...	...	13	...	4	...	66
Other Schools for ... Boys ...	6	...	175	...	214	1
Other Schools for ... Girls ...	2	...	...	...	7	5
Total Special Schools ...	325	53	348	11	3,009	213
Total, Recognised ...	74,751	22,477	63,604	15,036	457,132	95,562
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys ...	1,047	94	645	43	5,770	541
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls ...	...	25	...	6	4	117
Total, Unrecognised ...	1,047	119	645	49	5,774	658
Grand Total ...	75,798	22,596	64,249	15,085	462,906	96,220

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes.		Total (Backward)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
37	...	5	2	6	...	48	2
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
2	...	...	...	14	1	16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
37	...	2	...	30	...	69	...
7	4	1	...	2	...	10	4
456	...	176	54	292	14	924	68
...	18	...	...	...	10	...	28
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
595	36	192	56	353	37	1,145	129
61,533	10,727	23,770	2,470	31,639	7,060	116,942	20,257
689	60	1,335	174	418	57	2,387	291
30	37	...	1	1	...	31	38
669	97	1,335	175	414	57	2,418	329
62,202	10,824	25,105	2,645	32,053	7,117	119,360	20,586

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.								
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	1,433	32	80	...	126	...	4	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	.....	530	...	2	...	304	...	6
Commercial Schools for Boys	884	3	65	...	241	8	1	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	73	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	332	.....	250	...	2	...	1	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys.	140	32	25	...	12	1	1	...
Schools for Adults for Men	2,560	80	834	22	9	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Women	.....	425	...	1	...	150	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	1,301	45	834	...	...	...	2	...
Other Schools for Girls	30	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools	8,515	1,697	2,263	91	449	572	19	6
Total, Recognised	747,112	205,349	118,048	41,943	9,016	7,621	223	110
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	15,317	1,503	9,266	1,928	365	102	11	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	39	967	334	2,206	...	33	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	15,356	2,470	9,600	4,134	365	135	11	...
Grand Total	762,468	207,819	127,648	46,077	9,381	7,756	233	110

I—*concld.* **Presidency proper**

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes		
Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total (others)				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
...	...	25	...	4	...	33	...	1,092	32	2,024
...	...	...	26	...	24	...	56	...	1,076	1.076
...	...	20	1	13	4	33	5	1,343	28	1,376
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	34	34
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	74	...	74
1	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	628	...	628
1	...	11	1	1	...	14	1	242	47	289
6	...	4	...	6	...	16	...	3,464	103	3,567
...	...	...	9	...	2	...	11	...	592	592
...	...	2	...	9	...	13	...	2,243	45	2,288
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	30	68	98
10	...	118	51	44	52	186	109	12,117	2,983	15,100
14	19	22,476	9,589	1,606	1,322	24,317	11,040	926,645	284,020	1,210,665
...	...	1,153	93	27	2	1,191	95	26,589	3,632	30,171
...	...	...	111	...	4	...	115	373	3,431	3,804
...	...	1,153	204	27	6	1,191	210	26,912	7,063	33,975
14	19	23,629	9,793	1,633	1,328	25,508	11,250	953,557	291,083	1,244,640

APPENDIX

Table showing the classification of scholars according in the British Districts of

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	1	...	26	16	66	6
Law	...	...	1	...	4	...
Engineering	...	...	8	...	10	...
Total ...	1	...	35	16	70	6
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	14	1	28	2	537	33
Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	6	1	121	2
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	9	...	5
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	3	...	27
Total ...	14	1	34	15	658	66
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1	...	95	2
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	3	2	113	13	1,331	195
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	4	2	1	9	...	53
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	13	10	18	63	1	724
Total ... Upper Primary.	4	2	2	9	95	55
Total ... Lower Primary.	16	12	131	76	1,332	919
Total ...	20	14	133	85	1,477	974
Special Education.						
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	1	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	1	...	1	...

I

to race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions Sind on 31st March, 1935.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
783	144	789	150	11	3	10	...
68	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	107	...	1	...	...	...
880	144	968	150	12	3	10	...
7,803	184	8,435	316	148	16	87	8
4,052	118	4,173	120	131	...	21	...
...	1,523	...	1,523	...	4	...	...
...	505	...	539	...	...	...	1
11,050	2,330	12,608	2,396	279	20	108	4
4,014	56	4,109	58	13	...	124	...
36,811	3,540	38,103	3,735	605	66	1,321	87
1	531	1	534	...	26	...	8
114	13,902	115	14,026	13	275	17	204
4,015	537	4,110	542	13	26	124	6
36,925	17,442	38,307	18,361	518	341	1,336	291
40,040	18,029	42,417	19,003	531	367	1,462	299
83	7	83	7	3	...	...	...
18	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	...	34	...	...	...	...
77	...	78	...	...	...	...	...

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans, and other classes.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	3	...	...	...	24	3
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	25	3
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	129	...	...	...	364	19
Middle Schools for Boys	69	...	...	...	214	...
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	4
Middle Schools for Girls	...	5	...	...	...	6
Total ...	191	5	...	...	578	29
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	157	2	...	...	294	2
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	1,572	100	37	1	3,435	203
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	10	...	3	...	47
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	...	296	1	24	31	720
Total ... Upper Primary.	157	12	...	3	294	49
Total ... Lower Primary.	1,572	405	38	25	3,466	1,063
Total ...	1,729	417	38	28	3,760	1,111
Special Education.						
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	3	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Scheduled classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	...	...	...	5	1	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	1	6	1
65	...	...	...	47	...	112	...
93	...	1	...	12	1	105	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
158	1	1	...	59	4	218	5
107	...	3	...	17	...	127	...
2,078	185	128	12	457	23	2,663	220
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6
25	205	...	9	...	25	25	290
107	3	3	...	17	3	127	6
2,103	441	128	21	457	48	2,688	510
2,210	444	131	21	474	51	2,815	516
1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total, Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
Colleges for Men.								
Arts and Science	810	154	164	2	47	21	12	...
Law	73	.....	14	...	5	...	1	...
Engineering	108	.....	19	...	19	...	4	...
Total ...	990	154	197	2	71	21	17	...
Secondary Schools.								
High Schools for Boys ...	8,011	235	2,893	6	276	...	64	...
Middle Schools for Boys ...	4,493	121	1,386	4	1	...	130	1
High Schools for Girls ...	.....	1,533	...	60	...	200	...	...
Middle Schools for Girls ...	.....	542	...	20	...	...	...	4
Total ...	12,401	2,430	4,270	90	276	200	194	5
Primary Schools.								
For Boys... Upper Primary.	1,630	60	6,787	101	...	1	102	3
For Boys... Lower Primary.	44,200	1,218	52,719	6,303	184	10	578	30
For Girls... Upper Primary.	1	637	10	184	...	1	...	9
For Girls... Lower Primary.	171	15,715	886	7,546	2	132	12	211
Total ... Upper Primary.	1,631	697	6,797	285	...	2	102	12
Total ... Lower Primary.	44,461	16,933	53,605	13,849	186	142	590	241
Total ...	46,092	20,630	60,402	14,134	186	144	702	253
Special Education.								
Medical Schools for Men ...	91	7	14	...	...	...	2	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	10	.....	50	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women	.....	36	...	12	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	78	.....	7	...	3	...	4	...

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all Castes		
Buddhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total (Others)				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total.
...	...	20	...	2	6	34	6	1,091	199	1,290
...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	97	...	97
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	159	...	159
...	...	24	...	3	6	44	6	1,347	199	1,546
...	...	116	1	20	7	200	8	12,321	252	12,573
...	...	6	...	8	...	144	1	6,030	127	6,157
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	1,819	1,819
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	578	578
...	...	122	1	28	16	344	23	18,351	2,776	21,127
...	...	5	...	...	...	107	3	11,425	165	11,590
...	...	202	24	44	4	934	58	98,238	10,604	108,837
...	...	...	3	...	6	...	18	16	851	867
...	...	...	170	1	68	18	449	1,103	23,915	25,018
...	...	5	3	...	6	107	21	11,441	1,016	12,457
...	...	202	194	45	72	927	507	99,336	34,519	133,855
...	...	207	197	45	78	1,044	528	110,777	35,535	146,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	107	8	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	53	53
...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	96	...	96

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys ...	1	6	33	4	15	...
Commercial Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men ...	...	...	1	...	23	...
Schools for Adults for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	60	12
Other Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	6	38	9	100	14
Total, Recognised ...	36	21	240	125	2,323	1,060
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls ...	...	...	...	3	30	10
Total, Unrecognised ...	...	...	...	3	36	10
Grand Total ...	36	21	240	128	2,359	1,070

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total (Advanced)		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	74	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	1	224	1	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
257	.....	280	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	28	155	85	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
706	187	905	161	71	.....	18	.....
54,575	20,640	56,898	21,700	893	890	1,598	308
880	2	886	2	.....	.....	14	.....
20	402	50	421	1	.....	.....	.....
409	404	445	423	1	.....	14	.....
54,984	21,044	57,348	22,123	894	890	1,612	308

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans and other classes.		Lingayats		Total (Intermediate)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	2	...	...	...	2	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	10	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	2	...	...	...	60	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	11	1	...	...	20	1
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	1	...	...	104	1
Total, Recognised	1,039	423	89	23	1,407	1,144
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	8	...	...	...	22	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, Unrecognised	8	...	...	...	23	...
Grand Total	1,046	423	89	23	1,430	1,144

—*contd.*

C.—Backward

Scheduled Classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total (Backward)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	1	.....	.....	18	1	58	2
2,414	446	182	21	551	57	3,097	524
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
2,419	446	182	21	551	57	3,102	524

APPENDIX

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis		Punjabi Sikhs	
	Total Hindus							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.								
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	48	...	73	...	...	...	4	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	237	1	66	...	25	5	5	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defective for Boys	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defective for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for Men	373	...	157	...	...	...	6	...
Schools for Adults for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	201	86	55	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,067	154	433	12	28	5	21	...
Total, Recognised	64,462	23,368	66,316	14,247	561	370	1,024	258
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	413	2	4,453	892	...	...	...	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	60	421	73	401	...	1	...	1
Total, Unrecognised	473	423	4,530	1,293	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	64,935	23,791	69,846	15,540	561	380	1,024	259

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes		
Buddhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total (Others)				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	125	...	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
...	...	10	...	1	...	16	...	378	16	394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	537	...	537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	259	36	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	1	1	88	1	1,610	187	1,797
...	...	369	198	77	101	1,470	557	182,085	38,697	170,782
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,871	894	5,765
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	132	827	959
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,003	1,721	6,724
...	...	369	198	77	101	1,470	558	187,088	40,418	177,506

APPENDIX

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR

(a) *Presidency*

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadans			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Colleges	Boys ...	1	151	...	535	19
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.						
Government ...	Boys ...	4	488	3	887	1
	Girls ...	1	...	67	..	16
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	10	224	...	135	...
	Girls ...	...	...	..	...	...
Municipal	Boys ...	6	462	...	628	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	Boys ...	8	1,012	...	4,411	68
	Girls ...	...	...	...	97	474
Unaided	Boys ...	4	263	...	772	10
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	33	2,464	3	6,833	81
	Girls ...	1	...	67	97	490
Primary Schools.						
Government	Boys ...	5	470	...	250	10
	Girls ...	1	...	88	10	59
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	684	29,650	6,150	20,940	2,033
	Girls ...	87	66	4,370	...	963
Municipal	Boys ...	288	34,052	3,429	7,617	650
	Girls ...	163	275	15,483	102	967
Aided	Boys ...	93	6,038	1,484	3,910	306
	Girls ...	58	275	3,787	65	1,048
Unaided	Boys ...	10	899	53	185	32
	Girls ...	3	48	337	...	6
Total ...	Boys ...	1,080	72,009	11,116	32,870	3,040
	Girls ...	312	550	24,015	177	3,033

II.

MUHAMMADANS DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

Proper.

pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
686	18	Rs. 44,780	Rs.	Rs. 46,884	Rs.	Rs. 91,623
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,376	4	50,424	.....	15,000	443	71,867
...	73	9,997	.....	992	.....	10,989
350	...	611	1,171	3,283	747	5,812
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,090	2	699	17,806	3,681	34	21,620
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,423	68	18,540	2,500	29,844	41,056	86,940
97	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,040	10	.....	.....	550	12,480	13,030
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,257	81	71,274	20,977	52,358	54,760	1,99,269
97	546	9,997	.....	992	.....	10,989
720	10	31,871	.....	110	.....	31,990
10	147	6,391	.....	.....	.....	6,391
50,699	3,183	3,09,780	1,25,500	12,726	1,347	5,09,303
66	5,333	36,526	9,514	4	267	46,311
42,560	4,088	2,76,040	5,23,607	5,071	10,241	8,35,058
377	16,390	1,16,153	2,71,919	5	3,488	3,90,570
9,957	1,700	18,346	25,398	2,280	85,079	1,26,103
340	4,725	6,263	6,689	14	35,366	48,332
1,031	85	.....	.....	144	15,344	15,488
48	393	.....	.....	.....	5,748	5,748
101,870	14,156	6,00,096	6,74,595	20,340	1,12,011	14,97,042
836	27,018	1,64,338	2,83,122	23	44,869	4,97,352

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan			
			In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Training and other Special Institutions.						
Training Institutions	Boys	2	93	...	49	...
	Girls	2	...	60	...	5
Other Institutions	Boys	20	1,104	...	1,017	23
	Girls	...	...	...	...	3
Total	Boys	22	1,196	...	1,077	23
	Girls	2	...	60	...	8
Grand Total	Boys	1,135	75,810	11,110	41,305	3,162
	Girls	315	650	24,132	274	3,530
Total		1,450	76,460	35,251	41,579	6,692
						(b)
Colleges	Boys	...	...	...	107	2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.						
Government	Boys	...	...	...	460	4
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board	Boys	1	162	...	504	1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	Boys	...	...	...	660	8
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	Boys	2	935	...	1,809	2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	89
Unaided	Boys	...	...	...	70	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Boys	3	1,097	...	3,102	10
	Girls	...	...	...	...	89

pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
112	...	29,451	863	.....	1,763	32,077
...	65	15,330	10,018	.....	785	26,134
2,151	23	1,390	1,319	425	9,034	12,168
...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,263	23	30,841	2,182	425	10,797	44,245
...	68	15,330	10,018	.....	785	26,134
117,115	14,231	6,37,650	6,07,754	1,19,007	1,77,568	13,33,079
933	27,003	1,60,531	2,98,185	945	16,654	5,34,315
118,048	41,048	10,27,481	9,05,939	1,20,852	2,23,222	23,67,394
Sind.						
197	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
746	1	3,760	12,592	5,635	473	22,460
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
660	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,304	2	51,788	1,884	25,536	12,891	91,594
...	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,270	10	55,548	13,926	31,221	13,364	1,14,054
...	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan In special institutions.		In other institutions.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Primary Schools.						
Government ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	50	11
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	59
District Local Board ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	29,987	1,075
	Girls ...	...	...	..	4	253
Municipal ...	Boys ...	...	.	...	8,445	162
	Girls ...	4	...	183	...	2,583
Aided ...	Boys ...	699	19,787	4,968	2,259	185
	Girls ...	143	876	3,401	16	870
Unaided ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	19	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	Boys ...	699	19,787	4,968	30,709	1,435
	Girls ...	147	876	3,584	20	4,196
Training and other Special Schools.						
Training Institutions ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	60	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Institutions ...	Boys ...	2	60	...	310	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	2	60	...	360	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	12
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	701	20,893	4,968	43,527	1,448
	Girls ...	147	876	3,584	20	4,297
Total ...		851	21,769	8,552	43,547	5,745

pupils.		Expenditure on Special Institutions.				
Total.		Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys.	Girls.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,087	1,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,415	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	2,716	1,850	1,231	.....	.....	3,081
31,990	5,154	1,37,902	277	.....	1,84,886	3,23,065
502	1,271	23,415	.....	.....	33,298	56,713
10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,506	6,404	1,37,902	277	.....	1,84,886	3,23,065
806	7,780	25,275	1,231	.....	33,298	59,704
59	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
370	...	978	411	241	2,030	4,655
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	...	978	411	241	2,030	4,655
...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64,420	6,416	1,94,418	14,014	31,462	2,01,180	4,41,074
896	7,881	25,275	1,231	.....	33,298	59,704
65,316	14,247	2,19,693	15,695	31,462	2,34,478	5,01,469

APPENDIX III.

MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS.

(a) *Presidency Proper—1934-35.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for { Boys ...	88	.....	207	245
1. Institutions for { Girls ...	39	.....	47	86
2. Pupils in institutions for { Boys ...	2,776	.....	9,394	12,170
2. Pupils in institutions for { Girls ...	2,405	.....	3,089	5,494
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	7,186	.....	.....	7,186
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	462	.....	.....	462
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	422	.....	.....	422
6. Fees	453	.....	.....	453
7. Other sources	31,762	.....	.....	31,762
* Total expenditure ...	40,285	.....	.....	40,285

(b) *Sind.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for { Boys ...	694	2	396	1,092
1. Institutions for { Girls ...	143	.....	30	173
2. Pupils in institutions for { Boys ...	25,008	69	5,264	30,341
2. Pupils in institutions for { Girls ...	4,316	.....	711	5,027
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	1,60,763	973	.....	1,61,736
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	.....	81	.....	81
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	.....	330	.....	330
6. Fees	2,17,052	2,930	.....	2,19,982
7. Other sources	.....	241	.....	241
* Total expenditure ...	3,77,815	4,555	.....	3,82,370

* For Recognised institutions only.

PATHASHALAS.

(c) *Whole Presidency—1934-35.*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for { Boys ..	.....	37	18	55
Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Pupils in institutions for { Boys ...	.....	1,550 (164)	487	2,037 (164)
Girls ...	.....	2	.....	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds.	.....	2,365	.....	2,365
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	.....	325	.....	325
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	.....	4,710	.....	4,710
6. Fees ...	.....	40	.....	40
7. Other sources ...	.....	45,610	.....	45,610
* Total expenditure ...	.....	53,050	.....	53,050

* For Recognised institutions only.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 36.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1936.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Government note with satisfaction that during the year under report the total number of educational institutions increased from 16,730 to 16,927. There were 14,22,146 pupils under instruction as compared with 13,74,296 in the preceding year. The largest increase, viz., of 38,318 was in the primary schools. The total expenditure on Public Instruction also increased from Rs. 3,98,09,610 to Rs. 4,10,86,354. Of this total expenditure 43·0 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, 18·6 per cent. from funds of local bodies, 24·9 per cent. from fees, and 13·5 per cent. from other miscellaneous sources.

University Education.

2. The number of Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay at the end of the year were 21 and 13 as compared with 22 and 12 respectively at the end of the previous year. The Deccan College, Poona, was closed and a new professional college, the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' Training College, Kolhapur, was opened during the year. The total number of students in all affiliated colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology increased from 16,430 to 17,736.

3. The University Department of Chemical Technology started work during the year under report. It provides technological training and facilities for research for those who have already attained a University standard in chemistry and physics and who intend to adopt an industrial career. Two courses have so far been organised—(i) Textile Chemistry and (ii) Chemical Engineering. This Department is housed in the Royal Institute of Science building the East Wing of which has been lent by Government for this purpose.

Secondary Education.

4. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools increased by 39 to 610 and the number of pupils by 7,773 to 108,732.

The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys increased by Rs. 4,10,681 or 6·9 per cent. to Rs. 63,59,398. Of this

expenditure 22·5 per cent. was met from provincial funds, 58·6 per cent. from fees and 18·9 per cent. from other sources.

5. During the year under review, the University adopted a new syllabus for the Matriculation Examination which will be put into force with effect from the year 1937.

Government feel that the Matriculation Certificate has in recent years come to exercise too powerful an influence on the future careers of boys who study beyond the vernacular stage. Government are of opinion that the time has come when serious thought must be given to the question whether the period of study which lies between entrance into a secondary school and the passing of the Matriculation test does not require re-adjustment. Suitable re-adjustment would ensure that a bifurcation of studies takes place at a stage when it can with best advantage be decided whether a boy shall enter on a course of vocational training or may reasonably be considered fit to benefit from higher academic and professional education. The prevailing continuance, and possibly also the growth, of unemployment among the educated youths in this Presidency has made this problem a live issue which must be faced courageously. No solution of the difficulties is, however, likely to be very effective unless it puts primary importance on the practical effects of education as a preparation for life after school days are over. In this matter the University, parents, and Government are equally interested in achieving a satisfactory result.

6. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in non-Government schools rose from 11·8 to 13·4 during the year.

Up to 1934 there was only one Secondary Training College for the whole Presidency. During the year under review another Training College for secondary teachers was started at Kolhapur and affiliated to the Bombay University. While these two colleges train teachers who are already graduates for the B.T. degree, the Department of Public Instruction awards the Secondary Teachers' Certificate by conducting a separate examination for the benefit of non-graduate teachers or those who cannot afford to join one of these two Training Colleges.

7. The number of recognised English classes attached to primary schools increased by 14 from 168 to 182, and the number of pupils increased by 431 to 5,703. The great advantage of such classes in rural areas is that they provide facilities for English education to pupils in their own villages.

Primary Education.

8. All the 28 District Local Boards in the Presidency and Sind have by now taken over control of Primary Education. The number of Local Authority Municipalities, viz. 48, remained unchanged during the year.

The total number of primary schools for boys and girls increased by 114 to 14,730 and the number of pupils by 38,318 to 1,206,882.

The total expenditure on primary schools decreased by Rs. 5,435 to Rs. 1,99,32,573, but the provincial expenditure increased by Rs. 98,602 to Rs. 1,10,56,552. Of the total expenditure, 55·5 per cent. was met

from provincial funds, 31·5 per cent. from local funds, 3·5 per cent. from fees and 9·5 per cent. from other sources.

9. Although the relations of the School Boards with the Local Authorities and the relations of both with the Department of Public Instruction were on the whole cordial, Government regret to note that the School Board administration in some districts was marred by communal bias, especially in regard to appointments, promotions and transfers of teachers and their selection for receiving training at the Training Institutions. The result has naturally been discontent among the teachers, lack of discipline and disappointing results at the Training Institutions.

10. Considerable wastage still continues and there is no appreciable improvement in the stagnation in the Infant Classes of primary schools which was emphasised in the last Review. In order to minimise such wastage Local Authorities would be well advised to take early steps to adopt the measures recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, viz. restriction in the admission of infants to the beginning of the year, placing as far as possible only trained teachers in charge of the Infant Classes, and the introduction of a system of more effective supervision.

11. Of the 26,889 towns and villages in the Presidency 16,201 were still without schools. But more than half of these villages have a population of less than 400. Government hope that the Local Authorities will consider the Director's suggestion to open schools in villages with a population of over a thousand by closing schools in which the attendance is unsatisfactory or by encouraging villagers to open aided schools.

12. The kind of accommodation provided for primary schools is reported to be generally unsatisfactory. Government wish to draw the attention of the Local Authorities to the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that they should, as a matter of policy, gradually replace rented buildings by cheap buildings of their own. The Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Village School Building Scheme for the Surat District has been a real boon to the people of the district. The scheme has provided up to the year of the Report 78 buildings at a cost of Rs. 3,68,302 with accommodation for 6,480 pupils. Government hope that public-spirited citizens in other districts will strive to emulate this excellent example.

13. There has been no appreciable increase in the percentage of trained teachers in primary schools. Government have, however, partially restored the classes which had been abolished in various Government Training Institutions thus providing for the training of 240 additional men teachers and 120 additional women teachers at an annual estimated average cost of Rs. 52,500. These arrangements have been introduced from the academic year 1935–36.

14. During the year under report the number of Agricultural Bias schools increased by 4 to 84, the number of pupils attending these schools being 2,766 as against 2,688 in the previous year. These classes are found to be gaining gradually in popularity with villagers and the officer who was placed on special duty to inquire into their working reported that, in

places where they have been well looked after and carefully organised, they have proved a success. Government have accordingly, decided to treat these classes, wherever they have been opened and are being run by Local Authorities, no longer as an experimental measure but as useful adjuncts to primary schools in rural areas.

Education of Girls.

15. The year under report was, like the preceding year, marked by an advance in the education of girls. The number of institutions for girls increased from 2,031 to 2,067 and the number of girls under instruction increased from 314,590 to 331,501, i.e., by 16,911 or by 5·4 per cent. as compared with the increase of 2·9 per cent. in the number of boys. It is also gratifying to record that this increase was shared by girls belonging to all communities. The number of women students attending Arts and Professional Colleges increased during the year from 1,116 to 1,250. Of these 1,092 were in Arts and 158 in Professional Colleges as compared with 975 and 141 respectively in the preceding year. The 158 women students in the Professional Colleges were distributed as follows:

Secondary Training College	18
College of Commerce	1
Law Colleges	10
Medical Colleges	128
Agricultural College	1

The number of women students attending the colleges affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona, also increased from 155 to 171 during the year under report.

There was a welcome increase of 8,244 in the number of girls in the primary schools from 180,595 to 188,839.

16. Government wish to invite the attention of the Local Authorities to the remarks of the Educational Inspectors in Chapter XII of the Report to the effect that in the mofussil the quality of teaching in girls' primary schools is not of a sufficiently high standard. They hope that the authorities concerned will take these remarks into consideration in making plans for the future.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

17. The total number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward Classes under instruction in all kinds of educational institutions increased by 23,824 or 3·6 per cent. The increase in the number of pupils of the Intermediate Classes is shared generally by all castes comprising these Classes.

The Director's Report shows that there has been a general awakening among the Scheduled Classes in respect of education and that steps are being taken by Local Authorities to afford them adequate facilities. Government appreciate the efforts made by most of the Local Authorities in the Marathi and Kanarese speaking Districts in carrying out their orders that all pupils should sit together in the class regardless of caste distinctions. They regret, however, to note that the Scheduled Classes are not yet given equal treatment in some Gujarati speaking Districts.

Education of Muhammadans.

18. The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased from 167,564 to 173,725 or by 3·7 per cent. in the Presidency proper.

The total expenditure on the education of Muhammadans was roughly Rs. 46,81,000 of which Rs. 19,89,000 was met from provincial revenues. The expenditure on institutions specially maintained for Muhammadans was Rs. 23,67,394 of which Rs. 10,27,431 was borne by Government.

General Remarks.

19. In spite of certain defects and difficulties which have been noticed in the Report by the Director of Public Instruction, Government are pleased to note that the year under Report was marked by a general progress in all directions and they desire to convey to the Director of Public Instruction personally, to the officers of the Educational Department and to all responsible in any way for the good results obtained their appreciation of the satisfactory work done during the year.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

H. T. SORLEY,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
All Collectors,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries,
The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay,
The Director of Information (with spare copies for the Editors of Newspapers),
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the Members of the Legislative Council),
The Revenue Department,
The General Department,
The Home Department,
The Finance Department (with a copy of the Report),
The Public Works Department,
*The Under Secretary of State for India,
*The Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.

*By letter.

MG-Bk No 39—19

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Supplement
to the
Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1934-35

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STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED AND UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Table showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised
Presidency and the number

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1935.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Division.				
Bombay City	661	135,851	+ 10	+ 7,003
Bombay Suburban District ...	180	19,278	+ 6	+ 1,118
Thana	604	44,048	+13	+ 1,048
Kolaba	444	27,177	+12	+ 1,314
Ratnagiri	786	56,755	− 5	+ 1,662
Nasik	603	54,497	+14	+ 2,088
Total (Mofussil) ...	2,567	202,050	+45	+ 8,975
Grand Total, Bombay Division ...	3,228	338,501	+55	+ 15,078
Central Division.				
Poona	971	89,314	+12	+ 4,262
Satara	1,072	78,160	+16	+ 1,833
Sholapur	618	56,144	+ 2	+ 4,705
Ahmednagar	817	50,802	+ 8	+ 194
East Khandesh	887	79,188	+22	+ 2,287
West Khandesh	467	46,806	+ 3	+ 1,664
Total ...	4,782	399,999	+63	+ 14,895
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	648	74,016	+20	+ 2,504
Kaira	732	61,290	+14	+ 891
Panch Mahals	256	21,187	+ 5	+ 779
Broach	362	29,997	+ 4	+ 558
Surat	643	75,555	+ 3	+ 2,810
Total ...	2,641	262,945	+46	+ 7,542

Institutions in each of the several Districts of the Bombay of pupils attending them.

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1935.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 8 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
43	3,862	24	1,161,383	12·0	1	1	24·0
10	862	154	179,524	11·2	95	38	4·7
12	485	3,422	836,625	5·4	1,552	426	8·0
28	645	2,166	628,721	4·4	1,476	352	6·2
52	1,592	3,989	1,302,527	4·5	1,811	502	7·9
8	713	5,882	1,000,048	5·5	1,646	437	13·5
110	4,297	15,618	3,947,445	5·2	6,080	1,750	8·9
153	8,159	15,687	5,108,828	6·8	6,051	1,751	8·9
6	296	5,382	1,169,798	7·7	1,144	638	8·4
12	260	5,053	1,179,712	6·6	1,341	864	5·7
42	1,816	4,569	877,520	6·6	717	411	11·1
39	1,415	6,611	988,206	5·8	1,357	575	11·5
1	228	4,551	1,206,085	6·6	1,491	578	7·9
20	585	6,401	771,794	6·1	1,492	352	18·2
120	4,600	32,517	6,193,065	6·5	7,542	3,418	9·5
116	8,877	3,846	924,088	9·0	381	336	11·4
27	1,609	1,620	741,650	8·4	580	371	4·4
36	1,417	1,608	454,526	4·9	653	161	9·9
84	8,706	1,468	384,170	10·1	408	257	5·7
77	4,275	1,651	693,613	11·5	785	490	3·4
340	19,884	10,198	3,147,992	8·9	3,307	1,615	6·8

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1935.		Increase or decrease over the preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.				
Dharwar	911	78,842	– 33	– 772
Belgaum	785	62,049	+ 10	+ 1,073
Bijapur	607	41,155	+ 13	+ 2,785
Kanara	373	24,484	+ 3	+ 1,462
Total ...	2,676	207,130	– 7	+ 5,488
Sind.				
Karachi	442	47,366	– 5	+ 3,415
Hyderabad	410	28,313	+ 5	+ 170
Nawabshah	302	16,823	+ 6	+ 550
Thar and Parkar	196	8,823	+ 1	+ 328
Sukkur	403	30,751	– 3	+ 701
Upper Sind Frontier	143	6,921	– 3	– 134
Larkana	332	19,867	– 6	+ 80
Dadu	271	14,008	.....	– 80
Total ...	2,499	172,872	– 5	+ 5,070
Grand Total (Bombay Presidency).	15,826	1,381,447	+152	+ 48,923

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March, 1935.		Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1931).	Percentage of pupils in columns 8 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	306	4,006	1,102,677	7·1	1,296	643	7·1
10	213	4,612	1,076,701	5·8	1,089	578	7·9
15	416	5,710	869,220	4·7	1,120	439	13·0
7	337	3,946	417,885	5·9	1,233	279	14·1
41	1,332	18,374	3,466,483	6·0	4738	1,939	9·7
60	1,043	3,094	588,976	8·6	682	164	49·3
45	880	4,417	662,924	4·4	870	272	16·2
47	817	3,888	496,612	3·6	734	241	16·1
57	697	13,686	468,040	2·0	948	161	84·7
61	971	5,600	623,758	5·1	684	435	12·9
39	402	2,116	259,709	2·8	351	126	16·8
61	878	2,477	448,657	4·6	453	317	7·8
77	1,041	6,150	388,894	4·4	469	219	28·1
447	6,724	46,378	3,887,070	4·6	5,191	1,935	24·0
1,101	40,699	123,599	21,808,888	6·5	26,859	10,658	11·6

Table showing the number of Primary Schools under in different

	Number of schools in 1933-34 i.e., on 31st March, 1934.	Number of pupils in 1933-34 i.e., on 31st March, 1934.	Number of schools in 1934-35 i.e., on 31st March, 1935.	Number	
				Lower Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City.					
Municipal	342	66,488	345	16,574	12,523
Approved	129	17,682	129	3,891	2,615
Bombay Division.					
Government	5	376	5	57	34
District Local Board ...	1,925	122,278	1,940	32,418	9,691
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	110	18,102	110	2,806	1,968
Local Authority ...	89	17,158	90	3,411	2,067
Approved	252	15,881	275	4,598	1,987
Total ...	2,852	258,050	2,894	63,785	30,885
Central Division.					
Government	9	1,457	9	152	178
District Local Board ...	3,679	240,111	3,699	66,140	19,998
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	165	31,781	167	5,958	3,058
Local Authority ...	240	50,599	241	10,285	6,541
Approved	386	27,248	423	8,092	4,197
Total ...	4,479	351,196	4,544	90,572	33,967

each management and the number of Boys and Girls standards on 31st March, 1935.

of pupils in 1934-35 i.e., on 31st March, 1935.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7,488	5,006	6,279	3,982	5,323	2,708	4,552	2,087
1,815	1,210	1,935	1,127	1,815	1,122	1,786	928
18	19	35	10	17	8	33	5
19,352	4,489	18,619	3,798	14,131	2,441	11,687	1,384
2,088	1,099	2,165	1,066	1,822	810	1,976	620
2,062	1,099	1,984	1,021	1,795	782	1,748	699
2,489	718	2,275	601	1,787	493	1,091	349
35,212	13,640	33,292	11,605	26,690	8,314	22,823	6,072
118	90	145	95	120	79	146	98
35,851	7,823	32,332	5,231	25,980	3,196	23,396	1,921
3,911	1,411	3,803	1,247	3,286	941	3,389	625
5,780	3,887	5,182	2,959	4,473	2,180	4,479	1,555
3,642	1,444	3,298	1,188	2,771	1,028	2,285	912
49,302	13,655	44,765	10,720	36,580	7,424	33,695	5,111

	Number				
	Lower Primary stage—*concld.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Bombay City.					
Municipal	40,166	26,300	1,291	622	711
Approved	11,242	7,002	39	146	4
Bombay Division.					
Government	160	76	41	...	33
District Local Board ...	96,152	21,803	4,405	424	2,416
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	10,807	5,563	903	271	554
Local Authority ...	11,000	5,618	584	203	418
Approved	12,225	4,148	115	61	67
Total ...	181,752	70,516	7,368	1,727	4,203
Central Division.					
Government	681	540	68	19	76
District Local Board ...	183,649	87,664	11,028	627	6,902
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	20,347	7,282	1,940	270	1,399
Local Authority ...	30,149	16,622	2,514	715	1,611
Approved	20,088	8,769	899	274	204
Total ...	254,914	70,877	15,949	1,905	10,192

of pupils in 1934-35 i.e., on 31st March, 1935.

stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary stages].		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
487	377	59	2,369	1,168	42,535	27,474	70,009
148	...	17	48	306	11,285	7,308	18,593
...	44	...	118	...	278	76	354
800	2,240	43	9,061	767	105,213	22,570	127,783
231	471	...	1,928	502	12,735	6,065	18,800
195	307	...	1,809	898	12,309	6,016	18,325
40	80	...	212	101	12,437	4,249	16,686
1,896	3,469	119	15,040	3,242	196,792	73,758	270,550
4	88	...	232	28	913	563	1,476
374	6,164	42	24,094	1,043	207,743	38,707	246,450
219	1,811	5	4,650	494	24,997	7,776	32,773
648	1,407	8	5,532	1,366	35,681	17,988	53,669
276	175	...	778	550	20,866	9,319	30,185
1,521	9,145	50	35,286	3,476	290,200	74,353	364,553

—	Number of schools in 1933-34 i.e., on 31st March, 1934.	Number of pupils in 1933-34 i.e., on 31st March, 1934.	Number of schools in 1934-35. i.e., on 31st March, 1935.	Number in Lower Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.					
Government	9	1,011	9	171	104
District Local Board ...	1,600	120,772	1,609	24,649	10,819
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	72	14,372	73	2,870	1,897
Local Authority ...	246	54,393	203	10,676	7,253
Approved ...	468	27,435	476	5,003	4,537
Total ...	2,395	220,983	2,420	43,975	24,110
Southern Division.					
Government	9	1,288	9	303	165
District Local Board ...	1,926	125,849	1,923	34,831	12,701
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	108	19,176	107	3,057	2,146
Local Authority ...	122	28,091	124	5,105	3,417
Approved ...	411	18,519	404	6,021	1,993
Total ...	2,576	187,917	2,567	49,077	20,472
Sind.					
Government	2	458	2	64	88
District Local Board ...	1,058	59,723	1,070	14,126	2,722
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	24	3,697	26	889	482
Local Authority ...	209	29,170	202	7,678	4,091
Approved ...	1,026	51,370	996	12,949	9,091
Total ...	2,314	144,418	2,296	35,656	16,424
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency] ...	14,616	1,168,564	14,730	283,915	125,856

of pupils in 1934-35 i.e., on 31st March, 1935.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
116	58	112	66	89	42	80	48
17,767	6,806	15,860	5,878	14,147	4,199	11,998	2,969
1,516	770	1,515	691	1,447	618	1,269	422
6,827	3,561	6,098	2,937	5,559	2,222	4,885	1,604
3,033	2,227	2,460	1,694	1,952	1,290	1,407	989
28,759	12,922	26,045	10,766	23,194	8,371	19,639	6,026
144	96	126	82	88	53	60	51
17,689	4,864	15,876	3,086	12,627	1,827	10,382	984
2,287	1,093	2,353	941	1,928	664	1,841	479
2,592	1,386	2,369	1,076	1,968	757	2,086	474
2,790	632	2,548	490	1,973	390	1,455	283
25,392	7,521	23,267	5,625	18,584	3,691	15,774	2,171
33	40	43	42	38	37	46	11
9,214	1,848	7,625	918	7,094	649	6,455	386
502	170	511	114	475	114	398	73
3,782	2,091	3,377	1,504	3,035	1,061	2,532	639
6,176	3,368	4,890	2,520	4,234	1,899	3,220	1,111
19,707	7,017	16,446	5,098	14,876	3,760	12,651	2,220
158,372	54,755	143,815	43,814	119,924	31,560	104,592	21,600

	Number				
	Lower Primary stage—*concld.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.					
Government	568	313	28	12	12
District Local Board ...	84,421	29,071	7,184	1,574	4,714
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	8,128	3,898	669	259	476
Local Authority ...	33,745	17,577	1,774	691	993
Approved ...	14,755	10,736	395	508	216
Total ...	141,612	62,195	10,050	3,994	6,411
Southern Division.					
Government	721	487	20	35	11
District Local Board ...	91,405	22,952	5,586	285	3,805
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	12,016	5,323	1,008	184	695
Local Authority ...	14,070	7,060	999	225	764
Approved ...	14,782	3,708	402	40	134
Total ...	132,994	39,480	8,015	769	5,399
Sind.					
Government	224	218	1	17	2
District Local Board ...	14,514	6,028	4,605	195	2,587
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	2,725	903	133	18	52
Local Authority ...	20,404	9,386	203	102	106
Approved ...	31,469	17,989	750	308	326
Total ...	99,336	34,519	5,692	640	3,073
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency].	810,608	277,587	47,074	8,375	29,978

of pupils in 1934-35 i.e., on 31st March, 1935.

stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary stages].		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	28	...	68	38	686	351	987
1,818	4,654	25	16,552	2,917	100,973	32,588	133,561
227	368	...	1,513	516	9,636	4,414	14,050
766	717	18	3,484	1,670	37,229	19,247	56,476
464	182	18	798	1,050	15,548	11,786	27,334
2,801	5,949	56	22,410	6,191	164,022	68,386	232,408
35	38	...	69	70	790	507	1,297
147	4,267	17	13,658	449	105,063	23,401	128,464
158	739	...	2,442	342	14,458	5,665	20,123
164	694	...	2,447	389	16,517	7,449	23,966
84	109	...	645	74	15,427	3,782	19,209
588	5,847	17	19,261	1,324	152,255	40,804	193,059
22	...	...	3	39	227	257	484
51	2,326	14	9,518	260	54,032	6,283	60,315
5	52	2	287	25	2,962	928	3,890
70	99	5	408	177	20,812	9,563	30,375
197	199	10	1,275	515	32,744	18,504	51,248
345	2,676	31	11,441	1,016	110,777	35,535	146,312
6,601	27,086	278	103,438	15,249	914,046	292,836	1,206,882

Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35.

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	239,708	181,120	54·7	91,893	49,163	53·5
I ...	133,605	104,095	77·0	41,656	32,594	78·2
II ...	125,528	90,689	72·2	33,829	25,842	76·4
III ...	103,981	78,524	75·5	24,184	18,623	77·0
IV ...	87,687	61,378	70·0	15,761	11,773	74·6
V ...	38,884	26,084	67·1	6,331	4,925	77·8
VI ...	23,756	17,527	73·8	4,666	2,693	57·7
VII ...	19,288	8,431	43·7	77	32	41·6
Total ...	772,382	517,807	67·0	218,422	145,645	66·7

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bombay Presidency

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban District.						
District Local Board ...	5,685	20,845	...	8,223	...	1,040
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	20,827	...	...	7,920	1,001
Total ...	5,685	50,672	...	8,223	7,920	3,850
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,137	26,600	...	3,304	46,000	540
Grand Total ...	6,822	77,272	...	11,532	54,820	4,390
Thana.						
District Local Board ...	4,96,058	2,88,475	186	96,068	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	25,084	...	...	11,406	...
Total ...	4,96,058	3,13,559	186	96,068	11,406	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	777	30,144	...	1,521	42,694	614
Grand Total ...	4,96,835	3,43,703	186	98,489	54,800	614
Kolaba.						
District Local Board ...	58,381	2,08,902	760	47,658	...	12,284
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	50,186	...	...	23,800	2,729
Total ...	58,381	2,59,088	760	47,658	23,800	15,013
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	58,381	2,59,088	760	47,658	23,800	15,013

Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the for the year 1934-35.

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,882	53,089	35,911	10,610	4,299	211	...	51,031	2,068	...
583	31,240	28,070	5,280	2,763	177	...	31,240	...	...
7,015	84,279	58,981	15,840	7,062	388	...	82,271	2,008	...
544	79,084	56,648	12,586	6,672	...	3,000	78,906	128	...
8,459	1,63,818	1,15,629	28,426	13,734	388	3,000	1,61,177	2,136	...
32,425	9,14,112	4,10,884	2,498	27,973	12,527	....	4,53,332	4,60,780	5,377
2,123	38,618	35,681	500	2,432	...	...	38,613	...	...
34,548	9,52,725	4,46,015	2,998	30,405	12,527	...	4,91,945	4,60,780	5,377
620	76,570	69,156	844	5,059	...	1,847	76,496	164	173
35,168	10,29,295	5,15,171	3,842	35,464	12,527	1,847	5,68,351	4,60,944	5,550
28,586	3,51,516	2,69,080	1,796	17,765	760	4,688	2,94,039	64,148	1,491
...	76,665	64,578	1,153	4,263	...	...	69,994	...	...
28,586	4,28,181	3,33,658	2,949	22,028	760	4,688	3,64,033	64,148	1,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,586	4,28,181	3,33,658	2,949	22,028	760	4,688	3,64,033	64,148	1,491

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant, Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri.						
District Local Board ...	2,043	4,03,557	...	55,693	6,904	32,000
Non-Local Authority Municipalities. ...	...	38,443	...	...	5,953	4,098
Total ...	2,043	4,42,000	...	55,693	12,861	36,186
Local Authority Municipalities.	34	14,100	...	...	18,368	2,993
Grand Total ...	2,077	4,56,100	...	55,693	31,229	39,179
Nasik.						
District Local Board ...	16,389	3,44,485	...	43,380	...	7,960
Non-Local Authority Municipalities. ...	...	61,515	...	5,025	9,686	1,877
Total ...	16,389	4,06,000	...	48,405	9,686	9,837
Local Authority Municipalities.	4,369	48,516	3,853	1,278	64,766	2,260
Grand Total ...	20,708	4,54,516	3,853	49,683	74,442	12,097
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	5,78,506	12,75,264	946	2,51,912	6,903	54,283
Non-Local Authority Municipalities. ...	...	1,96,005	...	5,025	53,774	10,603
Total ...	5,78,506	14,71,269	946	2,56,937	65,682	64,886
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	6,317	1,19,360	3,853	6,103	1,72,918	6,416
Bombay Municipality ...	20,000	7,49,875	...	...	23,66,435	18,191
Total ...	26,317	8,69,235	3,853	6,103	25,39,353	24,607
Grand Total ...	6,04,823	23,40,504	4,799	2,63,040	26,05,035	89,493

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
640	5,00,021	4,58,469	8,877	31,164	...	497	4,98,507	2,414	1,656
49	48,541	43,763	1,814	2,964	...	...	48,541	...	254
689	5,49,462	5,02,232	10,191	34,128	...	497	5,47,048	2,414	1,910
94	35,589	31,702	816	2,087	228	365	34,698	891	24
783	5,85,051	5,33,934	10,507	36,215	228	862	5,81,746	3,305	1,934
609	4,12,773	3,59,821	2,578	20,146	...	13,819	3,95,364	17,409	1,424
...	78,103	64,075	10,158	3,870	...	...	78,103	...	...
609	4,90,876	4,23,896	12,736	24,016	...	13,819	4,73,467	17,409	1,424
244	1,25,276	1,08,734	3,029	6,593	4,737	721	1,23,814	1,462	255
853	6,16,152	5,31,630	15,765	30,609	4,737	14,540	5,97,281	18,871	1,679
64,542	22,32,361	15,32,615	25,859	1,01,347	13,498	13,954	16,92,273	5,46,759	9,988
2,755	2,73,162	2,31,167	18,855	16,292	177	...	2,66,491	...	254
67,297	25,05,523	17,63,782	44,714	1,17,639	13,675	13,954	19,58,764	5,46,759	10,142
1,502	3,16,469	2,66,240	16,275	20,411	4,965	5,933	3,13,824	2,645	452
10,222	31,64,723	29,20,127	1,47,118	72,222	1,300	...	31,40,767	28,956	1,683
11,724	34,81,192	31,86,367	1,63,393	92,633	6,265	5,933	34,54,591	26,601	2,135
79,021	59,86,715	49,50,149	2,08,107	2,10,272	19,940	24,887	54,13,355	5,73,360	12,277

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona.						
District Local Board ...	56,813	4,84,953	3,463	54,401	..	15,024
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	36,047	...	...	17,724	2,528
Total ...	56,813	5,21,000	3,463	54,401	17,724	17,552
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,67,887	...	3,841	1,84,235	4,752
Grand Total ...	56,813	6,88,887	3,463	58,242	2,02,009	22,304
Satara.						
District Local Board ...	1,94,807	6,46,117	...	75,000	...	11,061
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	69,078	...	...	54,392	3,025
Total ...	1,94,807	7,15,195	...	75,000	54,392	14,086
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	19,192	...	270	23,311	1,087
Grand Total ...	1,94,807	7,34,387	...	75,270	77,703	16,073
Sholapur.						
District Local Board ...	1,97,613	2,77,163	9,916	92,987	...	4,024
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	10,887	...	...	4,518	396
Total ...	1,97,613	2,88,000	9,916	92,987	4,518	4,320
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,07,956	...	2,770	1,26,341	692
Grand Total ...	1,97,613	3,95,956	9,916	95,757	1,30,859	5,012

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
		Recurring.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
9	9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,754	6,20,802	4,87,712	10,154	30,661	3,294	22,923	5,54,744	65,558	6,274
..	56,899	54,803	2,096	...	...	...	56,899	...	...
6,754	6,77,201	5,42,575	12,190	30,661	3,294	22,923	6,11,643	65,558	6,274
900	3,61,671	2,37,694	68,285	22,781	37,225	736	3,61,671	...	818
7,654	10,38,872	7,80,269	75,425	53,442	40,519	23,659	9,73,314	65,558	7,092
70,500	9,06,985	8,20,924	2,259	57,090	25,075	...	9,05,348	91,637	4,859
6,002	1,32,497	1,21,091	4,526	...	6,880	...	1,32,497	...	949
76,502	11,29,182	9,42,015	6,785	57,090	31,955	...	10,37,845	91,637	5,808
85	44,645	38,290	4,832	2,223	...	...	44,845	...	43
76,587	11,74,327	9,80,305	11,117	59,313	31,955	...	10,82,690	91,637	5,851
21,805	6,03,008	3,50,468	2,000	27,522	59,159	3,986	4,43,135	1,59,873	2,100
...	15,651	15,651	...	...	...	...	15,651	...	...
21,805	6,18,659	3,66,119	2,000	27,522	59,159	3,986	4,58,786	1,59,873	2,100
4,718	2,42,477	2,19,439	10,831	10,769	1,438	...	2,42,477	...	1,005
26,023	8,61,136	5,85,558	12,831	38,291	60,597	3,986	7,01,263	1,59,873	3,105

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar.						
District Local Board ...	14,815	4,57,880	...	95,000	...	1,619
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	12,948	...	...	4,866	252
Total ...	14,815	4,70,778	...	95,000	4,866	1,871
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	47,173	...	11	59,675	3,615
Grand Total ...	14,815	5,17,951	...	95,011	64,541	5,486
East Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	26,224	5,91,382	...	1,20,920	...	22,516
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	94,151	...	15,195	43,505	6,181
Total ...	26,224	6,85,483	....	1,36,115	43,505	28,697
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	42,540	...	1,891	60,635	1,014
Grand Total ...	26,224	7,28,023	...	1,38,006	1,04,140	29,711
West Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	27,300	2,82,505	250	1,18,406	...	411
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	37,123	...	6,101	12,403	58
Total ...	27,300	3,19,628	250	1,19,507	12,403	469
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	48,548	1,500	2,060	58,649	509
Grand Total ...	27,300	3,68,176	1,750	1,21,567	71,052	978

Non-recurring).

Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	Expenditure. Recurring. On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,045	6,10,209	5,29,148	19,702	27,182	12,680	...	5,88,707	30,502	4,659
1,056	19,422	19,422	...	...	...	...	19,422	...	...
51,301	6,38,631	5,48,565	19,702	27,182	12,680	...	6,08,129	30,502	4,659
3,156	1,13,629	92,116	4,872	4,511	12,680	...	1,13,629	...	53
54,456	7,52,260	6,40,681	24,074	31,693	25,310	...	7,21,758	30,502	4,712
57,467	8,19,459	7,65,481	...	42,617	6,501	...	8,14,549	3,910	4,297
66	1,59,098	1,58,818	280	...	..	...	1,59,098	...	...
57,533	9,77,557	9,24,249	280	42,617	6,501	...	9,73,647	3,910	4,297
336	1,06,416	99,566	208	6,310	138	194	1,06,416	...	800
57,969	10,83,973	10,23,815	488	48,927	6,639	194	10,80,063	3,910	5,097
1,504	4,25,376	3,82,475	2,476	14,015	1,000	...	3,99,966	25,410	7,524
...	55,685	55,227	458	...	...	...	55,685	...	...
1,504	4,81,061	4,37,702	2,934	14,015	1,000	...	4,55,651	25,410	7,524
484	1,11,750	1,00,791	720	8,055	1,791	393	1,11,750	...	...
1,988	5,92,811	5,38,493	3,654	22,070	2,791	393	5,67,401	25,410	7,524

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	5,16,572	27,39,300	13,619	5,51,714	...	54,655	2,07,470
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,60,784	...	21,296	1,37,408	12,340	7,424
Total ...	5,16,572	30,00,084	13,619	5,73,010	1,37,408	66,995	2,14,903
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,38,296	1,500	10,848	5,12,896	12,569	9,684
Grand Total ...	5,16,572	34,38,380	15,119	5,83,858	6,50,304	79,564	2,24,587
NORTHERN DIVISION.							
Ahmedabad.							
District Local Board.	89,508	3,96,107	170	65,624	...	18,820	1,791
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	24,288	...	...	27,052	3,153	...
Total ...	89,508	4,20,395	170	65,624	27,052	21,970	1,791
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,696	35,368	...	4,040	6,19,597	1,145	2,054
Grand Total ...	91,199	4,55,758	170	69,664	6,47,249	23,124	3,845
Kaira.							
District Local Board.	997	4,47,738	...	56,480	...	20,014	9,620
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	49,051	...	...	35,773	2,093	43
Total ...	997	4,96,789	...	56,480	35,773	28,907	9,669
Local Authority Municipalities.	246	28,780	...	1,578	34,903	1,751	252
Grand Total ...	1,243	5,25,569	...	58,058	70,676	25,658	9,921

Total including Opening balance.	Expenditure. Recurring. On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1936.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	13A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,83,339	33,36,158	36,691	1,99,087	1,07,709	26,909	37,06,449	3,76,890	29,728
4,39,252	4,25,072	7,800	...	6,880	...	4,39,252	...	949
45,22,591	37,61,225	43,891	1,99,087	1,14,589	26,909	41,45,701	3,76,890	30,662
9,80,788	7,87,800	88,698	54,649	58,222	1,823	9,80,788	...	2,719
55,03,379	45,49,121	1,27,689	2,53,736	1,67,811	28,232	51,26,489	3,76,890	33,381
5,72,021	3,01,983	9,360	15,607	2,851	...	4,19,801	1,52,220	...
55,093	55,093	...	...	...	...	55,093	...	...
6,27,114	4,47,076	9,360	15,607	2,851	...	4,74,894	1,52,220	...
6,63,805	5,33,544	20,675	28,264	84,816	83	6,62,382	1,513	...
12,91,009	10,30,620	30,035	43,871	87,667	83	11,37,276	1,53,733	...
5,35,755	4,69,985	22,820	25,299	...	2,350	5,20,454	3,466	210
87,860	99,695	...	...	...	...	99,695	...	...
6,23,615	5,69,680	22,820	25,299	...	2,350	6,20,149	3,466	210
67,510	56,313	2,323	2,977	...	5,285	67,398	112	91
6,91,125	6,26,493	25,143	28,276	...	7,635	6,87,547	3,578	301

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*							
Panch Mahals.							
District Local Board.	22,187	1,78,850	...	10,882	...	3,394	3,702
Local Authority Municipalities.	141	26,939	...	73	40,286	...	306
Grand Total ...	22,328	2,00,295	...	10,405	40,286	3,394	4,008
Broach.							
District Local Board.	3,190	2,60,074	...	52,548	...	5,821	25,903
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	21,270	...	...	14,286	...	18
Total ...	3,190	2,81,344	...	52,548	14,286	5,821	25,921
Local Authority Municipalities.	21,857	62,817	...	...	50,554	511	23,049
Grand Total ...	25,047	3,44,161	...	52,548	64,840	6,332	48,970
Surat.							
District Local Board.	12,759	4,38,612	697	50,210	...	29,186	3,042
Local Authority Municipalities.	4,495	1,23,590	...	582	1,64,655	...	302
Grand Total ...	17,254	5,62,202	697	50,792	1,64,655	29,186	3,344

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess of provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1936.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,13,061	1,65,829	2,570	16,060	6,807	....	1,91,266	21,795	3,571
67,745	58,158	6,555	4,048	308	3,572	67,631	114	384
2,80,806	2,18,982	9,125	20,108	7,110	3,572	2,58,897	21,909	3,955
3,47,586	2,70,211	1,448	22,195	58,109	...	3,46,958	578	...
35,574	31,908	199	...	923	...	33,030	2,544	...
3,83,110	3,02,119	1,642	22,195	54,032	...	3,79,988	3,122	...
1,53,783	83,289	4,368	3,000	3,678	31,717	1,31,051	27,737	...
5,41,893	3,90,407	6,010	25,195	57,710	31,717	5,11,039	30,859	...
5,34,508	4,91,355	7,288	21,129	4,907	...	5,24,624	9,882	...
2,93,624	2,46,685	14,128	12,552	...	8,071	2,81,431	12,193	...
8,28,130	7,38,040	21,356	33,681	4,907	8,071	8,06,055	22,075	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non- Government grant. Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*							
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	1,28,686	17,15,987	867	2,35,194	...	79,141	44,154
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	94,609	...	...	77,711	5,146	61
Total ...	1,28,686	18,10,496	867	2,35,194	77,711	84,287	44,215
Local Authority Municipalities.	28,485	2,77,489	...	6,273	9,09,995	3,407	25,963
Grand Total ...	1,57,071	20,87,985	867	2,41,467	9,87,706	87,694	70,178
SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Dharwar.							
District Local Board.	3,690	5,43,849	6,440	48,881	...	14,069	16,656
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	34,151	...	...	16,452	732	493
Total ...	3,690	5,78,000	6,440	48,881	16,452	14,801	17,149
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,04,984	...	246	1,39,224	...	315
Grand Total ...	3,690	6,82,984	6,440	49,127	1,55,676	14,801	17,463
Belgaum.							
District Local Board.	1,78,868	4,11,981	...	1,19,481	...	24	14,678
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	87,821	...	...	33,520	714	...
Total ...	1,78,868	4,99,802	...	1,19,481	33,520	738	14,678
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	11,482	...	...	17,188	8	32
Grand Total ...	1,78,868	5,11,284	...	1,19,481	50,708	746	14,710

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Aproved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,02,870	18,01,198	43,426	1,00,290	67,674	2,350	20,14,938	1,87,941	3,781
1,78,527	1,74,801	199	...	928	...	1,75,988	2,544	...
23,81,406	19,76,059	43,625	1,00,290	68,597	2,350	21,90,921	1,90,485	3,781
12,51,562	10,28,483	48,044	45,841	38,797	48,728	12,09,893	41,669	475
36,32,968	30,04,542	91,669	1,46,131	1,07,394	51,078	34,00,814	2,32,154	4,256
6,33,584	5,68,761	11,085	87,249	11,965	6,729	6,30,789	2,845	...
51,828	50,582	1,246	...	...	...	51,828	...	...
6,85,412	6,14,343	12,281	87,249	11,965	6,729	6,82,567	2,845	...
2,44,769	2,17,939	8,930	11,607	34	6,259	2,44,769	...	186
9,30,181	8,32,282	21,211	48,856	11,999	12,988	9,27,336	2,845	186
7,25,032	5,88,208	4,699	36,210	52,872	...	6,81,489	93,543	...
1,22,055	1,18,807	3,248	...	...	...	1,22,055	...	...
8,47,087	6,57,015	7,947	36,210	52,872	...	7,53,544	93,543	...
28,705	26,640	853	1,625	...	87	28,705	...	202
8,75,792	6,83,655	8,800	37,835	52,872	87	7,82,249	93,543	202

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bijapur.							
District Local Board.	3,06,768	3,77,105	...	68,385	...	11,041	30,471
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	19,088	...	...	9,845	122	...
Total ...	3,06,768	3,96,853	...	68,385	9,845	12,063	30,471
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	47,798	115	...	63,703	176	3,152
Grand Total ...	3,06,768	4,44,651	115	68,385	73,608	12,239	33,623
Kanara.							
District Local Board.	27,045	2,17,249	...	26,018	...	6,044	10,505
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	51,850	...	...	22,815	2,069	1,041
Total ...	27,045	2,69,099	...	26,918	22,815	9,013	11,546
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	27,045	2,69,099	...	26,918	22,815	9,013	11,546
Abstract.							
District Local Boards.	5,16,366	15,50,244	6,440	2,68,615	...	32,978	78,309
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,98,510	...	...	82,632	3,637	1,534
Total ...	5,16,366	17,48,754	6,440	2,68,615	82,632	36,615	79,843
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,59,264	115	246	2,20,170	188	3,499
Grand Total ...	5,16,366	19,08,018	6,555	2,68,861	3,02,802	36,703	83,342

recurring).	Expenditure.							
Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,00,075	3,02,973	3,328	22,879	26,451	9,024	4,59,655	3,41,020	2,354
29,655	25,120	4,535	...	...	...	29,655	...	...
8,30,330	4,18,093	12,863	22,879	26,451	9,024	4,89,310	3,41,020	2,354
1,15,008	1,01,253	3,844	7,959	198	1,754	1,15,008	...	222
9,45,338	5,19,346	16,707	30,838	26,644	10,778	6,04,318	3,41,020	2,576
2,88,661	2,38,281	3,825	20,697	7,117	4,939	2,75,459	13,202	...
77,775	75,142	1,695	...	938	...	77,775	...	...
3,66,436	3,14,023	5,520	20,697	8,055	4,939	3,53,234	13,202	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,66,436	3,14,023	5,520	20,697	8,055	4,939	3,53,234	13,202	...
24,47,952	17,33,323	27,887	1,17,035	97,905	20,692	19,97,342	4,50,610	2,354
2,81,313	2,69,651	10,724	...	938	...	2,81,313	...	...
27,29,265	20,03,474	38,611	1,17,035	98,843	20,692	22,78,655	4,50,610	2,354
3,88,477	3,45,882	13,127	21,191	227	6,100	3,88,477	...	610
31,17,742	23,49,356	51,738	1,38,226	99,070	26,792	26,67,132	4,50,610	2,964

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND.						
Karachi.						
District Local Board ...	97,452	60,111	2,930	21,498	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	11,989	...	...	5,004	...
Total ...	97,452	72,100	2,930	21,498	5,004	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	92,246	3,33,669	55	...	3,37,413	200
Grand Total ...	1,89,698	4,05,769	2,891	21,498	3,43,407	200
Hyderabad.						
District Local Board ...	88,802	1,26,227	...	55,472	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	15,259	...	...	10,835	...
Total ...	88,802	1,41,486	...	55,472	10,835	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	4,741	51,969	223	600	84,776	317
Grand Total ...	88,043	1,93,455	223	56,072	95,611	317
Thar and Parkar.						
District Local Board ...	1,13,563	1,00,780	286	1,09,349	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	1,515	3,220	...	...	1,633	...
Total ...	1,20,078	1,04,000	286	1,09,349	1,633	...
Local Authority Municipality.	585	3,608	...	...	8,000	...
Grand Total ...	1,20,663	1,07,608	286	1,09,349	9,633	...

Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	Expenditure. Recurring. On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,178	1,84,070	79,738	1,075	15,340	2,307	...	98,460	85,610	1,086
...	17,983	14,985	...	3,048	...	...	17,983	...	288
2,178	2,02,053	94,673	1,075	18,388	2,307	...	1,16,443	85,610	1,374
1,677	7,05,260	5,55,124	86,643	42,093	...	...	6,83,860	81,400	...
3,855	9,07,313	6,49,797	87,718	60,481	2,307	...	8,00,303	1,67,010	1,374
6,336	2,71,337	1,87,122	1,778	17,998	..	...	2,06,898	64,439	2,120
...	26,094	17,192	2,125	2,178	...	...	21,495	4,599	...
6,336	2,97,431	2,04,314	3,903	20,176	...	...	2,28,393	69,038	2,120
1,782	1,44,908	81,693	39,277	16,257	1,889	1,481	1,40,597	4,311	924
8,118	4,42,339	2,86,007	43,180	36,433	1,889	1,481	3,68,990	73,349	3,044
3,487	3,32,465	1,41,159	125	17,979	55	1,719	1,61,037	1,71,428	6,379
...	6,369	3,934	...	501	...	...	4,435	1,933	30
3,487	3,38,833	1,45,093	125	18,480	55	1,719	1,65,472	1,73,361	6,409
19	12,207	9,474	132	1,563	...	36	11,205	1,002	...
3,506	3,51,040	1,54,567	257	20,043	55	1,755	1,76,677	1,74,363	6,409

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND—*contd.*						
Nawabshah.						
District Local Board ...	68,171	1,75,200	...	8,748	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	68,171	1,75,200	...	8,748	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,135	9,184	...	...	12,748	...
Grand Total ...	69,306	1,84,390	...	8,748	12,748	...
Sukkur.						
District Local Board ...	1,13,700	2,02,269	903	85,366	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,231	...	...	2,091	...
Total ...	1,13,700	2,06,500	903	85,366	2,091	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	11,898	64,800	12	...	1,21,128	1,773
Grand Total ...	1,25,598	2,70,300	920	85,366	1,23,219	1,773
Upper Sind Frontier.						
District Local Board ...	1,81,160	86,800	868	66,823	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,81,160	86,800	868	66,823	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	51	6,695	...	...	10,780	...
Grand Total ...	1,81,211	93,495	868	66,823	10,780	...

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.							
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	Recurring.			Non-recurring.	Excess Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
		On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,057	2,55,182	2,05,884	4,000	22,581	...	...	2,31,915	23,267	3,977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,057	2,55,182	2,05,884	4,000	22,581	...	...	2,31,915	23,267	3,977
88	23,100	15,650	1,799	3,348	519	43	21,359	1,741	48
3,090	2,78,282	2,21,084	5,799	25,879	519	43	2,53,274	25,008	4,025
7,459	4,09,702	2,88,033	72	22,655	1,266	3,291	2,65,317	1,44,385	2,149
...	6,322	5,878	...	444	...	...	6,322	...	...
7,459	4,16,024	2,43,911	72	23,099	1,266	3,291	2,71,639	1,44,385	2,149
523	1,99,634	1,23,869	33,000	9,149	...	2,506	1,68,524	31,110	420
7,982	6,15,658	3,67,780	33,072	32,248	1,266	5,797	4,40,163	1,75,495	2,569
7,118	3,42,764	1,09,817	...	16,066	564	13,300	1,39,747	2,03,017	3,151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,118	3,42,764	1,09,817	...	16,066	564	13,300	1,39,747	2,03,017	3,151
20	17,546	16,078	575	481	...	...	17,134	412	142
7,138	3,60,310	1,25,895	575	16,547	564	13,300	1,56,881	2,03,429	3,293

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring)					
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Larkana.							
District Local Board.	52,337	1,78,220	2,268	60,500	...	...	8,035
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	—2,527	2,280	...	...	2,075	...	...
Total ...	49,810	1,80,500	2,268	60,500	2,075	...	8,035
Local Authority Municipalities.	208	18,414	...	397	22,322	...	675
Grand Total ...	50,018	1,98,914	2,268	60,897	25,297	...	9,010
Dadu.							
District Local Board.	4,428	1,46,191	...	28,528	...	...	997
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	19,309	...	9,557	4,031	...	...
Total ...	4,428	1,65,500	...	38,085	4,031	...	997
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,428	1,65,500	...	38,085	4,031	...	997
Abstract.							
District Local Boards	7,19,113	10,75,804	7,156	4,36,284	...	...	39,557
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	— 1,012	56,288	...	9,557	27,559	...	...
Total ...	7,18,101	11,32,092	7,156	4,45,841	27,559	...	39,557
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,10,859	4,87,834	290	997	5,97,167	2,790	4,729
Grand Total ...	8,28,960	16,19,926	7,446	4,46,838	6,24,726	2,790	44,286

recurring). Total including Opening balance.	Expenditure. Recurring. On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1935.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,02,250	2,12,477	484	17,100	5,430	...	2,35,491	66,759	3,035
2,728	4,084	...	189	1,171	...	5,444	—2,716	...
3,04,978	2,16,561	484	17,289	6,601	...	2,40,935	64,043	3,035
42,011	32,827	2,590	5,611	...	105	41,133	878	...
3,46,989	2,49,388	3,074	22,900	6,601	105	2,82,068	64,921	3,035
1,80,144	1,65,685	...	12,377	100	...	1,78,112	2,032	1,467
32,897	30,612	...	2,285	...	...	32,897	...	...
2,13,041	1,96,247	...	14,662	100	...	2,11,009	2,032	1,467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,13,041	1,96,247	...	14,662	100	...	2,11,009	2,032	1,467
22,77,914	13,89,365	7,584	1,42,046	9,722	13,310	15,16,977	7,60,937	23,364
92,892	76,685	2,125	8,645	1,171	...	88,576	3,316	316
23,70,806	14,16,000	9,659	1,50,691	10,893	13,310	16,05,553	7,64,753	23,682
12,04,666	8,34,715	1,64,016	78,502	2,408	4,171	10,83,812	1,20,854	1,534
35,74,972	22,50,715	1,73,675	2,29,193	13,301	22,481	26,89,365	8,85,607	25,216

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1934.	Receipts (Recurring and Non-recurring) — Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.							
Abstract.							
District Local Boards	24,50,193	88,56,499	20,028	17,38,719	6,008	2,20,057	4,34,041
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	−1,012	8,01,196	...	35,878	3,84,084	32,726	11,774
Total ...	24,58,181	91,57,695	20,028	17,74,597	3,90,092	2,52,783	4,45,815
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	1,45,611	14,82,243	5,758	24,462	24,13,146	26,366	45,377
Bombay Municipality.	20,000	7,49,875	...	...	23,66,435	18,191	10,322
Total ...	1,65,611	22,32,118	5,758	24,462	47,79,581	43,556	55,699
Grand Total ...	26,23,792	1,13,89,813	34,786	17,99,059	51,70,573	2,96,339	5,01,414

* Includes Rs. 1,000 paid as

recurring).	Expenditure.								
	Recurring.								
Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Excess of Provincial grant for previous years refunded.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1936.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	13-A	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,32,44,445	97,48,154	1,41,297	6,59,805	2,96,508	87,215	1,09,27,979	23,23,137	69,100
12,64,646	11,77,386	89,203	24,987	10,089	...	12,51,615	6,360	1,521
1,46,09,091	1,09,20,540	1,80,500	6,84,742	3,06,597	87,215	1,21,79,594	23,29,497	70,621
41,41,962	32,63,166	3,25,160	2,20,594	99,619	68,255	39,76,794	1,65,168	5,790
31,64,723	29,20,127	1,47,118	72,222	1,300	...	31,40,767	23,956	1,683
73,06,685	61,83,293	4,72,278	2,92,816	1,00,919	68,255	71,17,561	1,89,124	7,473
2,18,15,776	1,71,03,833	6,52,778	9,77,558	4,07,516	1,55,470	1,92,97,155	25,18,621	78,094

fee grants.

Table showing the number and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	940	806	881	632	83
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	182	11	568	496	51
Mofussil	112	27	331	278	37
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,558	1,089	2,109	1,579	60
Municipal	262	38	843	812	40
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,176	283	660	1,569	29
Municipal	225	29	648	698	46
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	1,386	461	989	925	29
Municipal	166	18	445	319	39
Sind—					
District Local Board ...	887	145	568	675	5
Municipal	146	8	320	397	8
Total (Bombay Presidency)—					
District Local Board ...	5,897	3,694	5,152	5,380	206
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City.	911	109	2,587	2,494	170
Including Bombay City.	1,098	120	3,155	2,990	221
Women Teachers.					
Bombay Division—					
District Local Board ...	51	29	38	56	19
Municipal—					
Bombay City ...	118	...	277	174	122
Mofussil	38	7	78	98	35
Central Division—					
District Local Board ...	97	56	40	108	21
Municipal	98	9	224	214	40
Northern Division—					
District Local Board ...	194	6	54	187	2
Municipal	86	2	270	179	28

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Division of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1934-35.

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of.					
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,402	38·2	24·8	30·8	20·8	18·5	29·0
1,309	111·3	56·1	88·4	52·7	38·1	75·8
785	48·2	26·0	33·9	24·5	21·7	31·8
7,295	41·1	25·8	31·0	22·4	18·3	29·8
1,995	50·7	26·8	33·0	22·7	18·2	30·7
3,667	44·1	31·1	33·6	22·4	19·8	31·9
1,630	49·0	27·7	35·8	25·1	24·6	32·7
3,690	42·6	21·6	34·9	20·6	16·7	32·3
982	47·8	25·5	36·7	23·8	19·8	33·6
2,275	49·9	29·8	41·4	25·1	21·0	39·1
870	61·2	28·7	43·8	32·5	28·1	41·3
20,320	42·9	25·4	33·1	22·2	18·4	31·5
6,271	51·1	26·8	35·8	25·3	21·5	33·3
7,679	61·1	29·5	45·8	29·8	25·4	40·6
188	40·8	24·0	25·0	16·8	14·0	25·6
691	112·0	...	90·8	51·2	37·9	75·1
256	47·6	26·0	31·3	21·1	17·3	27·8
317	36·6	25·1	24·7	17·3	15·3	25·4
585	45·2	28·7	28·8	21·8	18·3	28·2
393	44·5	28·3	32·3	21·0	17·5	32·2
565	52·5	29·5	40·3	24·6	21·1	36·2

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Number of				
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—concld.					
Southern Division—					
District Local Board ...	107	20	62	44	18
Municipal	51	...	101	92	39
Sind—					
District Local Board ...	24	14	18	12	13
Municipal	67	7	99	124	51
Total (Bombay Presidency)—					
District Local Board ...	478	125	207	352	68
Municipal—					
Excluding Bombay City...	340	25	772	707	102
Including Bombay City...	458	25	1,049	881	314

Total number of teachers.	Average pay of Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Total average pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
246	39·4	22·8	31·7	28·7	16·8	32·1
282	43·8	...	32·0	20·8	17·7	28·6
81	50·4	25·8	35·2	26·3	20·4	34·4
348	55·9	26·4	42·9	34·5	24·2	39·3
1,225	41·6	24·7	29·7	19·8	16·8	30·2
2,036	49·2	25·6	35·3	24·5	20·0	32·3
2,727	65·4	25·6	50·0	29·8	26·9	43·2

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Table showing the statistics of Arts

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology	1	...	...	107
University Department of Chemical Technology.	1	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	107
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	280	195	46
Ismail College, Andheri	1	253	44	14
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	601	285	30
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	1	334	309	23
Total ...	4	1,568	733	113
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1	80	110	71
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	519	310	78
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	1,286	476	158
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	724	476	95
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	1	592	319	74
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	1	280	96	74
Nasik—				
H. P. T. College, Nasik	1	195	69	...
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	1	645	180	20
Belgaum—				
Lingraj College, Belgaum	1	288	...	...
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1	544	299	54
Shikarpur—				
Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College, Shikarpur.	1	80	...	...
Total ...	10	5,003	2,175	553
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	1	336	166	32
Hyderabad—				
D. G. National College, Hyderabad ...	1	240	69	4
Total ...	2	626	235	36
Total, Arts Colleges ... (Excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology).	17	7,277	3,362	773

No. 1.

and Professional Colleges, for 1934-35.

31st March, 1935.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, e.g., LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	107	115	88	46,223	...	...	6,630	...
17	17	16	16	46,067	...	...	4,550	...
17	124	131	104	92,290	...	...	11,180	...
...	691	620	583	24,977	...	...	1,08,593	18,075
...	311	305	290	44,739	...	...	46,884	...
...	916	912	826	48,482	...	...	1,35,888	27,000
...	506	559	473	67,828	...	...	84,327	8,079
...	2,414	2,396	2,172	1,86,026	...	...	3,70,692	46,154
..	270	280	265	64,095	..	...	42,295	78,517
...	907	915	851	31,000	...	...	1,67,022	...
...	1,870	1,799	1,778	40,000	...	...	2,97,006	...
...	1,295	1,269	1,168	25,600	...	...	1,64,720	...
...	985	950	935	15,000	...	...	1,25,367	...
...	400	392	369	5,600	...	...	41,755	965
...	264	265	242	5,500	...	250	24,071	9,628
...	795	793	728	12,000	...	...	1,19,711	...
...	238	242	220	5,100	...	...	32,592	...
...	897	875	843	29,000	...	1,750	1,20,050	9,940
...	80	78	74	...	1,000	750	14,383	...
...	7,731	7,578	7,198	1,68,800	1,000	2,750	11,06,677	20,533
...	584	563	550	...	...	...	87,566	...
...	313	305	261	...	...	...	56,796	6,182
...	897	868	811	...	...	...	1,44,362	6,182
...	11,812	11,122	10,446	4,18,921	1,600	2,750	16,64,026	1,53,386

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
Bombay—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University School of Economics and Sociology	...	52,853	460	402
University Department of Chemical Technology	55,715	1,06,332	6,046	2,870
Total ...	55,715	1,59,185	1,215	705
ARTS COLLEGES. *Government.*				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	2,380	1,44,025	232	40
Ismail College, Andheri	...	91,629	300	147
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	...	2,11,370	232	53
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	357	1,60,591	287	121
Total ...	2,737	6,07,609	254	78
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1,792	1,86,699	607	220
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	47,496	2,45,518	268	34
St. Xavier's College, Bombay... ...	12,126	3,49,132	194	32
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	2,554	1,92,874	152	20
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	...	1,20,307	148	16
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	27,328	75,648	193	14
Nasik—				
H. P. T. College, Nasik	320	89,709	150	21
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	15,674	1,47,385	186	15
Belgaum—				
Lingraj College, Belgaum	...	87,692	156	21
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	34,385	1,95,575	224	33
Shikarpur—				
Chellasing and Sitaldas Upper Sind Arts College, Shikarpur.	9,612	25,745	330	...
Total ...	1,49,945	14,49,705	191	22
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona ...	4,182	91,698	163	...
Hyderabad—				
D. G. National College, Hyderabad ...	7,098	70,076	280	...
Total ...	11,280	1,61,774	186	...
Total, Arts Colleges ... (Excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology).	1,65,704	24,05,787	216	38

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a Degree, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.E., B.Ag., B.Com., etc.	Reading for a Higher Degree, e.g., M.A., M.Com., LL.M., M.D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	1	...	.	10
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	1	...	690	.
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	1	...	389	13
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	1	..	..	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	1	...	218	.
Agricultural College, Poona	1	...	153	...
Total ...	6	...	1,450	23
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	1	..	399	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	..	159	...
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	1	...	...	15
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Law College, Ahmedabad ...	1	...	...	...
Karachi—				
S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	15
Total, Professional Colleges ...	11	...	2,008	38

No. 1—*contd.*

31st March, 1935.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
569	579	540	425	....	...	...	55,406	...
...	690	690	685	99,178	...	...	1,66,308	2,216
...	402	408	340	...	...	...	51,029	18,499
97	97	98	98	67,194	...	...	3,600	...
...	218	218	192	1,46,081	...	...	61,160	...
...	153	154	143	1,18,709	...	...	28,321	...
666	2,139	2,108	1,828	4,31,162	...	...	3,65,824	20,715
...	399	356	329	...	...	1,26,429	99,340	...
...	159	149	147	31,700	2,750	4,150	46,244	...
347	362	324	280	...	...	...	34,466	...
184	184	180	178	...	...	...	15,379	...
97	97	96	93	....	...	...	8,969	812
628	643	600	551	...	...	...	58,814	812
1,294	3,340	3,208	2,855	4,62,862	2,750	1,30,579	5,70,722	21,527

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*concld.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	...	55,406	103	...
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	18,220	2,86,922	414	144
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	...	69,528	173	...
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	51	70,845	723	686
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	1,098	2,08,339	956	670
Agricultural College, Poona	...	1,47,030	955	770
Total ...	19,369	8,37,070	398	205
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	...	2,26,269	630	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	14,259	99,103	665	213
Unaided (Recognised).				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	...	34,466	106	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Law College, Ahmedabad ...	...	15,379	85	...
Karachi—				
S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi ...	5,970	15,751	164	...
Total ...	5,970	65,596	109	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	39,598	12,28,038	383	144

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly	
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Bombay—						
Elphinstone High School ...	1	271	164	435	424	401
Thana—						
B. J. High School, Thana ...	1	232	89	321	315	292
Ratnagiri—						
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	200	...	200	200	190
Nasik—						
Nasik High School ...	1	342	120	462	442	418
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	93	80	173	179	160
Satara—						
High School, Satara ...	1	285	168	453	433	370
Sholapur—						
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	232	158	390	388	355
East Khandesh—						
G. S. High School, Jalgaon ...	1	238	90	328	310	289
West Khandesh—						
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	262	171	433	422	395
Ahmedabad—						
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	292	...	292	288	244
Kaira—						
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	165	83	248	242	237
Panch Mahals—						
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	144	85	229	221	214
Broach—						
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	271	182	453	440	410
Surat—						
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	247	96	343	326	301
Dharwar—						
High School, Dharwar ...	1	257	88	345	344	312
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	75	96	171	178	152
Belgaum—						
Sardars' High School, Belgaum.	1	282	164	446	438	410
Bijapur—						
High School, Bijapur ...	1	250	167	417	402	367
Kanara—						
High School, Karwar ...	1	218	74	292	290	275

FORM No 2.

(English) for Boys for the Official Year 1934-35.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and other grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44,657	...	..	20,929	4,000	31	68,617	162	103	....	...
25,941	...	...	12,715	...	14	38,670	123	82	...	...
15,076	...	...	9,440	...	15	25,431	127	80	...	...
32,339	...	...	17,295	...	32	49,666	112	73	...	...
27,624	...	...	5,659	...	...	33,283	187	155	...	...
26,042	...	...	15,608	...	27	41,677	96	60	...	...
29,020	...	...	14,052	...	20	43,092	111	75	...	...
23,870	...	...	13,146	...	23	37,039	119	77	...	...
25,440	...	...	15,941	...	...	41,381	98	63	...	...
18,813	...	...	13,340	...	1,475	33,628	117	65	...	....
28,935	...	...	8,968	...	9	37,962	157	120	....	...
20,276	...	...	8,145	...	21	28,442	129	92	...	...
25,076	...	...	16,945	...	...	42,321	96	58	...	...
25,711	...	...	13,772	...	...	39,483	121	79	...	...
27,263	...	...	16,041	...	13	43,317	126	79	...	...
19,204	...	...	6,814	...	440	26,548	149	108	...	...
29,131	...	...	19,453	...	23	48,607	111	67	...	...
29,018	...	...	17,533	...	67	46,618	116	72	...	...
23,018	...	...	13,713	...	15	36,776	127	80	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly	
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—concld.						
Karachi—						
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	1	402	207	609	689	662
Sukkur—						
High School, Shikarpur ...	1	157	77	234	226	213
Nawabshah—						
Madressah and High School, Naushahro Foroz.	1	123	84	207	211	192
Thar and Parkar—						
Madressah and High School, Mirpurkhas.	1	115	63	178	186	161
Larkana—						
High School, Larkana ...	1	316	165	481	482	459
Total ...	24	5,404	2,731	8,135	8,074	7,479
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
High School, Tharushah ...	1	136	102	238	240	226
Larkana—						
Larkana Madressah ...	1	95	62	157	158	131
Total ...	2	231	164	395	398	357
Municipal.						
Nasik—						
Municipal High School, Malegaon.	1	137	140	277	264	239
Anglo-Vernacular School, Yeola.	1	71	85	156	150	147
Sholapur—						
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	276	156	432	428	385
Municipal High School, Barsi .	1	146	82	228	211	171
Ahmednagar—						
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	171	140	311	318	288
East Khandesh—						
D. S. High School, Bhusawal...	1	279	341	620	638	593
Simcox High School, Yaval ...	1	71	103	174	169	156
West Khandesh—						
Municipal High School, Nandurbar.	1	185	126	311	300	281

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Work grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,973	...	...	32,826	...	3	74,802	109	61	...	...
20,844	...	...	8,018	...	6	29,768	132	98	...	...
13,556	...	...	7,125	...	...	20,681	98	64	...	...
18,406	...	...	6,574	...	1	24,981	134	99	...	...
19,320	...	...	21,046	...	1	40,367	84	40	...	...
6,11,223	...	...	3,35,698	4,000	2,236	9,53,157	118	76	...	...
3,480	1,500	...	10,686	622	...	16,188	67	14	115	15
3,760	12,592	...	5,685	473	...	22,460	142	24	...	...
7,190	14,092	...	16,271	1,095	...	38,648	97	18	115	15
1,728	...	1,860	6,720	...	3	10,311	39	7	88	...
905	...	5,089	4,049	...	229	10,272	65	6	45	...
3,191	...	...	10,902	...	...	14,093	33	8	91	...
2,341	...	5,997	7,085	...	52	15,425	73	11	91	...
2,560	...	3,008	9,272	...	1,101	15,936	50	8	94	81
5,149	...	5,825	17,965	...	2,012	30,451	48	8	149	...
900	...	2,682	3,891	...	31	7,454	44	5	...	...
1,885	...	2,285	9,801	...	...	13,421	45	4	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—contd.						
Ahmedabad—						
King Edward Memorial Municipal High School, Prantij.	1	115	120	235	224	197
Birla and Harjivandas High School, Dhandhuka.	1	88	129	217	214	205
Kaira—						
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	105	217	412	411	410
Municipal A.-V. School, Mahmedabad.	1	50	103	153	139	130
Broach—						
Municipal High School, Ankleshwar.	1	120	167	286	208	272
Municipal High School, Jambusar.	1	91	132	223	222	206
Dharwar—						
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	187	198	385	403	340
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	285	199	484	499	437
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	113	115	228	227	196
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	109	47	156	163	139
Belgaum—						
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	100	97	197	191	165
Municipal High School, Nipani.	1	186	164	300	291	267
Kanara—						
Municipal High School, Sirsi...	1	82	100	182	179	168
Sukkur—						
Tilak High School, Sukkur ...	1	272	173	445	469	425
Rohri High School ...	1	182	...	182	167	166
Upper Sind Frontier—						
High School, Jacobabad ...	1	185	103	288	301	277
Total ...	24	3,658	3,232	6,890	6,894	6,260
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon.	1	114	205	319	330	289
Wilson High School, Girgaum	1	314	203	517	520	469
Robert Money High School, Girgaum.	1	288	190	482	473	433
Chikitsak Samooha High School, Girgaum.	1	270	306	576	554	535
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	188	135	327	321	278
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.	1	187	163	350	373	306

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Direct grant.	For Wards grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,472	...	103	6,465	...	...	8,040	35	6	...	62
2,230	...	389	6,892	...	480	10,009	47	10	54	...
3,081	...	...	10,214	...	219	13,514	33	7	71	150
745	..	503	3,899	72	1	5,225	38	5	...	....
3,332	...	3,367	8,068	63	27	14,877	50	11	184	18
2,183	...	3,094	6,555	...	170	11,992	54	10	102	71
5,158	...	8,571	11,141	...	4	24,874	62	13	173	...
5,537	...	11,201	14,955	...	5	31,698	64	11	170	...
1,737	...	1,673	5,453	...	45	8,908	39	8	87	...
2,150	...	2,281	6,611	...	....	11,042	67	13	...	...
2,000	...	1,504	6,847	...	...	10,351	54	11	...	...
2,400	...	5,981	5,213	...	...	13,544	47	8	...	...
1,550	...	6,550	4,101	...	23	12,224	168	9	...	...
7,704	...	13,688	17,517	...	...	38,949	84	17	138	56
2,619	...	2,427	7,153	...	...	12,199	73	16	84	...
4,094	500	8,504	6,588	...	...	19,686	65	14	114	...
66,200	500	95,942	1,07,807	185	4,402	3,64,486	53	10	1,692	413
4,232	...	...	6,818	4	9,703	20,252	61	13	162	...
9,894	...	...	27,645	...	22,458	59,997	115	19	174	...
7,980	...	...	20,081	596	8,113	36,720	78	17	145	...
3,914	...	...	25,888	...	191	29,988	54	7	154	...
4,645	...	...	14,174	...	2,753	21,572	67	14	145	...
5,542	...	...	12,858	4,122	2,832	25,354	68	15	42	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Queen's Road.	1	153	133	286	297	260
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort.	1	92	175	267	264	251
Esplanade High School, Frere Road.	1	294	208	502	538	481
Fort and Proprietary High School, Hornby Road.	1	173	104	277	280	249
New Bombay High School, Chira Bazar.	1	68	76	144	141	122
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi.	1	449	403	852	868	709
Proprietary High School, Gawalia Tank Road.	1	138	93	231	244	202
G. E. Institute's C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar.	1	543	546	1,089	1,066	966
Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar.	1	520	665	1,185	1,180	1,094
American Mission High School, Byculla.	1	128	169	297	306	267
G. E. Society's Seth D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	245	269	514	524	469
G. E. Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.	1	235	296	531	522	473
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	221	282	503	507	456
Imperial High School, Charni Road Junction.	1	154	83	237	235	207
Grant Road High School, Tardeo.	1	72	62	134	136	118
Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.	1	122	172	294	280	238
Bombay Suburban District—						
Sheth A. P. High School, Santacruz.	1	397	444	841	835	754
Thana—						
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	110	...	110	106	94
K. D. High School, Chinchani	1	94	104	198	197	166
R. P. Wagh High School, Bassein.	1	129	75	204	204	175
G. E. Institute's M. H. High School, Thana.	1	134	120	254	255	228
G. E. Institute's K. R. High School, Kalyan.	1	249	206	455	429	398

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and W. & S. grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,114	...	...	802	19,864	4,028	30,808	104	21	114	...
13,449	...	...	99	25,815	5,861	44,724	169	51	93	...
12,340	...	...	37,559	34	11,142	61,075	114	23	...	...
4,145	...	...	19,674	...	658	24,777	88	16	...	...
1,541	...	...	7,176	...	1,875	10,592	75	11	41	...
7,874	...	...	35,616	7,403	646	51,539	59	9	221	...
4,210	...	...	15,670	...	2,749	22,629	93	17	74	...
7,068	...	...	42,818	18	94	50,893	48	7	368	...
12,255	...	...	41,579	...	21,421	75,255	64	10	255	...
3,490	...	...	13,046	...	1,595	18,131	59	11	190	...
5,877	...	...	23,349	...	8,968	38,194	73	11	127	...
3,678	...	...	20,955	...	4,060	28,893	55	7	93	...
3,582	...	...	24,567	37	5,711	33,897	67	7	292	...
1,690	...	...	15,382	...	...	17,272	73	6	...	...
879	...	...	7,599	54	2,495	11,027	81	6	79	...
2,000	...	...	7,075	...	5,004	14,079	59	3	...	...
500	...	...	36,109	978	632	38,214	46	1	...	...
2,198	...	...	6,788	1,600	2,028	12,609	119	21	102	93
2,950	...	...	6,768	800	4,662	15,175	77	15	...	...
2,825	...	...	8,156	...	21	11,002	54	14	88	...
3,833	...	...	10,498	70	2,035	16,431	64	15	93	...
2,264	...	250	15,708	12	1,232	19,466	45	5	239	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Thana—*concld.*						
M. M. High School, Umbergaon.	1	42	84	126	123	112
Thomas Baptista High School, Papdi.	1	70	86	164	170	146
G. B. Society's S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi.	1	143	128	271	263	223
Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi.	1	51	66	117	123	104
New English School, Thana ...	1	136	257	393	381	350
Kolaba—						
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	120	105	225	238	216
K. E. Society's High School, Mahad.	1	148	137	285	282	251
Private High School, Pen ...	1	114	116	230	230	225
K. E. Society's Mohondale High School, Roha.	1	85	48	133	134	118
K. E. Society's V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	100	80	180	182	159
G. E. Institute's Native Institution, Uran.	1	82	96	178	164	162
K. E. Society's Industrial High School, Alibag.	1	97	80	177	179	161
Ratnagiri—						
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	135	116	251	246	233
United English School, Chiplun.	1	136	60	196	189	167
Alfred Gadney High School, Dapoli.	1	114	66	180	177	164
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	104	74	178	173	157
George English School, Vengurla.	1	107	85	192	201	185
A. S. Desai Topiwala High School, Malwan.	1	331	215	546	556	504
Nasik—						
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Nasik.	1	422	293	715	750	715
N. E. Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	148	129	277	266	239

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,237	...	...	4,897	...	2,410	8,044	65	10	37	...
689	...	...	5,580	...	1,165	7,434	44	4	29	...
2,517	...	...	9,138	...	6,235	17,890	68	10	95	22
570	...	2,250	2,956	...	1,303	7,079	58	5	...	...
1,000	...	...	12,597	...	...	13,557	36	3	...	...
4,378	...	...	6,749	...	4,676	15,798	68	19	104	334
2,144	...	...	10,281	...	151	12,576	45	8	86	358
1,967	...	...	7,000	...	3,102	12,069	52	9	227	110
1,910	...	700	5,007	...	1,540	9,157	68	14	...	290
2,617	...	1,000	6,582	6	2,645	12,850	71	14	102	355
1,472	...	200	6,287	...	902	8,861	54	9	7	110
532	...	...	5,868	...	971	6,871	38	3	...	32
4,550	...	100	8,160	...	3,354	16,164	66	18	162	708
2,873	...	500	7,818	...	...	11,191	59	15	130	453
2,515	...	...	6,211	...	797	9,523	54	14	29	126
3,289	...	...	3,265	...	4,649	11,203	65	19	52	767
3,175	...	...	5,275	...	3,080	11,530	57	16	143	672
6,872	...	...	14,601	1,605	1,152	24,230	44	12	181	2,021
4,919	...	...	23,322	...	5,751	33,992	45	7	219	...
2,318	...	...	7,406	...	2,488	12,212	46	9	68	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1905. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Nasik—*contd.*						
Zoroastrian Boarding High School, Deolali.	1	70	42	121	125	111
G. I. P. Rly. Indian High School, Manmad.	1	94	79	173	167	148
Poona—						
New English School, Poona ...	1	925	728	1,653	1,609	1,513
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	949	873	1,822	1,845	1,697
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	558	466	1,024	1,010	912
Shree Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	142	207	349	358	332
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	84	64	148	153	148
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	380	346	626	628	575
P. E. High School, Junnar.	1	128	122	245	256	233
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	115	115	230	235	196
Bharat High School, Poona. ...	1	82	81	163	175	147
Vidya Prasarini Sabha's High School, Lonavla.	1	56	79	135	139	108
Saraswati Mandir Society's Poona English School, Poona.	1	134	136	270	278	234
Badria High School, Poona ...	1	33	59	92	94	80
Satara—						
New English School, Satara ...	1	548	321	869	859	802
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	204	152	356	360	323
Parsi High School, Panchgani...	1	59	37	96	93	92
Darool Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	33	21	54	53	52
Hindu High School, Panchgani.	1	33	31	69	65	57
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	223	135	358	352	317
Sangli Education Society's High School, Tasgaon.	1	70	54	124	123	110
Sholapur—						
Haribhai Devakaran High School, Sholapur.	1	660	544	1,204	1,161	1,115

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure:							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,820	...	...	5,729	...	4,006	12,555	100	23	...	...
940	...	...	3,810	...	1,298	6,048	36	6	...	...
18,384	...	...	59,057	...	4,367	81,808	49	11	339	...
20,324	...	...	67,998	...	934	89,256	48	11	334	...
9,775	...	...	36,244	...	12,452	58,471	57	10	215	...
3,325	...	...	9,981	...	1,386	14,692	41	9	15	...
2,716	...	...	9,737	3,548	3,040	19,041	124	17	41	...
2,968	...	250	22,716	...	142	26,076	42	5	58	...
2,373	...	200	7,681	...	214	10,468	41	9	123	...
2,655	...	2,100	7,151	...	854	12,760	54	11	125	...
855	...	...	5,678	...	544	7,077	40	5	...	...
950	...	3,000	3,767	...	326	8,043	58	7	...	...
765	...	...	7,574	...	1,225	9,564	35	3	...	...
320	...	...	2,990	...	2,566	5,876	62	3	...	...
8,579	...	...	29,679	...	2,366	40,624	47	10	159	...
3,445	...	360	10,023	1,561	3,093	18,482	51	10	167	18
1,550	...	...	11,009	...	7,728	20,287	207	16	...	...
945	...	...	2,994	...	13,276	17,215	325	18	...	...
890	...	...	5,817	...	2,687	8,344	136	14	40	...
1,570	...	...	11,345	172	927	14,014	40	4	...	...
1,251	...	1,200	3,930	...	349	6,730	52	10	21	...
9,050	...	...	44,959	...	53	54,062	47	8	50	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmednagar—						
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	130	135	265	279	259
A. E. Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	593	522	1,115	1,085	1,006
St. Savier's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	45	46	91	97	91
East Khandesh—						
A. B. High School, Chalisgaon .	1	121	99	220	208	188
New English School, Jalgaon ...	1	284	268	552	564	500
Erandol Education Society's High School, Erandol.	1	94	78	172	155	141
K. E. Society's Pratap High School, Amalner.	1	326	245	571	586	511
P. R. High School, Dharangaon.	1	82	73	155	154	138
New English School, Bhalod ...	1	137	103	240	241	218
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	94	152	246	238	212
New English School, Chopda...	1	66	78	144	145	127
West Khandesh—						
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	312	312	624	644	598
Ahmedabad—						
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	605	606	1,211	1,218	1,127
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	383	475	858	875	803
S. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	132	201	333	344	320
F. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	88	125	213	232	211
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	214	183	397	411	374
M. J. High School, Viramgam .	1	135	214	349	357	326
Modasa Education Society's High School, Modasa.	1	112	185	297	278	256
Sheth Hassanally High School, Dholka.	1	115	158	273	267	234
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ahmedabad.	1	51	70	121	145	126
Kaira—						
E. M. High School, Kaira ...	1	125	112	237	226	208
Jubilee Institute, Umreth ...	1	242	180	422	418	402
New English School, Nadiad...	1	245	308	553	580	548
Sansthan High School, Daker.	1	239	211	450	449	393

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wastage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,228	...	...	6,387	...	8,052	19,612	70	19	208	...
8,800	...	...	33,928	...	...	42,228	40	8	587	63
1,864	...	...	995	...	4,715	7,574	76	19	74	...
2,878	...	1,200	6,750	...	3,202	13,530	67	12	58	...
3,525	...	...	19,011	...	365	22,901	41	6	165	...
1,595	...	700	6,370	...	...	8,665	56	10	40	...
4,017	...	1,200	20,162	164	10,423	35,966	61	7	217	...
1,007	...	...	3,791	...	1,333	6,131	40	7	117	...
640	...	...	7,680	...	...	8,320	35	3	...	...
1,321	...	...	6,329	15	1,309	8,974	38	6	101	...
459	...	1,000	3,272	...	1,307	6,038	12	3	59	...
4,352	500	1,500	20,574	...	5,532	32,458	50	7	132	...
5,755	...	...	48,454	...	4,500	58,709	48	5	136	419
2,992	...	...	32,531	...	394	35,917	41	3	...	172
5,637	...	...	10,400	...	7,372	23,409	68	16	154	283
3,248	...	...	5,319	...	8,328	16,895	73	14	...	623
2,969	...	...	14,605	...	...	17,574	43	7	...	84
4,792	...	...	9,558	1,310	5,048	20,708	58	13	66	76
1,710	...	532	7,883	1,986	...	12,111	44	6	...	...
1,108	...	...	3,991	3,908	...	9,007	34	4	...	18
1,468	...	...	3,283	...	3,251	8,002	55	10	68	...
2,993	...	182	7,640	350	1,581	13,246	59	13	163	...
4,136	..	...	15,178	...	622	19,936	48	10	37	99
5,456	...	...	17,368	...	1,964	24,788	43	9	164	92
3,252	...	450	7,891	1,800	2,217	15,610	35	7	160	22

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Kaira—*contd.*						
Saraswati High School, Nadiad.	1	315	271	586	588	546
High School, Karamsad ...	1	150	158	308	296	281
Sharda High School, Anand ...	1	144	152	296	281	277
B. M. High School, Borsad ...	1	122	168	290	279	246
Panch Mahals—						
New High School, Godhra ...	1	190	241	431	417	378
New High School, Dohad ...	1	114	273	387	386	353
Broach—						
Union High School, Broach ...	1	146	133	279	288	256
Pioneer High School, Broach...	1	230	272	502	508	431
Shri Narmada English School, Shukaltirth.	1	44	58	102	100	84
Surat—						
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	165	179	334	340	291
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	505	712	1,217	1,267	1,148
Union High School, Surat ...	1	302	342	644	648	566
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	114	125	239	241	235
D. G. Umrigar Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.	1	145	17	162	162	144
M. E. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	139	91	230	241	220
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar	1	300	28	328	328	296
Mandvi Education Society's High School, Mandvi.	1	69	68	137	137	136
D. E. Italia Sarvajanik High School, Chikhli.	1	104	123	227	222	202
N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat.	1	272	...	272	274	254
Proprietary English School, Surat.	1	119	185	304	309	282
H. D. Sarvajanik High School, Amalsad.	1	101	122	223	221	197
High School, Kadod ...	1	53	87	140	139	122
Dharwar—						
Victoria High School, Dharwar.	1	173	139	312	339	302
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	218	168	386	382	334

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,312	...	...	18,492	...	744	20,548	35	2	112	...
1,235	...	...	9,486	87	...	10,808	36	4	...	35
882	...	...	8,597	...	1,024	10,503	37	3	...	57
1,140	...	...	9,485	...	984	11,559	41	4	...	...
1,976	...	...	13,074	...	94	15,144	36	5	67	9
2,265	1,450	...	9,791	...	1,480	14,986	39	6	64	101
2,992	...	...	8,426	...	4,894	16,312	53	11	37	10
2,076	...	...	14,098	...	520	16,694	33	4	85	161
1,000	125	...	3,053	...	2,785	6,963	70	10	...	...
4,481	...	...	8,096	...	7,248	19,775	58	13	46	535
12,964	...	...	46,970	...	9,578	69,512	55	10	145	69
5,915	...	...	22,873	...	...	28,788	44	9	15	...
3,099	...	...	1,607	2,951	8,883	16,540	69	13	149	...
2,120	...	...	6,017	...	3,143	11,280	70	13	74	46
3,032	...	...	4,896	5,116	...	13,044	54	13	32	...
4,488	...	...	14,840	1,102	...	20,425	63	14	132	201
1,720	500	...	5,130	...	3,398	10,748	78	13	...	...
1,557	280	...	7,346	...	1,206	10,389	47	7	...	17
1,289	...	...	11,959	...	4,276	17,524	64	5	44	25
1,000	...	...	10,186	...	240	11,426	37	3	...	...
680	215	...	5,166	...	520	6,581	30	3	...	...
560	160	...	3,351	...	360	4,431	32	4	...	...
3,564	...	...	10,996	...	632	15,192	45	11	174	...
2,189	...	40	13,112	...	...	15,341	40	6	109	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Raja Lakhamangouda Sardesai High School, Dharwar.	1	187	116	253	254	221
Basel Mission High School, Dharwar.	1	160	95	255	261	224
New English School, Hubli ...	1	245	240	485	493	433
Belgaum—						
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	430	220	650	674	604
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	171	134	305	313	260
New English School, Ainapur .	1	41	42	83	95	76
R. D. High School, Chikodi ...	1	89	68	157	160	140
Model English School, Belgaum.	1	141	125	266	265	230
Jadhavji Anandji High School, Athani.	1	97	86	183	170	140
Bijapur—						
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	160	87	247	259	229
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur .	1	218	115	323	340	300
Shri Shiddheshwar High School, Bijapur.	1	167	89	256	257	224
Kanara—						
Hindu High School, Karwar ..	1	162	166	328	338	309
Edward High School, Ankola...	1	114	69	183	180	162
Gibb High School, Kumta ..	1	136	95	231	229	216
St. Thomas High School, Honavar.	1	98	68	166	165	147
Karachi—						
Sind Madressah, Karachi ...	1	415	402	817	831	748
C. M. S. High School, Karachi .	1	89	153	242	244	224
B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi.	1	122	133	255	258	239
H. L. Chablain Model High School, Karachi.	1	437	271	708	687	632
Karachi Academy, Karachi ...	1	151	148	299	321	278
L. R. D. A. V. High School, Karachi.	1	126	165	291	289	270
Gujrat Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	264	282	546	551	518
New High School, Karachi ...	1	53	90	143	150	123
Shri Shivaji High School, Karachi.	1	92	112	204	208	190

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,061	...	...	3,118	...	3,642	14,816	58	12	51	...
2,790	...	50	7,603	...	2,488	12,981	50	11	90	...
4,742	...	150	14,006	...	2,577	21,475	43	10	92	...
7,812	...	200	24,306	...	3,483	35,801	58	12	212	...
3,864	100	200	10,680	...	1,864	16,708	58	12	34	...
1,578	...	...	3,422	...	1,450	6,450	63	17	108	...
920	...	...	5,263	...	3,179	9,362	59	6	...	...
750	50	250	9,066	...	...	10,116	43	3	65	...
1,389	75	...	5,362	...	648	7,474	44	8	139	...
2,449	...	2,000	8,661	...	1,258	14,368	55	9	99	...
4,075	...	...	11,875	2,730	500	18,680	55	12	75	...
8,174	...	...	9,084	...	4,343	16,601	64	12	74	...
3,321	...	...	10,378	543	932	15,224	45	9	143	478
1,338	...	...	5,992	...	...	7,330	41	7	24	119
2,883	...	...	8,556	...	2,409	13,848	61	13	133	...
2,529	...	...	6,160	...	2,939	11,628	71	15	59	...
46,318	...	...	22,622	...	6,554	75,494	91	56	134	84
6,533	...	...	7,284	...	8,999	22,816	94	27	69	214
5,956	...	...	8,548	2,802	9,016	26,822	102	23	106	...
5,880	...	...	35,448	...	1,404	42,732	62	8	61	149
8,285	...	...	11,114	885	3,427	18,161	57	10	...	85
1,546	...	...	10,316	...	...	11,862	41	5	...	86
2,987	...	...	20 175	...	4,559	27,721	50	5	...	387
1,700	...	...	5,295	...	3,735	10,730	72	11	...	...
1,369	...	...	6,781	...	1,848	9,998	48	7	84	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Karachi—*concld.*						
S. G. Shahani High School, Karachi.	1	87	57	144	130	113
Shri Marwari Vidyalaya, Karachi.	1	93	87	180	185	163
Hyderabad—						
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad ...	1	485	280	765	759	691
Nova Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad.	1	477	393	870	901	794
Gurdasmal Hindu High School, Hyderabad.	1	289	152	441	471	445
Lawrence Madressah and High School, Tando Bago.	1	68	79	142	146	140
High School, Hyderabad ...	1	200	171	371	317	316
Nawabshah—						
K. G. Academy, Bhiria ..	1	98	51	149	172	153
K. M. High School, Mithiani ...	1	111	88	199	199	181
Panchayati High School, Kandiaro.	1	86	79	165	163	128
Sukkur—						
Shikarpur Academy ...	1	278	237	515	537	492
P. D. S. High School, Shikarpur.	1	116	179	295	311	278
New Model High School, Sukkur.	1	121	148	269	264	260
Dadu—						
R. B. Jagatsing Ailmal High School, Mehar.	1	105	81	186	181	161
Total ...	158	30,372	27,811	58,183	58,455	53,027
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharda New High School, Wandby Road.	1	1,212	543	1,755	1,819	1,670
M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Hornby Road.	1	210	165	375	381	341
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Lal Baug, Parel.	1	136	101	237	248	226
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	342	342	684	692	620
Master's Tutorial High School for Boys, Gamdevi.	1	316	161	477	472	412

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	119	6,108	...	4,021	10,248	79	...	...	...
990	...	...	6,019	...	2,271	9,280	50	5	...	...
9,584	...	...	32,885	...	...	42,469	56	13	167	17
9,571	...	...	37,088	...	5,195	51,854	58	11	248	23
2,374	...	...	22,339	...	39	24,752	53	5	126	18
5,465	1,384	...	2,964	6,337	...	16,100	110	37	65	...
15,050	4,000	..	12,444	...	...	31,494	99	47	...	50
4,024	375	...	8,362	12	1,966	14,739	86	23	74	...
1,600	225	...	8,347	...	...	10,172	51	8	...	...
650	412	...	7,258	...	152	8,472	50	4	...	...
4,343	...	750	17,103	...	3,008	25,204	47	8	39	174
1,266	...	500	10,769	600	490	13,625	44	4	41	...
...	...	1,200	8,329	...	...	9,529	36	..	...	...
2,580	2,500	...	7,094	776	...	12,950	72	14	...	...
6,13,891	12,801	24,333	20,80,252	1,01,263	4,54,977	32,87,022	56	11	18,173	11,515
...	...	...	1,62,333	...	7,318	1,70,651	94	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,926	17,655	1,412	22,993	60	...	...	...
...	...	...	289	...	27,498	27,787	112	...	...	...
...	...	...	32,938	...	10,584	43,522	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	34,003	...	4,107	38,110	81	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Bombay—*concld.*						
Babu Pannalal Puranchand Jain High School, Pydhoni.	1	198	218	406	420	317
Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.	1	144	129	273	271	239
The Fellowship School, China Baug, Girgaum.	1	120	49	169	169	147
Ideal Education Society's Union High School, Khetwadi.	1	525	347	872	886	836
The New Era High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	126	130	256	254	228
Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar.	1	251	175	426	374	332
Bombay Suburban District—						
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile Parle.	1	206	150	356	343	324
Andheri High School, Andheri.	1	153	208	356	359	338
Nasik—						
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	67	51	118	122	119
Poona—						
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.	1	57	15	72	75	67
Modern High School, Poona ...	1	219	103	322	320	302
Ahmedabad—						
New High School, Ahmedabad.	1	739	757	1,496	1,526	1,383
Papular High School, Ahmedabad.	1	241	115	356	332	329
Kaira—						
Our Own School, Nadiad ...	1	119	131	250	234	219
Surat—						
Sarvajanik English School, Bulsar.	1	252	262	514	515	450
Karachi —						
City High School, Karachi ...	1	325	358	683	657	635
Haribhai Pragji High School, Karachi.	1	192	213	405	441	380
Hyderabad—						
Shakti High School, Hyderabad.	1	74	131	205	201	179
Total ...	23	6,219	4,844	11,063	11,116	10,093
Total, Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	231	45,944	38,782	84,726	84,027	77,206

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure:							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	254	31,874	...	32,128	76	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,822	10,984	...	18,806	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	16,558	...	...	16,558	98	...	...	...
...	...	...	42,902	...	...	42,902	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	25,485	...	5,314	30,799	121	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,590	...	5,190	18,780	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	14,642	...	...	14,642	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	17,456	...	6,880	24,336	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,388	...	9,296	16,679	137	...	...	...
...	...	...	49,900	29,887	...	79,787	1,064	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,750	...	5,548	19,298	60	...	...	...
...	...	...	55,850	...	188	56,038	37	...	...	208
...	...	...	15,091	560	...	15,651	47	...	...	91
...	...	...	6,518	...	7,131	13,644	58	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,811	...	964	14,775	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,040	...	704	27,744	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	15,690	...	4,331	20,021	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,741	...	3,913	11,654	58	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,84,967	90,960	1,00,573	7,76,800	70	...	...	294
12,98,504	26,898	1,20,275	32,14,495	1,97,458	5,62,483	54,20,113	64	15	14,980	12,242

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral Boys' High School ...	1	64	221	285	280	250
Christ Church High School, Byculla.	1	39	250	289	298	247
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	36	402	438	415	379
Nasik—						
Barnes Boys' High School, Deolali.	1	25	115	140	133	124
Poona—						
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	15	112	127	128	120
Satara—						
Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	11	60	71	68	66
Karachi—						
Grammar School, Karachi ...	1	26	197	223	191	171
Total ...	7	216	1,357	1,573	1,508	1,357
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	264	1,167	1,431	1,445	1,370
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	59	371	430	421	386
St. Joseph's High School, Umarkhadi.	1	23	309	332	353	301
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Girgaum.	1	76	385	461	470	421
Don Bosco High School, Tardeo.	1	27	227	254	249	245
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	109	779	888	704	817
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	77	735	812	837	780
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	33	371	404	396	352
Bombay Suburban District—						
St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra.	1	80	710	790	774	717
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	99	574	673	688	632
Poona—						
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	56	450	506	512	434

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,704	...	...	48,072	...	2,533	88,309	313	135	...	...
17,685	...	...	25,724	...	...	43,359	148	60	226	1,476
22,353	...	...	13,126	691	12,880	49,050	118	55	260	4,140
15,889	...	...	19,096	...	6,830	41,815	314	119	229	...
18,169	...	1,200	16,583	1,022	1,668	38,642	263	103	100	120
11,098	...	...	15,312	...	4,489	30,899	454	163	205	...
13,009	...	...	17,914	...	1,354	32,277	169	68	50	669
1,81,357	...	1,200	1,55,827	1,713	29,254	3,19,351	212	87	1,070	6,405
24,306	...	...	75,715	...	5,677	1,05,698	74	17	426	...
4,082	...	...	21,556	....	8,199	33,787	80	10	102	...
2,231	...	...	16,205	37	10,333	28,806	82	6	61	...
2,600	...	...	23,499	...	5,214	31,313	66	6	...	...
2,705	...	...	9,567	...	14,423	26,695	107	11	55	...
11,069	...	...	39,513	53	1,963	52,598	75	16	139	...
10,132	...	...	36,628	...	3,358	50,168	60	12	182	...
5,702	...	...	11,680	...	6,788	24,170	61	14	62	...
10,094	...	...	32,710	650	7,989	51,443	66	13	94	...
8,824	...	...	35,532	...	1,306	45,662	67	13	124	...
8,971	...	...	20,320	...	10,791	40,082	78	17	55	116

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Poona—*concld.*						
Ornella's High School, Poona	1	30	248	278	282	250
St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	29	214	243	232	189
Belgaum—						
St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	51	330	381	391	368
Dharwar—						
St. Mary's High School, Hubli.	1	18	165	183	185	167
Karachi—						
St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.	1	101	993	1,094	1,114	1,009
Total ...	16	1,132	8,028	9,160	9,058	8,483
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla.	1	35	332	367	382	351
Total, English-teaching High Schools.	17	1,167	8,360	9,527	9,435	8,834
Grand Total of all High Schools.	255	47,327	48,499	95,826	95,870	87,897
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Nasik—						
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Nasik.	1	...	58	58	57	47
Sholapur—						
Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Sholapur.	1	30	67	97	99	92
Ahmedabad—						
Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	181	181	182	171
Total ...	3	30	306	336	338	310

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,866	...	...	11,447	...	987	15,300	54	10	46	...
2,000	...	...	16,807	...	2,914	21,721	94	9	...	...
5,160	...	45	14,914	...	1,354	21,473	55	13	...	...
2,964	...	150	6,768	...	5,715	15,592	84	16	194	90
13,412	...	...	40,151	...	36	53,599	48	12	...	2,922
1,17,118	...	195	4,13,007	740	87,047	6,18,107	68	13	1,540	3,128
...	...	...	...	24,140	2,126	26,266	69	...	...	...
1,17,118	...	195	4,13,007	24,880	89,173	6,44,373	68	12	1,540	3,128
15,46,979	26,893	1,21,670	87,83,329	2,24,051	6,80,915	68,83,837	67	16	17,590	21,775
3,727	...	...	1,272	...	...	4,999	88	65	...	...
4,261	...	...	2,773	...	3	7,037	71	43	...	...
13,199	...	...	4,592	...	63	17,854	98	72	...	...
21,187	...	...	8,637	...	66	29,890	88	63	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
District Local Board.						
Hyderabad—						
B. N. A.-V. School, Matiari ...	1	15	...	15	15	15
Thar and Parkar—						
A.-V. School, Mithi ...	1	88	85	73	72	67
A.-V. School Tando Jan Md. ...	1	12	32	44	49	37
Nawabshah—						
A.-V. School, Nawabshah ...	1	26	60	86	85	71
Sukkur—						
Brown A.-V. School, Pano-Akil.	1	...	38	38	35	31
Dadu—						
A.-V. School, Bubak ...	1	5	37	42	43	37
Total ...	6	96	197	293	299	258
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban—						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Bandra.	1	29	149	178	176	157
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kurla.	1	36	159	195	196	171
Nasik—						
Anglo-Urdu School, Malegaon .	1	31	80	111	110	97
Municipal A.-V. School, Igatpuri.	1	...	66	66	62	53
Poona—						
A.-V. School, Yeravda ...	1	18	62	75	78	69
East Khandesh—						
Municipal A.-V. School, Faizpur.	1	43	55	98	98	87
Municipal A.-V. School, Savada.	1	11	67	78	78	71
West Khandesh—						
Municipal A.-V. School, Shirpur.	1	28	73	101	100	94
Municipal New English School, Shahada.	1	21	69	90	85	77

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Free and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	603	733	713	4	...	2,053	137	...	...	...
1,225	1,087	...	2,306	...	1	5,472	76	17	...	...
...	1,815	...	1,330	...	...	3,145	64	...	...	...
1,175	1,418	...	2,211	...	...	4,799	56	14	...	...
100	686	...	730	...	7	1,473	42	3	...	...
300	1,020	...	1,253	...	...	2,573	60	7	...	...
2,800	7,424	733	8,543	4	11	19,515	65	9	...	...
1,217	...	3,186	3,428	...	110	7,941	45	7	27	...
514	...	8,357	3,537	...	...	12,408	63	3	14	...
699	...	3,597	2,104	...	22	6,422	58	6	24	...
300	...	305	1,186	...	317	2,108	34	5	...	...
300	...	2,252	1,101	...	320	3,973	51	4	...	...
900	...	1,143	2,260	...	...	4,303	44	9	...	...
...	...	647	1,605	...	303	2,555	33	...	...	...
962	...	1,887	1,913	...	25	4,787	43	10	27	...
280	200	1,167	2,033	...	43	3,723	44	3	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Dharwar—						
A.-V. School, Nargund ...	1	...	23	23	16	15
Do. Byadgi ...	1	9	42	51	57	49
Belgaum—						
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	17	48	65	64	58
Bijapur—						
A.-V. School, Bagalkot ...	1	58	107	165	160	150
Do. Guledgud ...	1	28	72	100	104	78
Karachi—						
Anglo-Urdu School, Keamari	1	...	45	45	45	41
Gujarati A.-V. School, Camp Karachi.	1	...	37	37	38	34
N. G. A.-V. School, Tatta ...	1	54	140	194	198	174
A.-V. School, Lyari Quarters, Karachi.	1	...	39	39	39	37
Hyderabad—						
A.-V. School, Tando Allahyar	1	9	55	64	63	59
Do. Halla ...	1	...	58	58	62	54
Do. Tando Mahomed-khan.	1	17	82	99	103	88
Thar Parkar—						
A.-V. School, Mirpurkhas ...	1	40	106	146	149	129
Nawabshah—						
A.-V. School, Shahdadpur ...	1	29	90	119	128	118
Sukkur—						
G. L. A.-V. School, Sukkur ...	1	35	85	120	111	103
Mule's A.-V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	52	80	132	128	123
Municipal Middle School, Rohri.	1	...	215	215	201	191
Larkana—						
A.-V. School, Larkana ...	1	54	149	203	203	175
Do. Kambar ...	1	25	58	83	86	75
Do. Ratodero ...	1	44	40	84	130	122
Dadu—						
A.-V. School, Kotri ...	1	42	103	145	147	129
Do. Sehwan ...	1	29	59	88	90	73
Total ...	31	751	2,513	3,267	3,310	2,951

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8:	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
250	...	303	305	...	...	858	54	16	...	...
515	...	1,253	1,020	...	...	2,788	49	9	...	...
540	...	176	1,658	...	...	2,374	37	8	...	...
2,090	...	2,905	3,079	...	...	8,074	54	13	140	...
955	...	1,690	1,952	...	...	4,597	44	9	35	...
...	...	2,481	736	...	...	3,217	71	...	...	...
300	...	2,460	819	...	...	3,579	94	8	...	...
2,083	...	1,858	5,324	...	...	9,265	47	11	...	88
200	...	1,538	688	...	...	2,426	62	5	...	...
350	...	556	1,952	...	...	2,858	42	3	...	...
385	...	...	1,857	...	...	1,692	27	5	...	...
350	...	1,662	1,380	...	...	3,392	33	3	...	...
750	...	2,346	4,073	...	...	7,169	48	5	...	...
550	...	2,432	2,344	...	...	5,326	42	4	...	...
1,427	...	1,732	3,338	...	25	6,567	59	13	27	...
1,650	...	2,334	3,784	...	...	8,268	65	13	50	...
1,230	...	695	4,822	...	1	6,748	34	6	...	...
...	...	4,895	5,602	...	...	10,497	52	...	...	...
1,800	...	3,765	1,661	...	...	7,226	34	21	...	...
1,645	...	1,518	4,096	...	...	7,259	56	13	...	...
1,984	...	4,205	3,258	...	471	9,918	67	13	49	...
1,140	...	2,412	2,689	...	...	6,241	69	17	...	...
25,321	200	66,202	75,790	...	1,687	1,69,159	51	8	398	88

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	44	85	129	131	118
Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar.	1	33	114	147	146	131
F. N. Patel A.-V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	71	71	70	64
Nanavati English School, Pydhownie.	1	...	107	107	98	85
Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary A.-V. School, Mandvi.	1	...	89	89	88	80
Anjuman-i-Islam Branch Middle School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	85	85	92	81
Bazargate A.-V. School, Fort ...	1	106	244	350	340	308
Khoja Khanmahamad Habibhai A.-V. School, Mandvi.	1	58	176	234	231	208
Bombay Suburban District—						
Ramji Assar English School, Ghatkopar.	1	45	155	200	203	182
Anglo-Vernacular School, Malad.	1	14	78	92	91	79
Thana—						
Bai Hirabai J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	82	82	84	74
G. E. Institute's K. G. English School, Agashi.	1	39	70	109	110	99
Kolaba—						
Church of Scotland Mission A.-V. School, Revdanda.	1	27	73	100	104	94
N. H. Bavia A.-V. School, Poynad.	1	...	18	18	20	18
Ratnagiri—						
Bhandari Education Society's High School, Malwan.	1	68	68	136	144	123
Shriram English School, Deogad.	1	32	56	88	89	81
Tutorial English School, Shiroda.	1	56	134	190	192	172
English School, Guhagar ...	1	11	57	68	67	63
Patwardhan's Middle School, Ratnagiri.	1	114	173	287	286	254
New English School, Achra ...	1	25	65	90	88	72

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,970	...	...	5,460	...	917	8,347	64	15	...	...
1,272	...	...	5,122	...	1,181	7,525	52	9	82	...
1,190	...	...	2,110	1,229	1,498	6,027	86	17	...	...
980	...	...	2,822	...	3,107	6,889	70	10	...	...
1,000	...	...	2,314	988	1,115	5,367	61	11	...	...
1,100	...	...	3,553	...	288	4,941	54	12	...	...
1,000	...	...	13,332	...	33	14,365	42	3	...	...
2,905	...	...	140	11,738	...	14,783	64	13	...	...
1,165	...	2,000	6,249	...	1,828	11,242	55	6	...	...
250	...	...	2,118	...	327	2,695	30	3	...	...
1,587	...	...	2,127	8	1,067	4,789	57	19	...	...
459	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,459	41	4	59	...
1,242	...	...	2,674	...	2,099	6,015	58	12	7	15
90	...	...	588	...	3	681	34	5	...	90
1,784	...	100	3,050	...	...	4,934	34	12	90	609
1,446	...	...	1,970	...	2,400	5,816	65	16	37	209
1,287	...	...	3,772	...	370	5,429	28	7	21	66
740	...	...	1,817	...	513	3,070	46	11	...	40
2,371	...	...	9,031	...	...	11,402	40	8	92	679
1,337	200	...	1,737	...	1,824	5,098	58	15	17	210

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ratnagiri—*contd.*						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Makhajan	1	34	70	104	102	88
New English School, Ratnagiri	1	39	148	187	182	160
New English School, Jaitapur	1	...	52	52	58	49
New English School, Katta ...	1	15	73	88	89	74
New English School, Deorukh	1	31	54	85	90	82
Laxmanshet Patne English School, Khed.	1	...	58	58	57	50
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kankavali.	1	11	55	66	63	56
Ranade Middle School, Chiplun.	1	...	77	77	71	65
Nasik—						
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Sinnar.	1	29	68	97	100	91
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nandgaon.	1	29	53	82	88	80
Poona—						
Shri Gopal A. V. School, Poona.	1	33	90	123	126	115
Rasta Peth Education Society's A. V. School, Poona.	1	26	88	114	114	95
Alegaonkar's A. V. School, Kirkee.	1	19	117	136	142	127
M. E. Society's A. V. School, Saswad.	1	38	67	105	97	88
A. M. A. V. School, Sirur ...	1	...	31	31	31	29
B. E. Society's Central English School, Dhond.	1	30	92	122	126	115
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	36	36	34	28
Bunter-Bernard Memorial A. V. School, Hadapsar.	1	...	38	38	34	24
Satara—						
Sangli Education Society's A. V. School, Ashta.	1	...	25	25	27	25
New Union English School, Islampur.	1	25	35	60	59	51
Samak's English School, Satara.	1	46	66	112	120	94
Maharashtra A. V. School, Karad.	1	...	62	62	55	45
Sholapur—						
Private A. V. School, Pandharpur.	1	53	132	185	182	161
New English School, Barsi ...	1	44	88	132	126	106
New A. V. School, Sholapur ...	1	34	125	159	155	130

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
549	...	...	2,001	...	432	2,982	29	5	...	9
1,026	...	...	5,852	...	7	6,885	35	6	55	241
280	...	...	571	...	867	1,718	32	5	...	...
842	...	...	1,090	...	368	2,300	26	9	...	562
498	...	...	2,425	...	525	3,448	38	6	...	158
150	...	...	1,098	...	288	1,536	27	3	...	...
446	...	...	888	...	798	2,127	34	7	...	146
227	...	200	1,509	...	49	1,985	28	3	...	27
682	...	1,500	3,024	...	393	5,549	55	6	52	...
450	...	500	2,614	...	1,163	4,727	51	5	...	...
550	...	...	2,727	...	1,872	5,149	41	4	...	...
970	...	...	2,292	...	2,865	6,127	54	9	...	...
440	...	...	2,991	...	350	3,781	27	3	...	...
840	...	700	2,641	...	1,203	5,384	55	9	...	...
190	...	...	...	...	1,820	2,010	65	6	...	...
1,114	...	...	3,077	...	1,304	5,495	44	9	44	...
470	...	...	545	30	1,411	2,456	72	14	...	...
200	...	...	306	...	1,248	1,754	52	6	...	...
...	...	500	436	...	...	936	35	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	1,366	...	459	3,325	56	...	...	...
471	...	...	2,239	...	2,415	5,125	43	4	56	...
...	...	500	929	...	493	1,922	35	...	...	...
1,134	...	...	4,451	...	...	5,585	31	6	54	...
300	...	...	3,300	256	...	3,856	31	2	...	...
370	...	200	4,005	...	956	5,531	36	2	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Thorgavan ...	1	49	66	115	111	107
New English School, Jamner...	1	10	47	57	56	54
Nagarik Education Society's A. V. School, Parola.	1	6	50	56	61	58
West Khandesh—						
Swoddharak Vidyarthi Sanstha's A. V. School, Dondaicha.	1	...	47	47	47	42
Ahmedabad—						
Mrs. Whittle, A. V. School, Ranpur.	1	8	50	58	68	60
Surajmalji English School, Patdi.	1	15	66	81	81	77
Thakar's A. V. School, Pritamnagar, Ahmedabad.	1	6	85	91	80	74
Kaira—						
Coronation English School, Uttarsanda.	1	44	91	135	132	126
J. M. Desai English School, Thasra.	1	21	66	87	84	77
A. V. School, Mahudha ...	1	10	57	67	68	63
A. V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	68	68	65	60
Vakil, K. M. A. V. School, Kathlal.	1	10	88	98	94	89
B. M. Patel English School, Narsanda.	1	...	56	56	54	52
A. V. School, Ode ...	1	23	69	92	96	87
Panch Mahals—						
Ewbank A. V. School, Kalol ...	1	30	80	110	106	100
New English School, Halol ...	1	28	122	150	148	129
Do. Shehera ...	1	...	29	29	29	25
Saraswati English School, Godhra.	1	47	96	143	144	122
Broach—						
Vidya Vardhak A. V. School, Hansot.	1	43	43	86	84	78
Edward English School, Amod.	1	30	100	130	130	117
Surat—						
J. F. Sarvajanik A. V. School, Pardi.	1	...	149	149	145	136
Vyas Harnarayan A. V. School, Bardoli.	1	30	72	102	103	94

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Waiving grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,040	...	...	3,486	41	217	4,736	43	9	...	...
460	...	...	986	512	513	2,471	44	8	...	...
...	...	1,100	1,129	...	...	2,229	37	...	...	...
...	50	...	1,034	...	...	1,084	28	...	...	...
630	...	...	1,189	...	634	2,453	39	10	...	...
598	...	...	1,488	...	142	2,228	27	7	...	18
190	...	...	1,907	...	1,024	3,121	39	2	...	...
1,111	...	...	2,488	...	1,282	4,826	37	8	...	11
757	...	...	2,202	...	675	3,634	43	9	7	...
400	...	...	1,738	...	...	2,138	31	6	...	...
350	...	...	1,169	...	28	1,547	24	5	...	...
280	...	...	2,663	...	...	2,893	31	2	...	...
150	...	...	982	498	...	1,580	29	3	...	...
300	...	...	2,212	...	12	2,524	26	3	...	...
650	200	...	2,261	417	...	3,528	33	6	...	...
298	200	...	2,888	...	27	3,358	28	2	...	33
135	100	...	587	257	136	1,165	40	5	...	...
486	...	...	4,180	...	518	5,184	36	3	...	36
500	100	...	2,857	...	308	3,765	45	6	...	...
1,007	150	...	3,348	248	864	5,612	43	3	...	57
927	...	...	2,606	...	1,648	5,181	36	6	34	28
660	150	...	2,503	...	266	3,579	35	6	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Surat—*concld.*						
Kassimbhai A. V. School, Jalalpore.	1	...	65	65	67	60
Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Bulsar.	1	...	296	296	269	245
Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam.	1	19	80	99	99	91
Central Boarding School, Khadsupa.	1	57	121	178	180	151
A. V. School, Bodhan ...	1	...	39	39	40	35
Vasant English School, Abrama.	1	41	75	116	119	100
Sarvajanik Middle School, Haripura, Surat.	1	101	330	431	448	420
Jamnabai A. V. School, Dihen	1	11	78	89	91	80
Jain A. V. School, Bagwada ...	1	17	59	76	76	64
Dharwar—						
St. John's A. V. School, Gadag.	1	...	40	40	39	31
Vidyadana Samiti English School, Gadag.	1	63	86	149	141	128
Durgad A. V. School, Havasbhavi.	1	21	52	73	75	59
Belgaum—						
S. D. B. A. V. School, Sankeshwar.	1	7	24	31	33	29
Bijapur—						
A. V. School, Hungund ...	1	25	30	55	55	48
Kanara—						
P. E. School, Sadashivgad ...	1	31	61	92	96	87
A. V. School, Bankikodla ...	1	...	35	35	35	34
Islamia Anglo-Urdu School, Bhatkal.	1	7	42	49	48	47
New English School, Baad ...	1	15	57	72	73	66
Karachi—						
Khalsa A. V. School, Karachi...	1	25	63	88	87	79
Maratha A. V. School, Karachi.	1	43	93	136	140	130
E. J. A. V. School, Keamari ...	1	...	44	44	47	45
Cutchi Memon Middle School, Karachi.	1	...	63	63	64	59
Madressah A. Hussawiah, Karachi.	1	7	31	38	39	35
S. S. League A. V. School, Karachi.	1	24	78	102	120	112

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
418	115	...	1,020	11	150	1,744	26	7	...	58
2,095	...	...	5,118	1,198	1,802	10,213	38	8	30	85
806	75	...	3,056	165	65	4,167	42	8	...	56
1,000	150	...	3,968	...	169	5,287	29	6	...	...
340	115	...	726	...	343	1,524	33	8	...	...
500	110	...	3,253	...	260	4,128	35	4	...	...
947	...	...	13,685	...	...	14,582	38	2	17	...
280	75	...	2,496	641	205	3,697	41	3	...	...
200	...	...	1,766	...	1,870	3,936	50	...	...	...
430	...	...	503	...	2,163	3,096	79	11	...	...
707	...	400	2,898	2	43	4,050	29	5	7	...
660	...	...	1,568	869	604	3,701	49	9	...	...
200	...	...	960	...	182	1,342	41	6	...	...
635	...	100	1,785	...	793	3,263	59	12	...	...
1,475	...	...	2,222	...	983	4,680	49	15	7	568
280	...	...	864	...	267	1,411	40	8	...	...
690	...	250	1,070	...	1,680	3,690	77	14	...	10
721	...	...	1,320	...	...	2,041	28	10	...	471
685	...	...	2,700	...	1,151	4,536	52	8	...	...
1,507	...	...	2,543	...	2,418	6,468	46	11	47	...
455	...	...	1,097	...	518	2,070	44	10	...	...
550	...	...	1,796	...	647	2,993	47	9	...	...
200	...	...	982	...	1,419	2,601	67	5	...	...
...	...	77	5,810	...	...	5,887	41	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Hyderabad—						
R. B. Bulchand D. Middle School, Hyderabad.	1	...	70	70	68	68
Khanchand Partabrai Middle School, Hyderabad.	1	...	130	130	134	126
A. V. School, Nasarpur ...	1	22	79	101	104	98
N. V. Middle School No. 1, Hyderabad.	1	...	89	89	85	83
N. V. Middle School No. 2, Hyderabad.	1	...	90	90	92	89
Fuleli A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	69	69	70	55
Nawabshah—						
N. K. Academy, Tando Adam...	1	35	130	165	164	146
Ramsing Academy, Pad Idan ...	1	7	46	53	58	49
D. H. Academy, Bhilani ...	1	32	29	61	68	58
A. V. School, Halani ...	1	...	49	49	40	30
P. A. V. School, Thatt Hotchand.	1	...	24	24	26	17
A. V. School, Doparja ...	1	8	43	51	51	44
Willis A. V. School, Nawabshah.	1	38	87	125	120	102
Sukkur—						
C. N. Academy, Garhi Yasin...	1	20	66	86	91	81
D. A. Vidyalaya, Ghotki ...	1	14	45	59	56	51
N. W. Railway Punjabi School, Sukkur.	1	52	141	193	208	178
New Era School, Shikarpur ...	1	...	198	198	191	187
Larkana—						
Vidyalaya, Banguldero ...	1	19	48	67	85	82
Dadu—						
P. A. V. School, Talti ...	1	12	30	42	60	51
A. V. School, Dadu ...	1	43	94	137	146	129
Total ...	111	2,434	8,881	11,315	11,361	10,184
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
J. D. Charity A. V. School, Grant Road.	1	16	73	89	84	71
H. H. The Agakhan's I. K. Central Free A. V. School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	111	111	120	94

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fees and Waste grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
875	...	...	2,040	623	901	4,439	65	13	...	...
1,200	...	...	4,358	...	1,237	6,795	51	9	...	...
1,200	...	300	3,475	...	948	5,923	57	12	...	...
780	...	...	2,635	...	1,105	4,520	53	9	...	...
975	...	...	2,913	...	863	4,751	52	11	...	...
200	...	...	597	...	2,833	3,630	52	3	...	...
940	...	2,400	1,681	...	...	5,021	31	6	...	...
330	...	860	1,610	...	200	2,440	46	6	...	...
200	112	...	2,325	...	130	2,767	44	3	...	...
235	112	...	1,300	...	...	1,647	41	6	...	...
110	...	...	657	...	412	1,179	45	4	...	...
200	...	...	1,495	...	86	1,781	35	4	...	...
42	1,000	...	3,682	...	359	5,083	42	...	...	42
940	50	720	1,945	...	256	3,911	43	10	...	...
280	...	600	1,164	...	...	2,044	37	5	...	...
640	...	...	3,046	171	4,131	7,988	39	3	...	...
333	...	...	5,739	...	472	6,594	35	2	...	33
785	750	...	3,097	...	88	4,720	55	9	...	40
1,150	400	...	2,132	...	1,119	4,851	61	19	...	...
460	800	...	4,453	...	...	5,713	39	3	...	...
75,914	5,014	13,947	2,84,958	19,847	80,972	4,80,652	42	7	1,755	4,607
...	...	...	...	3,527	...	3,527	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,056	6,056	50	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
Shri Cutchi Vishva Oswal Jain Pathashala A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	...	120	120	119	104
Cumoo Yakub A. V. Arabic Free School, Memonwada.	1	...	96	96	107	91
Central English School, Mahomedali Road.	1	...	87	87	95	87
Mumabai A. V. School, Chinchpokli.	1	...	32	32	35	29
Esplanade Middle School, Pydhonie.	1	40	169	209	200	185
Ideal English School, C P. Tank.	1	37	127	164	150	126
Tendulkar English School, Byculla.	1	...	52	52	53	41
South Indian Education Society's English School, Matunga.	1	11	94	105	101	89
Dadar Middle School, Dadar ...	1	6	74	80	72	70
Bombay Suburban District—						
Anglo-Vernacular School, Borivli.	1	...	30	30	30	28
Thana—						
B. C. A. V. School, Bhayandar	1	...	26	26	27	26
Aryan Education Society's A. V. School, Palghar.	1	32	59	91	89	79
Nava Bharat Vidyalaya, Bhivandi.	1	12	44	56	55	52
Ratnagiri—						
T. C. M. A. P. Mission A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	16	16	18	17
Shree Rameshwar English School, Mithabaon.	1	...	39	39	39	36
Nasik—						
A. V. Jain Boarding School, Chandor.	1	...	50	50	39	39
Purushottam English School, Nasik Road.	1	18	65	83	81	74

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 9.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	70	...	2,558	2,628	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	42	3,907	...	3,949	37	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,278	...	422	5,700	60	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,230	1,230	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,555	...	205	5,760	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,475	...	1,110	5,585	37	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,337	...	596	1,933	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,505	...	2,231	5,736	57	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,505	...	1,840	3,345	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	578	...	1,188	1,766	59	...	...	...
...	...	...	916	...	284	1,200	44	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,531	...	...	3,531	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	735	...	1,082	1,817	33	...	...	...
...	...	..	88	...	916	1,004	56	...	...	...
...	...	...	776	...	220	996	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	1,589	...	1,589	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,368	2,368	29	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Pachora ...	1	...	56	56	56	45
Chalisgaon Education Society's A. V. School, Vaghali.	1	...	16	16	16	16
Sanskrit Angla Pathashala's A. V. School, Raver.	1	34	49	83	82	68
Ahmedabad—						
Virchand Dipchand A. V. School, Godhavi.	1	26	57	83	81	62
B. P. Jain A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	32	175	207	216	198
Kaira—						
A. V. School, Anklav ...	1	...	47	47	48	43
New English School, Napad ...	1	...	48	48	46	45
Panch Mahals—						
A. V. School, Jhalod ...	1	...	46	46	43	39
Surat—						
A. V. School, Degam ...	1	...	27	27	27	25
Shri Ratnasagarji A. V. School, Surat.	1	...	101	101	100	94
Shri Gnanaprasarak A. V. School, Mandir.	1	12	31	43	41	31
Late Haji Kasam Mahomed A. V. School, Rander.	1	...	39	39	43	35
M. F. D. A. V. School, Tadkeshwar.	1	...	28	28	34	30
Vijiaben M. N. Fozdar Middle School, Kaliawadi.	1	...	27	27	26	23
Dharwar—						
Anjaneya A. V. School, Dharwar.	1	16	59	75	71	63
The Muslim English School, Hubli.	1	...	28	28	27	20
Belgaum—						
New English School, Thalakwadi.	1	13	81	94	96	90
Kanara—						
A. V. School, Muradeshwar ...	1	...	29	29	27	21
Bhadrakali A. V. School, Gokarn.	1	...	33	33	32	24

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants including in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Water grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	..	...	726	208	282	1,161	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	284	...	384	668	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,990	...	2,296	4,286	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	345	1,786	...	2,131	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,575	...	4,575	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	893	...	24	917	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	887	...	488	1,820	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	719	51	142	912	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	530	...	150	680	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	43	2,438	2,481	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	804	134	375	1,313	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,888	...	1,888	44	...	...	...
...	...	...	586	...	1,352	1,988	57	...	...	...
...	...	...	438	...	1,563	2,001	77	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,132	...	140	2,272	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	272	...	454	726	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,524	...	316	2,840	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	620	...	...	620	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	497	...	124	621	19	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Hyderabad—						
Hirabad English School ...	1	...	103	103	107	97
N. V. Middle School, No. 3, Hyderabad.	1	...	98	98	100	94
Desh Sudhar A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	30	30	36	33
Modern A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	16	81	97	89	75
A. V. School, Badin ...	1	...	25	25	21	20
P. A. V. School, Tando Jam ...	1	15	...	15	15	13
Sukkur—						
New Model A. V. School, Rohri.	1	15	48	63	66	59
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Nasirabad ...	1	15	...	15	15	14
Total ...	46	366	2,726	3,092	3,084	2,709
Total, A. V. Middle Schools ...	197	3,680	14,628	18,308	18,392	16,412
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
District Local Board.						
Bombay Suburban District—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, (Marathi) Chembur.	1	...	43	43	40	39
Do. (Marathi) Andheri.	1	...	65	65	65	57
Thana—						
English Classes attached to the Primary School, (Marathi) Murbad.	1	...	21	21	28	23
Do. Tarkhad ...	1	...	35	35	40	34
Do. Dombivli ...	1	...	47	47	50	45
Kolaba—						
English Classes attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Tale.	1	...	33	33	32	27
Do. Palaspe ...	1	...	21	21	19	17
Do. Nagaon ...	1	...	31	31	31	29
Do. Karjat ...	1	...	24	24	23	22
Do. Neral ...	1	...	19	19	21	19
Do. (Urdu) Morbe ...	1	...	24	24	23	20

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	3,508	...	992	4,500	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,062	...	1,075	4,137	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	936	68	...	1,049	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,537	...	597	3,044	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	598	...	1,318	1,906	91	...	...	...
...	...	...	528	...	1,144	1,672	111	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,853	...	797	2,650	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	618	...	218	831	55	...	...	...
...	...	...	56,268	17,761	38,820	1,12,849	37	...	...	...
1,25,222	12,688	80,882	4,34,205	37,612	1,21,506	8,12,065	44	7	1,158	4,695
...	...	...	452	...	167	619	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	701	...	199	900	14	...	...	...
333	15	...	250	...	...	598	26	14	...	...
...	50	...	590	...	...	640	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	553	...	...	553	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	818	...	...	818	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	293	...	11	304	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	462	...	...	462	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	328	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	300	...	...	500	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	318	...	...	318	14	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Ratnagiri—						
English Classes attached to the Primary School, (Marathi), Bhirwada.	1	...	25	25	26	23
Do. Trimbak ...	1	...	20	20	21	16
Do. Kelshi ...	1	...	17	17	17	14
Do. Murud ...	1	...	14	14	15	13
Do. Urdu, Phurus. ...	1	...	27	27	27	22
Do. Marathi School, Kondkadamrao.	1	...	28	28	24	20
Do. (Marathi), Malgund.	1	...	14	14	18	12
Satara—						
English Class. attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Koregaon.	1	...	58	58	58	51
Do. Rahimatpur...	1	...	38	38	38	29
Do. Vita ...	1	...	27	27	20	19
Do. Islampur ...	1	...	16	16	19	18
Do. Mahableshwar.	1	...	24	24	22	19
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Vairag.	1	...	28	28	26	23
Do. Karmala ...	1	...	40	40	39	34
Do. Akluj ...	1	...	28	28	29	26
Do. Kurduwadi ...	1	...	41	41	39	34
Do. Madha ...	1	...	12	12	12	11
Do. Sangola ...	1	...	21	21	22	21
Ahmednagar—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Parner.	1	...	34	34	33	31
East Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Bamnod.	1	...	26	26	27	26
Do. Atraval ...	1	...	17	17	22	20
Do. Adavad ...	1	...	22	22	22	21
Do. Shendurni ...	1	...	40	40	40	37

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
482	...	...	188	...	...	665	26	19	...	224
...	...	...	334	...	170	504	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	247	...	233	480	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	242	...	301	543	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	471	471	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	338	...	150	538	22	...	...	...
....	...	...	135	...	200	335	26	...	...	...
80	375	...	924	...	...	1,379	24	1	...	...
...	77	...	347	...	...	424	13	...	...	...
...	184	100	229	...	...	513	26	...	...	...
...	418	...	226	...	...	644	34	...	...	...
...	427	...	388	...	...	815	37	...	...	...
545	209	...	426	...	13	1,193	46	21	...	...
...	...	...	616	...	...	616	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	388	...	...	388	13	...	...	...
14	...	...	536	...	...	550	14	...	...	14
...	286	...	211	...	...	497	41	...	...	...
...	369	...	323	...	...	692	31	...	...	...
347	484	...	397	...	...	1,228	37	11	...	...
...	165	...	424	...	...	589	22	...	...	...
..	310	...	243	...	...	553	25	...	...	...
...	271	...	284	...	...	555	25	...	...	...
...	333	...	668	...	...	1,001	25	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
East Khandesh—*concld.*						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Bhadgaon.	1	...	27	27	27	24
Do. Chahardi ...	1	...	19	19	20	18
Do. Edalabad ...	1	...	25	25	24	21
Do. Bodwad ...	1	...	27	27	26	22
Do. Nasirabad ...	1	...	30	30	37	33
English Class attached to the Primary School (Urdu) Nasirabad.	1	...	30	30	29	25
Do. Yaval ...	1	...	19	19	18	17
Do. Chalisgaon ...	1	...	17	17	18	15
West Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Marathi) Nawapur.	1	...	44	44	48	46
Do. Sindkheda ...	1	...	26	26	25	21
Do. Pimpalner ...	1	...	26	26	24	22
Do. Taloda ...	1	...	53	53	48	43
Do. Kasara ...	1	...	25	25	26	22
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to the Primary School (Gujarathi) Bavla.	1	...	48	48	49	44
Do. Dholera ...	1	...	42	42	50	43
Kaira—						
English Class attached to Primary School (Gujarati) Matar.	1	...	26	26	25	24
Do. Chaklashi ...	1	...	69	69	70	66
Do. Kunjarao ...	1	...	22	22	20	18
Do. Khambholaj.	1	...	24	24	26	22
Do. Chunel ...	1	...	20	20	20	13
Do. Piplan ...	1	...	36	36	38	34
Do. Napa ...	1	...	30	30	30	27
Do. Ashi ...	1	...	51	51	47	46
Do. Kanjri ...	1	...	36	36	39	35
Do. Thamna ...	1	...	26	26	25	24
Do. Sarsa ...	1	...	51	51	51	46
Do. Alindra ...	1	...	42	42	41	38
Do. Davol ...	1	...	38	38	39	35
Do. Bodal ...	1	...	28	28	27	25

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Wage grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	231	...	354	...	...	585	22	...	...	...
...	331	...	289	...	...	620	31	...	...	...
...	207	...	322	...	...	529	22	...	...	...
...	145	...	372	...	...	517	20	...	...	...
...	48	...	484	...	...	532	14	...	...	...
388	351	...	454	...	...	1,143	39	12	...	...
...	126	...	348	...	...	474	26	...	...	...
...	257	...	211	...	...	468	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	597	...	...	597	12	...	...	...
...	119	...	433	...	...	552	22	...	...	...
...	143	...	395	...	...	538	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	611	...	...	611	13	...	...	...
...	77	...	354	...	...	431	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	642	...	...	642	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	670	70	...	740	15	...	...	...
127	36	...	413	...	...	576	28	5	...	...
...	...	...	662	...	...	662	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	385	...	97	482	24	...	...	...
14	...	...	430	...	22	466	18	1	...	14
...	...	...	340	...	...	340	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	478	...	...	478	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	560	...	...	560	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	734	...	60	794	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	467	...	467	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	420	...	1	421	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	571	...	...	571	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	601	...	...	601	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	468	...	...	468	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	328	12	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Kaira—*concld.*						
English Class attached to Primary (Gujarati) School Pamol.	1	...	12	12	14	12
Do. Nisaraya ...	1	...	27	27	28	25
Do. Vasad ...	1	...	33	33	27	25
Do. Virsad ...	1	...	70	70	78	65
Do. Boriavi ...	1	...	28	28	30	27
Do. Navli ...	1	...	17	17	20	19
Do. Bochasan ...	1	...	31	31	31	28
Do. Ajarpura ...	1	...	19	19	23	22
Broach—						
English Class attached to D. L. B. Urdu Primary School, Hansot.	1	...	44	44	39	36
English Class attached to Primary School, (Gujarati) Gadeshwar.	1	...	21	21	23	20
Do. Wagra ...	1	...	35	35	33	28
Do. Illav ...	1	...	24	24	25	20
Jain English Class attached to D. L. B. Urdu Primary School, Kavi.	1	...	18	18	18	15
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, (Gujarati) Gajera.	1	...	31	31	30	26
Do. Matar ...	1	...	8	8	18	15
Do. Kelod ...	1	...	15	15	18	14
English Class attached to Primary (Urdu) School Dayadra.	1	...	21	21	23	18
Surat—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, (Gujarati) Olpad.	1	...	22	22	22	18
Do. Kachholi ...	1	...	40	40	40	33
Do. Sarbhon ...	1	...	20	20	20	18
Do. Paria ...	1	...	27	27	26	22
Do. Eru ..	1	...	25	25	24	22
Do. Waghchhipa.	1	...	23	23	24	21
Do. Vatar ...	1	...	18	18	20	16

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Ward grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	233	...	7	240	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	289	...	...	289	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	365	...	113	478	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	399	..	...	399	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	447	..	98	545	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	280	...	...	280	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	524	...	...	524	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	397	...	160	557	24	...	...	...
...	80	...	590	...	...	620	16	...	...	...
...	40	...	361	...	172	573	25	...	..	...
557	513	...	629	...	...	1,699	51	17	...	...
...	30	...	391	23	...	444	18	...	...	...
...	35	...	247	173	...	455	25	...	...	...
...	35	...	419	...	...	454	15	...	...	...
...	35	...	323	64	...	422	23	...	...	...
...	35	...	340	...	31	406	23	...	...	...
...	35	...	340	103	...	478	21	...	...	...
525	201	...	414	...	...	1,140	52	24	...	18
...	...	...	487	...	...	487	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	351	...	94	445	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	308	...	136	444	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	420	...	119	539	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	351	...	28	379	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	269	...	45	314	16	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
English Class attached to Gujarati Primary School, Puni.	1	...	37	37	35	34
Do. Buhari ...	1	...	32	32	31	28
Do. Batta ...	1	...	20	20	19	19
Do. Vankaner...	1	...	29	29	30	27
Do. Nizar ...	1	...	41	41	37	34
Do. Tarbhon ...	1	...	20	20	20	18
Do. Vadoli ..	1	...	23	23	21	18
Do. Bhatpore ...	1	...	19	19	21	18
Do. At ...	1	...	34	34	33	27
Do. Sania Ahmed.	1	...	30	30	29	25
Do. Sisodra ...	1	...	24	24	24	22
Do. Akoti ...	1	...	23	23	24	19
Dharwar—						
English Class, Hirekerur ..	1	...	36	36	35	30
Belgaum—						
English Class Kudchi ...	1	...	20	20	19	15
Do. Belgaum ...	1	...	36	36	33	28
Do. Examba ...	1	...	10	10	9	9
Do. Shedbal ...	1	...	15	15	15	13
Do. Mamdapur...	1	...	4	4	6	6
Bijapur—						
English Class, Muddebihal .	1	...	39	39	40	37
Do. Kerur ...	1	...	21	21	22	17
Do. Sindgi ...	1	...	20	20	20	19
Kanara—						
English Class, Siddapur ...	1	...	43	43	43	35
Do. Halyal ...	1	...	70	70	65	51
Karachi—						
English Class, Sujawal ...	1	...	28	28	29	14
Hyderabad—						
English Class, Tando Jam ...	1	...	44	44	48	45
Do. Udero Lal ...	1	...	27	27	27	26
Do. Husri ...	1	...	24	24	28	28
Do. Halla Ald ...	1	...	23	23	23	21

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	496	...	...	496	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	482	...	...	482	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	325	...	94	419	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	438	...	...	438	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	418	...	...	418	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	295	...	157	452	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	388	...	79	467	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	311	...	157	468	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	434	...	...	434	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	425	...	...	425	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	390	...	...	390	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	278	...	...	278	12	...	...	...
...	216	...	322	216	...	754	22	...	...	...
278	371	...	258	...	...	902	48	14	...	...
...	28	...	520	...	...	548	16	...	...	...
...	270	...	105	...	...	375	42	...	...	...
...	168	...	252	...	...	420	28	...	...	...
...	360	...	157	...	...	517	86	...	...	...
848	...	...	434	...	...	782	20	9	...	...
...	30	...	448	...	...	478	22	...	...	...
...	115	...	336	143	...	594	30	...	...	...
154	273	...	396	...	...	828	19	4	...	...
...	...	14	615	...	...	629	10	...	...	...
...	269	...	313	...	...	582	20	...	...	...
28	...	...	913	...	...	941	20	1	...	28
...	391	...	486	...	...	877	32	...	...	...
6	579	...	588	...	...	1,168	42	...	...	6
...	167	...	421	...	...	588	26	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Thar and Parkar—*District.*						
Thar and Parkar—						
English Class, Mirpurkhas ...	1	...	20	20	21	18
Do. Digri ...	1	...	15	15	16	13
Do. Chachro ...	1	...	18	18	19	18
Do. Diplo ...	1	...	16	16	17	16
Do. Nagar Parkar ...	1	...	11	11	12	11
Do. Jamesabad ...	1	...	12	12	13	11
Do. Sanghar ...	1	...	16	16	16	12
Do. Phulahdyun ...	1	...	14	14	12	11
Do. Samaro ...	1	...	11	11	12	11
Do. Malacksing ...	1	...	15	15	16	12
Nawabshah—						
English Class, Darbello ...	1	...	42	42	42	39
Do. Khahi Rahu ...	1	...	12	12	12	10
Do. Doulatpur ...	1	...	22	22	21	19
Do. Naushahro Feroz.	1	...	34	34	34	31
Do. Mero ...	1	...	36	36	36	35
Do. Shahpur Chakar.	1	...	5	5	8	5
Sukkur—						
English Class, Ubauro ...	1	...	20	20	21	18
Do. Madeji ...	1	...	29	29	31	27
Do. Pir-jo-Goth ...	1	...	50	50	48	32
Do. Mianjo Goth ...	1	...	26	26	22	19
Do. Kandhra ...	1	...	14	14	15	12
Do. Ohak ...	1	...	32	32	31	28
Do. Kassim ...	1	...	30	30	30	28
Do. Dakhan ...	1	...	18	18	22	16
Do. Khanpur ...	1	...	27	27	28	26
Larkana—						
English Class, Nasirabad ...	1	...	55	55	53	45
Do. Naodero ...	1	...	40	40	40	36
Do. Mirokhan ...	1	...	23	23	22	19
Do. Khairodero ...	1	...	13	13	15	12
Do. Dokri ...	1	...	21	21	22	20
Do. Shahdadkote ...	1	...	34	34	39	33
Do. Pathan ...	1	...	25	25	25	22

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	452	...	452	...	...	904	48	...	...	...
28	215	...	458	...	...	691	48	1	...	28
15	140	...	469	...	...	624	38	1	...	15
...	295	...	434	...	...	729	48	...	...	...
...	1,017	...	258	...	...	1,275	106	...	...	...
...	487	...	358	...	...	845	65	...	...	...
...	266	...	418	...	...	684	48	...	...	...
...	270	...	332	...		602	50	...	...	...
...	957	...	341	...	...	1,298	108	...	...	...
...	218	...	419	...	...	637	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	659	...	...	659	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	377	...	15	392	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	622	...	1	623	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	724	..	...	724	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	770	...	...	770	21	...	...	...
...	..	...	217	2	480	699	37	...	...	...
272	98	...	389	...	...	709	34	13	...	...
...	252	...	487	...	8	747	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	708	...	...	708	15	...	...	...
...	295	...	367	...	7	669	30	...	...	...
...	518	...	237	...	...	755	50	...	...	...
...	210	...	491	...	...	701	23	...	...	...
...	180	...	485	...	...	665	22	...	...	...
...	254	...	384	...	...	638	29	...	...	...
...	322	...	441	...	...	763	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,286	...	...	1,286	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	796	...	...	796	20	...	...	...
...	198	...	584	...	...	777	35	...	...	...
...	466	...	344	...	...	810	54	...	...	...
...	256	...	534	...	...	790	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	638	...	...	638	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	524	...	...	524	21	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—concld.						
Upper Sind Frontier—						
English Class, Thul ...	1	...	24	24	26	24
Do. Buxapur ...	1	...	18	18	15	14
Do. Kandhkote ...	1	...	34	34	35	33
Do. Ghouspur ...	1	...	17	17	16	14
Dadu—						
English Class, Bhian ...	1	...	27	27	26	22
Do. Saun ...	1	...	36	36	36	33
Do. Patt ...	1	...	18	18	14	12
Do. Arazi ...	1	...	23	23	24	22
Do. Johi ...	1	...	22	22	21	17
Do. Khairpur Nathanshah.	1	...	25	25	22	17
Do. Umarpur ...	1	...	15	15	15	14
Total ...	158	...	4,353	4,353	4,396	3,876
Municipal.						
Bombay—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Nagpada.	1	...	181	181	191	157
Do. Madanpura ...	1	...	102	102	122	81
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Marathi) School, Thana.	1	...	62	62	61	54
Do. Kalyan ...	1	...	204	204	205	183
Do. Bhiwandi ...	1	...	26	26	27	27
Nasik—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Yeola	1	...	21	21	33	20
Poona—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Gujarati) School, Poona City.	1	...	96	96	89	74
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Urdu) School, Sholapur.	1	...	25	25	27	20
West Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the Primary (Gujarati) School, Nandurbar.	1	...	34	34	33	30

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
385	...	...	348	...	...	733	28	15	...	...
...	457	...	299	...	...	756	50	...	...	...
...	225	...	553	...	...	778	22	...	...	...
...	121	...	268	...	...	389	24	...	...	...
275	...	...	533	...	...	808	31	11	...	...
...	222	...	799	...	...	1,021	28	...	...	...
...	78	...	346	...	...	424	30	...	...	...
...	59	...	610	...	...	669	28	...	...	...
...	108	...	560	...	...	668	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	424	...	...	424	19	...	...	...
...	7	...	170	9	...	177	12	...	...	...
5,141	18,908	114	67,341	1,261	4,096	96,861	22	1	...	342
...	...	9,095	619	...	...	9,714	51	...	...	...
...	...	3,332	396	...	...	3,728	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	482	...	...	482	8	...	...	...
...	...	125	1,833	...	...	1,958	10	...	...	...
150	...	397	113	...	...	660	24	6	...	...
...	...	346	86	...	12	444	13	...	...	...
...	...	968	...	...	...	968	11	...	...	...
...	...	463	195	...	...	658	24	...	...	...
...	...	200	579	...	...	779	24	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary (Gujarati) School, Sanand.	1	...	55	55	61	48
Surat—						
English Class attached to Municipal Main School, Randar.	1	...	81	81	65	55
Dharwar—						
English Class attached to the Central (Urdu) School, Gadag.	1	...	25	25	30	22
Hyderabad—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Primary School, Matiari.	1	...	34	34	37	32
Dadu—						
Do. Manjhand...	1	...	32	32	34	32
Total ...	14	...	978	978	1,015	885
Aided.						
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to I. P. Mission Preparatory School, Prantij.	1	...	96	96	96	92
Recognised.						
Poona—						
English Class attached to the Abdul Wahed School, Poona.	1	...	22	22	20	7
Saraswati Mandir Society's English Class, Khed.	1	...	16	16	18	12
Do. Ghorpadi ...	1	...	29	29	28	22
Do. Ghodnadi ...	1	...	26	26	29	25
Do. Indapur ...	1	...	28	28	26	28

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fees and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	438	368	...	...	806	13	...	...	..
..	...	...	618	...	...	618	9	...	...	..
...	...	473	181	...	...	654	22	...	...	..
...	4	....	832	...	65	901	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	764	...	...	764	22	...	...	...
150	4	15,837	7,066	...	77	23,134	23	...	...	...
95	...	...	362	...	220	677	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	508	...	634	1,142	57	...	...	...
...	...	...	317	...	196	513	28	.	...	...
...	...	...	267	...	315	582	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	297	...	215	512	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	367	...	175	542	21	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to Railway Primary School, Sabarmati.	1	...	33	33	31	27
Kaira—						
English Class attached to R. C. Mission Primary School, Gamdi.	1	...	49	49	52	46
Surat—						
English Class attached to Turana Madressa (Urdu), Surat.	1	...	49	49	50	37
harwar—						
English Class attached to the (Cutchi Gujarati) School, Hubli.	1	...	24	24	26	24
Total ...	9	...	276	276	275	223
Total, English Classes ...	182	...	5,708	5,708	5,782	5,026
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes.	379	3,680	20,326	24,006	24,174	21,438
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Peter's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	79	79	69	60
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	...	102	102	98	88
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	130	130	119	101
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	1	...	24	24	28	19
East Khandesh—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	146	146	155	125
Thana—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	97	97	93	77

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and Weaving grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	452	...	...	452	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	213	...	1,615	1,838	35	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	318	318	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	414	...	240	654	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,840	...	3,708	6,548	24	...	...	...
5,386	18,912	15,951	77,609	1,261	8,101	1,27,220	22	1	...	342
1,30,608	31,550	96,833	5,11,814	38,873	1,29,607	9,39,285	89	5	1,158	5,087
2,890	...	...	1,714	...	3,606	8,210	119	42	...	...
7,345	...	...	2,862	4,761	8,098	23,061	248	79	...	...
2,020	...	...	2,877	...	1,842	6,739	57	17	...	...
1,950	...	...	528	...	2,723	5,201	226	85	...	...
3,010	...	...	4,129	...	1,601	8,740	56	19	...	...
1,800	...	...	1,188	...	3,589	6,527	70	19	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Belgaum—						
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	19	19	16	15
Dharwar—						
New M. J. S. M. School, Hubli.	1	...	68	68	67	59
Karachi—						
European Railway School, Kotri.	1	...	36	36	25	21
Total ...	9	...	701	701	660	560
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Ignatius School, Bombay...	1	...	169	169	159	121
Thana—						
St. John the Baptist School, Thana.	1	...	191	191	195	173
Sholapur—						
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	81	81	76	66
Total ...	3	...	441	441	430	360
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
St. Joseph's School, Colaba ...	1	...	121	121	96	94
Belgaum—						
Gokak Mill English Teaching School, Gokak Falls.	1	...	63	63	63	54
Total ...	2	...	184	184	159	148
Total, English-teaching Schools.	5	...	625	625	589	508
Grand Total, Middle Schools (including English Classes).	393	3,680	21,652	25,332	25,423	22,506

FORM No. 2—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
570	...	...	791	...	1,153	2,514	157	35	...	...
1,800	...	...	1,589	...	1,748	5,137	77	27	....	...
420	...	...	757	...	2,010	3,187	127	16	...	...
21,805	...	...	16,385	4,761	26,365	69,316	105	33	...	...
650	...	...	1,280	...	1,385	3,715	23	4	...	...
1,450	...	...	5,169	...	1,626	8,245	42	7	...	...
1,670	...	150	2,245	...	3,788	7,803	103	22	...	...
3,770	...	150	8,644	...	7,199	19,763	46	9	...	...
...	...	...	1,153	...	2,508	3,666	33	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,555	2,555	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,153	...	5,063	6,221	33	...	...	...
3,770	...	150	9,802	...	12,262	25,984	44	6	...	...
1,56,183	31,550	96,983	5,88,001	43,684	1,68,234	10,84,585	41	6	1,153	5,037

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	61	98	154	156	139
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road.	1	90	...	90	98	86
Young Ladies' High School, Hornby Road.	1	76	84	160	151	127
Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.	1	130	125	255	262	238
St. Columba High School for Girls, Gowalia Tank.	1	230	218	448	434	390
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Thakurdwar.	1	139	269	408	426	358
Bai R. F. D. Panday's Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	92	124	216	220	187
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaon.	1	121	405	526	528	455
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.	1	252	370	622	613	515
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Fort.	1	41	78	119	124	103
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Chandanwadi.	1	134	179	313	304	264
New High School for Girls, Fort.	1	58	161	219	217	184
Master's Tutorial High School for Girls, Gamdevi.	1	127	102	229	216	187
Vanita Vishram English School, Sandhurst Road.	1	66	125	191	199	173
S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Girgaon Back Road.	1	95	176	271	272	242
Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri's Girls' High School, Khetwadi.	1	52	82	134	139	113
Ratnagiri—						
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	36	87	123	118	109

FORM No. 3.

(English) for Girls for the Official Year 1934-35.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,698	...	...	1,949	...	...	19,642	126	113	...	...
4,590	...	...	8,714	5,622	4,553	23,479	240	47	90	...
5,196	...	...	10,041	595	605	16,437	109	34	96	...
8,100	...	...	18,628	...	1,778	18,501	71	12	...	...
7,791	...	...	15,801	...	14,076	37,168	86	18	141	...
8,929	...	...	7,982	...	6,084	17,945	42	9	44	...
2,886	...	...	6,238	2,484	5,874	17,427	79	13	36	...
6,701	...	...	13,080	6,818	4,914	31,513	60	13	171	...
3,811	...	...	20,542	581	...	24,934	41	6	71	...
1,768	...	...	2,967	7,905	...	12,635	102	14	113	...
3,928	...	...	7,718	11,893	218	23,757	78	13	103	...
6,100	...	...	22,205	...	21,111	49,416	228	28	...	...
2,660	...	...	15,803	...	6,833	25,296	117	12	...	...
1,400	...	...	2,821	...	10,012	14,233	72	7	...	...
2,675	...	...	6,140	...	8,752	17,567	65	10	125	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	12,415	13,415	97	7	...	...
1,104	...	100	...	93	6,879	7,676	65	9	84	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	300	380	680	689	617
Seva Sadan High School, Poona.	1	119	117	236	238	228
S. N. D. T. Kanya Shala, Poona.	1	144	219	363	373	305
St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Poona.	1	59	79	138	144	134
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	65	47	112	112	105
Mahilashram High School, Hingne Bdk.	1	28	56	79	72	69
Satara—						
Kanya Shala, Satara ...	1	20	55	75	69	68
Ahmednagar—						
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	74	115	189	189	175
Broach—						
Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' English School, Broach.	1	47	75	122	117	102
Surat—						
I. P. Mission Girls' High School, Surat.	1	51	85	136	138	121
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	64	149	213	218	195
Bai Pirozbai M. Patel's High School for Parsi Girls, Surat.	1	48	112	160	171	128
Sarvajanik Girls' High School, Surat.	1	54	96	150	169	153
Belgaum—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	35	87	122	128	105
Vanita Vidyalaya, do. ...	1	66	87	153	148	136
Karachi—						
Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	104	104	208	201	184
Carneiro Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	125	211	336	325	302
V. N. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Karachi.	1	203	275	478	460	406

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,060	...	...	13,928	...	...	43,988	64	44	...	60
2,000	...	...	5,157	...	1,893	9,050	83	8	...	...
2,065	...	...	7,861	...	5,739	15,665	42	6	...	...
2,600	...	...	2,948	...	10,877	16,425	114	18	...	...
8,208	...	...	9,877	4,253	11,469	28,802	257	29	78	...
1,380	...	...	1,829	...	4,285	6,894	96	18	...	...
1,510	...	...	1,466	...	3,468	6,444	93	22	10	...
3,296	...	...	2,033	...	10,276	15,605	83	17	126	...
3,476	...	...	2,799	759	3,951	10,985	94	30	133	3
3,141	...	...	2,678	...	4,278	10,097	78	23	59	442
3,280	...	...	4,187	...	8,034	15,451	71	15	40	...
2,200	...	...	...	7,113	...	9,313	54	13	...	...
1,500	...	...	4,395	...	9,064	15,459	91	9	...	...
1,390	100	200	2,090	...	2,282	6,062	47	11	...	...
1,600	...	...	3,786	...	5,551	10,937	74	11	...	...
3,939	...	564	3,712	3,163	2,140	23,518	142	44	119	...
7,642	...	893	14,227	...	2,137	24,899	77	24	...	57
6,918	...	1,540	17,429	...	4,974	30,861	67	15	...	98

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Hyderabad—						
Kundanmal Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	339	150	489	495	452
Nava Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad.	1	69	120	189	187	171
Piggot Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	54	65	119	117	104
Total ...	37	3,802	5,264	9,066	9,081	7,976
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Girton High School for Girls, Grant Road.	1	58	88	146	146	123
Poona—						
Agarkar High School for Girls, Poona.	1	55	121	176	167	152
Total ...	2	113	209	322	313	275
Total of A.-V. High Schools ...	40	3,976	5,566	9,542	9,550	8,390
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay.	1	35	254	289	276	245
Convent High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	11	248	259	247	259
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	12	327	339	308	351
Convent High School, Parel ...	1	10	182	192	199	164

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,452	...	...	19,088	85	1,542	30,167	61	19	15	12
3,722	...	...	5,884	...	7,592	17,198	92	20	152	...
3,167	...	...	3,582	...	4,987	11,736	100	27	...	87
1,61,075	100	3,297	2,87,031	56,364	2,08,088	7,15,955	79	18	1,806	709
...	...	...	8,154	...	...	8,154	56	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,995	3,800	3,812	12,607	75	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,149	3,800	3,812	20,761	66	...	...	...
1,78,768	100	3,297	3,02,129	60,164	2,11,900	7,56,358	79	19	1,806	709
25,075	...	...	39,819	...	355	65,249	...	...	...	...
14,385	...	...	17,725	...	366	32,476	131	58	169	1,332
14,810	...	...	20,328	...	2,678	37,311	121	46	152	1,104
11,819	...	...	12,120	...	10,268	33,707	169	57	129	1,026

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay Suburban District—						
Convent High School, Bandra .	1	30	296	326	331	309
Nasik—						
Convent High School, Igatpuri.	1	20	168	188	170	149
Barnes Girls' High School, Deolali.	1	14	166	180	160	151
Poona—						
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	25	215	240	238	212
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona ..	1	11	144	155	150	140
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	20	215	235	260	234
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	12	103	115	128	119
Satara—						
Kimmins Girls' High School, Panchgani.	1	13	89	102	89	88
Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	11	145	156	164	155
Karachi—						
Convent High School, Karachi.	1	26	265	291	290	252
Total ...	14	250	2,812	3,062	3,019	2,823
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum.	1	43	222	265	256	228
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.	1	93	956	1,049	1,036	988
St. Agne's High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	60	402	462	423	430
Convent High School, Lower Mahim.	1	25	349	374	370	323
Bombay Suburban—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	90	669	759	755	704
Mt. Mary's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	26	206	232	229	216
St. Teresa's Convent High School, Santa Cruz.	1	34	483	517	511	480

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,710	...	...	16,858	...	621	30,189	91	38	...	924
8,051	...	...	7,098	...	7,046	22,190	125	47	176	1,080
11,757	...	...	17,946	...	1,696	31,399	186	70	131	...
20,615	...	...	28,580	698	12,157	57,000	239	87	110	168
6,689	...	800	4,267	...	4,156	15,912	106	41	159	...
12,866	...	...	18,429	...	5,418	31,713	122	49	...	1,212
11,938	...	...	12,157	...	5,922	30,017	235	94	168	...
11,221	...	...	14,887	...	3,161	29,219	328	126	168	180
13,045	...	...	11,000	...	17,639	41,684	254	79	255	...
15,589	...	...	18,009	...	2,423	36,021	128	54	139	3,864
1,89,570	...	800	2,29,118	698	73,901	4,94,087	164	68	1,756	10,890
11,900	...	...	37,475	...	4,322	53,697	210	43	...	...
11,666	...	...	50,749	...	5,672	68,087	66	10	186	...
6,480	...	...	20,447	...	2,299	29,226	69	15	...	...
6,090	...	...	11,842	...	4,448	22,380	60	16	...	...
6,270	...	...	17,015	...	1,831	25,116	83	8	...	...
4,950	...	...	7,882	...	14,566	27,398	119	21	...	...
4,200	...	...	18,309	...	11,473	33,982	66	8	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Poona—						
Convent E. T. School, Poona...	1	30	206	236	240	210
Belgaum—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Belgaum.	1	26	258	284	284	257
Dharwar—						
Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	29	211	240	228	198
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	53	393	446	403	373
Total ...	11	509	4,355	4,864	4,725	4,352
Grand Total of all High Schools for Girls.	65	4,735	12,733	17,468	17,334	15,565
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Thana—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	16	84	100	95	93
Nasik—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Nasik ...	1	24	81	105	103	90
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School, Poona.	1	12	45	57	50	40
Ahmednagar—						
A.-V. Girls' Middle School, Ahmednagar.	1	18	79	97	96	89
Dharwar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Dharwar...	1	16	83	99	101	94
Bijapur—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Bijapur ...	1	...	49	49	47	41
Total ...	6	86	421	507	492	447

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,380	...	...	12,694	...	1,730	16,804	70	10	...	...
4,692	...	...	9,182	...	7,674	21,498	75	16	...	192
5,112	...	150	7,389	...	6,491	19,092	80	28	74	528
3,970	...	...	16,813	...	1,522	22,305	54	9	...	120
67,710	...	150	2,09,697	...	62,028	3,39,585	78	14	260	840
4,36,048	100	4,247	7,40,944	60,862	3,47,829	15,90,030	92	25	3,822	12,439
9,993	...	...	1,057	...	...	11,050	116	105	...	...
7,855	...	...	1,107	...	...	8,962	87	76	...	...
9,907	...	...	922	...	...	10,829	217	168	...	...
8,106	...	...	...	...	...	8,106	84	84	...	...
5,221	...	...	1,068	...	...	6,289	62	52	...	...
6,818	...	...	423	...	...	7,241	154	145	...	...
47,900	...	...	4,577	...	...	52,477	107	97	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
N. J. Wadia Parsi Girls' School, Dadar.	1	33	88	121	121	106
Sharada Mandir Girls' English School, Bombay.	1	24	73	97	96	81
Ratnagiri—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Ratnagiri ...	1	18	53	71	72	67
Nasik—						
Z. B. & M. M. A.-V. Girls' School, Manmad.	1	33	68	101	104	95
Seva Sadan Girls' English School, Nasik.	1	12	46	58	64	58
Poona—						
Sharada Sadan A.-V. School, Kedgaon.	1	...	40	40	46	40
Satara—						
Kanya Shala, Wai ...	1	10	63	73	73	62
Sholapur—						
Seva Sadan Society's A.-V. School, Sholapur.	1	12	78	90	96	75
East Khandesh—						
A.-V. Kanya Shala, Jalgaon ...	1	...	29	29	27	22
West Khandesh—						
Women's Education Society's Kamalabhi Girls' A.-V. School, Dhulia.	1	29	63	92	90	83
Surat—						
Mahila Vidyalaya Branch A.-V. School, Surat.	1	...	73	73	72	65
Ahmedabad—						
R. B. Maganbhai A.-V. Girls' School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	72	72	70	62
Karachi—						
Dhanpatmal Arya Putri Pathshala, Karachi.	1	7	38	45	47	43
Gujrat Maha Vidyalaya Karachi.	1	6	60	66	57	50
Girls' Academy, Karachi ...	1	...	18	18	23	14
Hyderabad—						
Tolaram Girls' A.-V. School, Hyderabad.	1	50	329	379	401	359

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure:							Annual cost of educating each pupil:		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,000	...	...	4,678	500	9,067	15,245	126	8	...	...
450	...	...	2,965	...	2,787	6,202	65	5	...	...
520	200	125	1,171	...	2,294	4,310	60	7	...	...
1,260	...	...	...	...	3,436	4,696	45	12	...	...
100	...	300	842	...	1,173	2,415	38	2	...	...
545	...	...	86	...	1,588	2,219	48	12	...	...
400	...	125	731	...	1,691	2,947	40	5	...	...
100	...	250	518	...	2,066	2,934	31	1	...	...
300	250	...	346	...	1,342	2,288	88	11	...	...
628	200	1,000	2,196	...	2,348	6,372	71	7	...	28
315	...	...	911	...	770	1,996	28	4	...	...
680	...	...	727	960	700	3,017	43	9	...	...
369	...	147	1,360	...	2,786	4,662	99	8	...	24
300	...	481	1,620	...	1,921	4,322	76	5	...	...
200	...	170	396	5	1,947	2,718	118	9	...	...
1,758	...	...	10,570	...	8,478	20,806	52	4	158	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Sukkur—						
Ishwaribai Girls' A.-V. School, Shikarpur.	1	...	41	41	52	44
Reform Association's Girls' A.-V. School, Sukkur.	1	...	11	11	12	9
Tirathbai Girls' A.-V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	...	18	18	19	16
Total ...	19	284	1,261	1,495	1,542	1,351
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharat Vidya Mandir Girls' English School, Dadar.	1	22	70	92	87	70
Total, A.-V. Middle Schools ...	26	342	1,752	2,094	2,121	1,868
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Bandra.	1	...	30	30	31	25
Poona—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Girls' School No. 6 (Marathi) Poona City.	1	...	57	57	70	56
Total ...	2	...	87	87	101	81
Recognised.						
Poona—						
English Class attached to the St. Hilda's School (Marathi) Poona.	1	...	43	43	45	43
Total, English classes ...	3	...	130	130	146	124
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes ...	29	342	1,882	2,224	2,267	1,992

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,300	...	300	371	1,000	1,594	4,565	88	25	...	...
...	...	600	188	...	1,018	1,806	151	...	...	...
270	...	...	378	...	831	1,479	78	14	...	20
10,445	650	3,498	30,054	2,465	47,837	94,949	62	7	186	44
...	...	...	2,138	...	628	2,766	32	...	...	...
58,845	650	3,498	36,769	2,465	48,465	1,50,192	71	28	186	44
...	...	780	424	...	...	1,154	37	...	...	...
...	...	680	...	...	...	680	9	...	...	...
...	...	1,360	424	...	...	1,784	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,513	1,513	34	...	...	...
...	...	1,360	424	...	1,513	3,297	28	...	...	...
58,845	650	4,858	37,193	2,465	49,978	1,53,489	68	26	186	44

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Nasik—						
G. I. P Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	84	84	86	80
Surat—						
B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Bulsar.	1	...	25	25	25	21
Poona—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	57	57	55	46
Sholapur—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	41	41	86	29
Total ...	4	...	157	157	152	126
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Isabella's School, Mazgaon.	1	...	444	444	440	404
St. Joseph's School, Agripada	1	...	250	250	245	212
St. Anthony's School, Byculla	1	...	309	309	242	165
Victoria School, Mahim ...	1	...	216	216	220	182
East Khandesh—						
Roman Catholic School, Bhusawal.	1	...	118	118	110	112
Ahmedabad—						
Mt. Carmel School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	215	215	211	190
Belgaum—						
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	55	55	57	55
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph School, Dharwar ...	1	...	60	60	66	42
Kanara—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock.	1	...	46	46	41	37
St. Michael's Convent School, Karwar.	1	...	137	137	143	127
Total ...	10	...	1,850	1,850	1,775	1,526
Recognised.						
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	35	35	33	30
Total, English-teaching Schools.	11	...	1,885	1,885	1,808	1,556
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	44	342	3,924	4,266	4,227	3,674

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Other Provincial grants included in column 8.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.	Fee and War grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,230	...	...	820	...	1,730	3,780	105	34	...	...
1,000	...	...	1,474	...	2,550	5,024	201	40	...	...
2,159	...	...	1,018	...	2,495	5,672	103	37	24	...
1,140	...	...	1,080	...	4,106	6,326	154	27	...	...
5,529	...	...	4,392	...	10,881	20,802	137	57	24	...
1,950	...	...	13,167	...	547	15,664	35	4	...	...
3,028	...	...	3,654	...	9,110	15,787	64	12	...	123
550	...	...	2,793	...	8,458	11,801	49	2	...	...
2,050	...	...	7,219	...	4,204	13,473	61	9	...	...
1,500	...	400	3,268	...	2,544	7,707	70	13	...	...
1,290	...	...	6,689	...	4,780	12,659	59	6	...	...
1,040	...	...	217	...	4,512	5,769	101	18	...	...
1,050	...	...	1,306	...	2,244	4,600	70	16	...	...
290	...	...	728	...	2,222	3,240	79	7	...	...
1,180	...	...	2,784	...	8,988	12,952	90	8	...	...
13,923	...	400	41,770	...	47,559	1,03,652	58	7	...	123
...	...	...	668	...	2,475	3,138	95	...	...	...
13,923	...	400	42,438	...	50,034	1,06,790	59	8	...	123
77,797	650	5,258	84,018	2,465	1,10,893	2,81,081	66	18	210	167

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	219	2,882	43,901	46,288	43,634	35,771
Girls	126	1,155	22,571	23,726	23,555	17,553
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	97	50	13,298	13,348	12,642	10,563
Girls	32	299	4,946	5,245	5,171	4,131
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	316	2,432	57,199	59,631	56,276	46,334
Girls	158	1,454	27,517	28,971	28,726	21,684
Total ...	474	3,886	84,716	88,602	85,002	68,018
Bombay Suburban District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	26	91	2,804	2,895	2,861	2,044
Girls	4	49	403	452	472	345
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	13	39	1,558	1,597	1,591	1,380
Girls	2	15	225	240	245	198
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	...	2,891	2,891	2,254	1,605
Girls	6	...	489	489	410	318

NOS. 4 AND 5.

for Boys and Girls for the Official Year 1934-1935.

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...
4,50,919	12,111	14,28,456	18,91,486	43 6	10 5
2,44,088	6,080	7,78,195	10,28,358	43 7	10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
24,168	1,50,997	3,10,457	4,85,617	38 7	1 15
12,285	51,114	1,98,265	2,61,614	50 9	2 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,75,082	1,63,108	17,38,913	23,77,103	42 4	8 7
2,56,818	57,194	9,71,460	12,84,972	44 12	8 15
7,31,400	2,20,302	27,10,373	36,62,075	43 1	8 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
14,896	1,949	13,406	30,251	12 13	6 5
2,979	...	2,681	5,660	12 0	6 5
12,529	1,901	5,817	20,247	12 12	7 14
1,928	...	895	2,823	11 8	7 14
14,355	549	33,110	48,014	21 5	6 6
2,616	...	6,018	8,634	21 1	6 6

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bombay Suburban District—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	4	92	96	101	87
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	24	...	3,365	3,365	3,207	2,858
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	8	...	1,164	1,164	1,111	999
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	8	44	927	971	809	749
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	97	178	11,801	11,979	11,434	9,717
Girls	12	64	1,117	1,181	1,127	856
... Total ...	109	242	12,918	13,160	12,561	10,573
Thana—						
Government—						
Boys	2	28	113	141	141	113
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	465	1,924	27,590	29,514	28,302	20,515
Girls	27	202	2,105	2,307	2,056	1,569
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	251	1,878	2,129	2,106	1,627
Girls	4	88	455	538	517	403
Local Authority—						
Boys	19	220	3,146	3,366	3,090	2,581
Girls	6	109	1,318	1,427	1,393	1,129
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	34	35	1,445	1,480	1,330	1,102
Girls	1	4	36	40	35	26
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	6	164	170	148	126
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	537	2,464	34,336	36,800	35,117	26,069
Girls	38	398	3,914	4,312	4,001	3,127
Total ...	575	2,862	38,250	41,112	39,118	29,196

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,590	...	...	2,590	25 10	25 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
13,186	28,394	47,340	88,920	27 12	4 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,298	...	14,912	21,205	19 1	5 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,104	16,648	24,752	30 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
68,849	40,897	1,31,233	2,35,979	20 10	5 9
7,523	...	9,594	17,117	15 3	6 11
71,872	40,897	1,40,827	2,53,096	20 2	5 11
6,506	...	...	6,506	46 2	46 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,45,346	...	1,32,614	3,77,960	13 6	8 11
17,524	...	9,473	26,997	13 2	8 8
18,314	...	10,231	28,545	13 9	8 11
4,578	...	2,558	7,136	13 13	8 14
18,754	336	28,127	47,217	15 4	6 1
8,510	278	12,978	21,766	15 10	6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,948	1,542	15,777	20,267	15 4	2 3
50	...	322	372	10 10	1 7
300	522	1,250	2,072	14 0	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,92,168	2,400	1,87,999	4,82,567	13 12	8 5
30,662	278	25,331	56,271	14 1	7 11
3,22,830	2,678	2,13,330	5,38,838	13 12	8 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	46	...	46	43	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	364	1,680	16,988	18,618	17,813	13,650
Girls	14	88	867	955	982	708
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	562	2,715	3,277	3,190	2,481
Girls	6	216	1,161	1,377	1,388	956
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	14	6	640	646	645	511
Girls	4	38	263	301	314	220
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	6	...	220	220	198	170
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	401	2,244	20,563	22,807	21,889	16,847
Girls	24	342	2,291	2,633	2,684	1,884
Total ...	425	2,586	22,854	25,440	24,473	18,731
Ratnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	44	123	167	153	127
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	562	2,847	36,220	39,067	37,575	29,651
Girls	30	60	1,835	1,895	1,803	1,388
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	17	547	2,468	3,015	2,912	2,409
Girls	5	59	873	932	917	727
Local Authority—						
Boys	10	277	1,486	1,763	1,685	1,409
Girls	3	69	511	580	540	392

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
5,018	...	...	5,018	116 11	116 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,81,056	12,284	61,368	2,54,708	14 5	10 3
9,580	...	3,280	12,760	13 11	10 4
32,824	2,729	11,335	46,888	14 9	10 2
13,467	..	4,723	18,190	13 9	10 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,287	191	4,664	6,092	9 7	1 15
1,871	14	4,223	5,608	17 14	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	201	201	1 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,19,685	15,204	77,563	3,12,402	14 4	10 1
24,368	14	12,176	36,558	14 2	9 7
2,44,003	15,218	89,739	3,48,960	14 4	10 0
7,218	...	...	7,218	47 2	47 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,49,427	32,090	55,991	4,37,508	11 10	9 5
16,639	...	2,666	19,305	10 11	9 4
26,252	4,096	3,776	34,124	11 11	9 0
8,205	...	1,180	9,385	10 4	8 15
9,621	2,993	12,120	24,734	14 11	5 11
3,107	...	3,837	6,944	12 14	5 12

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	98	16	4,413	4,429	4,350	3,698
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	50	50	42	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	21	7	808	815	761	684
Girls	2	...	61	61	60	44
Total—						
Boys	711	3,786	45,568	49,806	47,478	37,958
Girls	40	188	3,280	3,468	3,320	2,551
Total ...	751	3,926	48,848	52,774	50,798	40,509
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	429	2,882	28,272	31,154	29,130	22,775
Girls	19	55	1,371	1,426	1,259	985
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	21	568	3,621	4,184	4,001	3,227
Girls	11	95	1,416	1,511	1,448	1,114
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	814	5,325	6,139	5,777	4,806
Girls	8	218	1,952	2,170	1,986	1,549
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	42	106	1,823	1,929	1,782	1,588
Girls	4	34	378	412	405	343
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	...	192	192	182	156
Girls	3	13	332	345	351	288
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	515	4,365	39,233	43,598	40,372	32,547
Girls	45	415	5,449	5,864	5,449	4,274
Total ...	560	4,780	44,682	49,462	46,821	36,821

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
10,800	5,684	18,259	34,193	7 14	2 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
316	...	265	581	13 13	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,096	2,764	3,860	5 1	...
...	...	540	540	9 0	...
4,08,129	45,909	93,175	5,42,213	11 7	8 8
27,951	...	8,223	36,174	10 14	8 7
4,81,080	45,909	1,01,398	5,78,387	11 6	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,10,616	7,960	24,261	8,42,837	11 12	10 11
13,505	...	1,055	14,560	11 9	10 12
37,890	1,877	7,722	47,489	11 14	9 8
13,778	...	2,808	16,586	11 7	9 8
32,369	2,255	46,277	80,901	14 0	5 10
11,281	5	16,292	27,578	13 14	5 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,869	...	10,684	17,008	9 9	3 9
2,121	...	7,279	9,400	23 3	5 4
441	...	1,516	1,957	10 12	2 7
1,026	...	4,814	5,840	16 10	2 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,87,685	12,092	90,410	4,90,187	12 0	9 8
41,711	5	32,248	73,964	13 9	7 10
4,29,396	12,097	1,22,658	5,64,151	12 3	9 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	5	118	236	354	337	280
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,846	9,374	111,374	120,748	115,181	88,685
Girls	94	454	6,581	7,035	6,522	4,995
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	82	1,962	12,240	14,202	13,800	11,124
Girls	28	468	4,130	4,598	4,465	3,898
Local Authority—						
Boys	286	3,698	56,249	59,942	56,440	46,172
Girls	149	1,551	26,841	28,392	27,884	20,941
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	4	92	96	101	87
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	212	168	11,686	11,849	11,814	9,742
Girls	9	76	677	753	754	589
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	110	56	14,868	14,924	14,125	11,879
Girls	85	312	5,278	5,590	5,522	4,414
Unaided—						
Boys	35	51	1,955	2,006	1,768	1,558
Girls	2	...	61	61	60	44
Total—						
Boys	2,577	15,421	208,700	224,121	213,066	169,472
Girls	317	2,861	43,568	46,429	45,207	34,876
Grand Total ...	2,894	18,282	252,268	270,550	258,273	203,848
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	5	179	676	855	842	707
Girls	3	21	345	366	344	286
District Local Board—						
Boys	580	3,110	30,512	33,622	32,807	25,577
Girls	37	117	2,052	2,169	2,134	1,600

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
18,787	...	...	18,787	55 10	55 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
11,01,341	54,283	2,87,685	14,43,259	12 8	9 9
60,177	...	19,105	79,282	12 2	9 4
1,27,309	10,608	38,881	1,76,798	12 13	9 4
41,956	...	12,164	54,120	12 2	9 6
5,26,018	18,244	15,48,090	20,92,352	37 1	9 5
2,69,597	6,868	8,12,820	10,88,280	39 0	9 11
2,590	...	...	2,590	25 10	25 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
84,040	35,761	96,674	1,66,475	14 11	3 0
8,542	14	11,824	15,380	20 6	4 11
31,518	1,51,519	3,28,400	5,11,432	36 3	2 4
13,261	51,114	2,03,079	2,67,454	48 7	2 6
...	9,200	19,613	28,813	16 5	...
...	...	540	540	9 0	...
18,41,548	2,79,610	23,19,293	44,40,451	20 13	8 10
8,88,533	57,491	10,59,032	15,05,056	33 5	8 10
22,30,081	3,37,101	33,78,325	59,45,507	23 0	8 10
22,485	703	...	23,198	27 9	26 11
15,774	...	...	15,774	45 14	45 14
4,14,966	15,024	18,978	4,48,968	13 11	12 10
32,405	...	...	32,405	15 3	15 3

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Poona—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	592	2,027	2,619	2,564	2,033
Girls	8	111	970	1,081	1,049	881
Local Authority—						
Boys	52	988	8,058	9,086	8,699	6,650
Girls	30	512	5,658	6,170	5,724	4,785
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	3	138	438	576	618	488
District Local Board—						
Boys	42	130	2,067	2,197	2,143	1,712
Girls	7	28	420	448	480	359
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	45	134	8,103	8,237	7,510	6,381
Girls	18	102	2,172	2,274	2,110	1,678
Unaided—						
Boys	37	38	1,141	1,179	1,091	882
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	770	5,166	52,579	57,745	55,656	43,947
Girls	106	1,024	12,055	13,079	12,409	10,027
Total ...	876	6,190	64,634	70,824	68,065	53,974
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	350	5,920	50,422	56,342	55,296	44,926
Girls	78	124	3,607	3,731	3,472	2,680
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	39	1,287	5,459	6,696	6,698	5,272
Girls	19	180	2,189	2,369	2,121	1,722
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	386	1,816	2,202	2,109	1,667
Girls	3	134	572	706	644	505
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
24,800	2,528	11,800	39,128	15 4	9 11
10,490	...	5,245	15,735	15 0	10 0
66,419	4,752	73,506	1,44,677	16 10	7 10
48,146	...	43,598	91,744	16 0	8 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,160	3,064	5,368	14,592	23 10	9 15
9,408	748	20,566	30,712	14 5	4 6
2,108	...	6,851	8,959	20 13	4 14
81,948	29,360	92,690	1,53,998	20 8	4 4
10,618	9,370	34,741	54,729	25 15	5 1
...	628	5,696	6,319	5 13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,70,016	53,738	2,28,286	8,46,990	15 3	10 4
1,25,701	12,434	95,803	2,33,938	18 14	10 2
6,95,717	66,172	3,19,089	10,80,928	15 14	10 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,79,146	11,061	1,78,777	7,68,984	13 15	10 8
35,070	...	12,033	47,103	13 9	10 2
48,731	3,025	42,200	93,956	14 0	7 4
14,000	...	12,192	26,192	12 6	6 10
8,721	1,987	13,940	24,648	11 11	4 2
5,195	...	8,417	13,612	21 2	8 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Satara—*contd.*						
District Local Board—						
Boys	40	5	1,543	1,548	1,468	1,285
Girls	8	12	264	276	276	238
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	...	444	444	403	355
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	26	26	24	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	942	7,548	59,710	67,258	65,998	53,475
Girls	103	450	6,632	7,082	6,513	5,145
Total ...	1,045	7,998	66,342	74,340	72,511	58,620
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	425	2,637	26,203	28,840	26,807	20,298
Girls	19	51	1,277	1,328	1,207	925
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	5	169	751	920	924	739
Girls	3	7	263	270	278	223
Local Authority—						
Boys	47	1,471	10,144	11,615	11,294	8,614
Girls	20	193	3,159	3,352	3,247	2,347
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	2	...	163	163	155	137
Girls	2	42	1,045	1,087	1,064	940
District Local Board—						
Boys	30	...	1,161	1,161	1,148	977
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	20	27	2,657	2,684	2,577	2,189
Girls	6	82	818	900	864	708

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,281	1,072	9,449	14,802	10 1	2 15
925	...	3,968	4,893	17 12	3 6
4,177	...	155	4,332	10 12	10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	424	1,021	1,445	60 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,45,056	17,569	2,45,542	9,08,167	13 12	9 12
55,190	...	36,610	91,800	14 2	8 8
7,00,245	17,569	2,82,152	9,99,967	13 13	9 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,36,221	4,024	95,647	3,35,892	12 8	8 12
12,476	...	...	12,476	10 5	10 5
8,780	296	3,518	12,544	13 9	9 7
2,107	...	1,000	3,107	11 3	7 9
74,588	690	96,674	1,71,947	15 4	6 10
20,479	2	26,006	46,487	14 5	6 5
1,576	...	1,436	3,012	19 7	10 3
14,506	...	...	14,506	13 10	13 10
944	630	4,742	6,316	5 8	0 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,800	10,764	15,424	30,988	12 0	1 14
3,000	...	10,897	13,897	15 11	3 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	529	4,304	41,079	45,383	42,905	32,954
Girls	50	375	6,562	6,937	6,650	5,143
Total ...	579	4,679	47,641	52,320	49,555	38,097
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	591	3,793	28,652	32,445	32,659	26,056
Girls	46	169	2,645	2,814	2,811	2,051
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	169	799	968	985	794
Girls	1	34	233	267	263	215
Local Authority—						
Boys	16	675	4,181	4,856	4,680	3,580
Girls	8	112	1,400	1,512	1,435	1,137
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	2	40	167	207	209	182
Girls	1	46	88	136	141	128
District Local Board—						
Boys	94	323	3,612	3,935	3,746	3,297
Girls	8	66	333	399	401	351
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	4	3	272	275	286	233
Girls	3	...	267	267	283	220
Unaided—						
Boys	18	...	327	327	291	173
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	728	5,003	38,010	43,013	42,856	34,315
Girls	67	429	4,966	5,395	5,334	4,102
Total ...	795	5,432	42,976	48,408	48,190	38,417

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,26,854	16,404	2,17,441	5,60,699	13 1	7 10
52,568	2	37,403	89,973	13 8	7 14
3,79,422	16,406	2,54,844	6,50,672	13 2	7 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,84,100	1,619	96,985	4,82,704	14 12	11 12
33,029	...	8,609	41,638	14 13	11 13
9,563	252	4,917	14,732	14 15	9 11
3,403	...	1,305	4,708	17 14	12 15
31,050	3,431	36,452	70,933	15 3	6 10
9,728	184	11,235	21,147	14 13	6 12
2,471	...	1,277	3,748	17 15	11 13
1,635	...	4,457	6,092	28 3	21 10
16,503	50	42,466	59,019	15 12	4 8
3,199	...	10,224	13,423	33 3	8 0
2,148	...	2,991	5,139	17 15	7 8
2,224	...	1,491	3,715	13 2	7 14
...	...	6,743	6,743	28 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,45,835	5,352	1,91,831	6,43,018	15 1	10 6
53,218	184	37,321	90,723	17 0	10 0
4,99,053	5,536	2,29,152	7,33,741	15 4	10 6

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	672	5,928	46,148	52,071	50,978	41,771
Girls	41	94	2,471	2,565	2,457	1,876
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	41	1,814	9,265	11,079	11,008	9,098
Girls	19	80	2,119	2,199	2,197	1,605
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	929	3,900	4,829	4,826	3,988
Girls	6	129	1,284	1,868	1,867	1,086
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	2	1	167	168	149	116
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	..	...	...	...	...
Girls	2	9	89	98	108	71
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	178	178	202	158
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	734	8,667	59,658	68,325	67,168	55,126
Girls	68	312	5,913	6,225	6,129	4,588
Total ...	802	8,979	65,571	74,550	73,292	59,714

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,80,604	22,516	1,72,852	7,25,972	14 4	10 7
28,566	...	6,596	35,162	14 5	11 10
78,272	6,181	42,890	1,27,343	11 9	7 2
15,692	...	15,783	31,475	14 5	7 2
30,628	1,014	44,574	76,216	15 13	6 6
9,212	...	13,338	22,550	16 8	6 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
187	...	1,400	1,587	10 10	1 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
208	...	1,136	1,344	12 7	1 5
...	...	717	717	3 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,39,691	29,711	2,62,433	9,31,835	13 14	9 8
53,678	...	36,853	90,531	14 12	8 12
6,93,369	29,711	2,99,286	10,22,366	13 15	9 7

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	1	55	200	255	266	237
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	349	3,169	26,128	29,297	23,553	21,384
Girls	16	30	1,196	1,226	1,145	845
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	701	2,696	3,397	3,485	2,671
Girls	9	50	858	908	937	656
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	1,125	4,445	5,570	5,302	4,216
Girls	13	249	2,209	2,458	2,386	1,828
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	20	43	652	695	689	516
Girls	3	4	78	82	86	71
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	37	53	90	90	80
Girls	1	16	45	61	55	52
Unaided—						
Boys	2	5	67	72	71	60
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	405	5,135	34,241	39,376	33,406	29,114
Girls	42	349	4,386	4,735	4,609	3,452
Total ...	447	5,484	38,627	44,111	43,015	32,566

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,315	...	...	6,315	23 12	23 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,267	411	99,881	3,60,509	12 10	9 2
10,420	...	4,022	14,442	12 10	9 3
29,005	58	14,275	43,338	12 10	8 7
7,818	...	3,999	11,817	12 10	8 5
31,190	509	37,518	69,217	13 1	5 14
18,589	...	18,085	31,574	13 4	5 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,476	...	6,690	9,166	13 5	3 9
800	...	801	1,101	12 13	3 3
248	...	248	496	5 8	2 12
112	...	112	224	4 1	2 1
...	...	446	446	6 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,29,501	978	1,59,008	4,89,487	12 12	8 9
32,189	...	26,969	59,158	12 13	7 0
3,61,690	978	1,85,977	5,48,645	12 12	8 7

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Central Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	234	876	1,110	1,108	944
Girls	3	21	345	366	344	286
District Local Board—						
Boys	3,467	24,552	208,065	232,617	227,100	179,962
Girls	232	585	12,248	12,833	12,220	9,977
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	108	4,682	20,997	25,679	25,614	20,607
Girls	59	462	6,632	7,094	6,845	5,252
Local Authority—						
Boys	161	5,569	32,539	38,108	36,910	28,715
Girls	80	1,329	14,232	15,561	14,803	11,638
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	4	40	330	370	364	319
Girls	6	228	1,571	1,799	1,828	1,556
District Local Board—						
Boys	228	502	9,202	9,704	9,348	7,858
Girls	26	105	1,095	1,200	1,198	1,019
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	73	201	11,529	11,730	10,866	9,288
Girls	30	209	3,391	3,600	3,410	2,729
Unaided—						
Boys	61	43	1,739	1,782	1,679	1,293
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	4,108	35,823	285,277	321,100	312,984	248,931
Girls	436	2,939	40,514	43,453	41,644	32,457
Grand Total ...	4,544	38,762	325,791	364,553	354,628	281,388
... ...						
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	5	69	553	622	600	512
Girls	1	37	193	230	237	197
Local Board—						
Boys	303	2,636	18,914	21,550	20,968	16,406
Girls	48	426	2,850	3,276	3,044	2,321

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
28,800	708	...	29,508	26 10	26 0
15,774	...	...	15,774	45 14	45 14
24,05,804	54,655	6,68,070	31,28,529	13 12	10 9
1,51,966	...	31,260	1,83,226	13 14	11 8
1,99,101	12,340	1,19,600	3,31,041	12 15	7 12
58,510	...	39,524	98,034	13 9	7 13
2,42,591	12,383	3,02,664	5,57,638	15 2	6 9
1,06,290	186	1,20,629	2,27,114	15 5	7 3
4,047	...	2,713	6,760	18 9	11 2
22,801	3,064	9,325	35,190	19 5	12 4
88,794	2,495	85,313	1,21,602	13 0	3 10
6,532	...	21,844	28,376	23 13	5 8
43,316	40,124	1,11,508	1,94,948	17 15	4 0
16,162	9,370	47,877	73,409	21 8	4 12
...	1,047	14,623	15,670	9 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
29,56,953	1,23,752	12,99,491	43,80,196	14 0	9 7
8,72,544	12,620	2,70,959	6,56,123	15 12	8 15
38,29,497	1,36,372	15,70,450	50,36,319	14 3	9 6
14,183	821	...	15,004	25 0	23 10
5,589	...	...	5,589	...	23 9
3,23,291	18,826	1,393	3,43,510	16 6	15 7
48,473	...	...	48,473	...	15 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*concld.*						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	555	3,010	3,565	3,008	2,911
Girls	7	151	1,161	1,312	1,898	1,004
Local Authority—						
Boys	95	1,579	17,398	18,977	18,212	15,818
Girls	42	865	7,783	8,648	8,303	6,148
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	49	224	2,112	2,336	2,116	1,784
Girls	7	10	401	411	362	251
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	15	914	929	896	721
Girls	11	328	1,730	2,058	2,008	1,466
Unaided—						
Boys	4	...	315	315	296	288
Girls	2	62	335	397	402	280
Total—						
Boys	478	5,078	43,216	48,294	46,686	37,890
Girls	118	1,879	14,458	16,332	15,694	11,667
Total ...	596	6,957	57,669	64,626	62,380	49,557
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	36	36	36	30
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	319	5,322	24,581	29,013	28,890	22,018
Girls	63	798	4,659	5,452	5,191	3,990
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	26	721	3,784	4,505	4,584	3,744
Girls	10	306	1,977	2,283	2,312	1,787
Local Authority—						
Boys	9	298	1,961	2,259	2,160	1,927
Girls	6	121	1,144	1,265	1,336	1,104

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
17,089	3,158	20,315	40,507	11 4	4 12
7,249	...	7,337	14,586	10 14	5 7
9,129	1,148	3,83,165	3,93,437	21 10	0 8
4,664	2	1,85,441	1,90,107	22 14	0 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,178	1,860	23,646	33,679	15 15	3 14
1,145	...	3,036	4,181	11 9	3 3
6,620	192	6,570	13,382	10 8	7 6
14,055	...	23,591	37,646	18 12	7 0
...	22	3,986	4,008	13 8	...
...	...	11,043	11,043	27 8	...
3,78,435	26,017	4,39,075	8,43,527	18 1	8 2
81,175	2	2,30,448	3,11,625	19 14	5 3
4,59,610	26,019	6,69,523	11,55,152	18 8	7 6
931	...	...	931	25 14	25 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,34,578	20,914	52,569	4,08,061	14 2	11 9
66,416	...	7,133	73,549	14 3	12 13
32,949	2,993	21,983	57,925	12 12	7 4
16,102	...	13,833	29,935	12 15	6 15
16,670	1,750	15,437	33,857	15 11	7 11
8,815	1	14,049	22,865	17 2	6 10

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kaira—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	95	100	195	176	150
District Local Board—						
Boys	202	385	6,830	7,215	5,938	4,643
Girls	19	181	1,001	1,182	1,182	1,000
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	50	437	487	475	408
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	16	...	440	440	403	347
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	580	6,786	38,069	44,855	42,481	33,112
Girls	99	1,496	8,881	10,377	10,197	8,031
Total ...	679	8,282	46,950	55,232	52,678	41,143
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	77	77	78	66
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	154	1,464	8,463	9,927	9,707	7,132
Girls	20	191	1,298	1,489	1,408	952
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	11	237	2,201	2,438	2,415	1,968
Girls	6	130	1,227	1,357	1,362	1,006
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	78	142	220	214	191
District Local Board—						
Boys	18	32	866	898	866	657
Girls	1	...	32	32	28	17
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	20	...	1,873	1,873	1,811	1,601
Girls	15	...	1,301	1,301	1,216	962

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,595	...	2,812	4,407	25 1	9 1
17,111	961	74,462	92,534	15 7	2 14
5,709	79	9,381	15,169	12 13	4 13
1,806	189	5,292	7,287	15 5	3 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,855	2,855	7 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,04,045	26,807	1,72,598	6,03,450	14 3	9 8
93,687	80	47,208	1,45,925	14 5	9 11
5,02,682	26,887	2,19,806	7,49,375	14 4	9 9
1,407	...	...	1,407	18 1	18 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,29,261	3,394	6,653	1,39,308	14 6	13 5
22,850	...	100	22,950	16 5	16 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
12,944	90	19,741	32,775	13 9	5 6
6,926	40	13,028	19,994	14 11	5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,700	...	4,315	7,015	32 12	12 10
2,588	459	8,220	11,212	12 15	2 15
37	...	142	179	6 6	1 5
8,467	287	8,084	11,738	6 8	1 15
1,579	...	3,438	5,017	4 2	1 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Panch Mahals—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	204	1,738	13,480	15,218	14,877	11,424
Girls	43	399	4,000	4,399	4,228	3,128
Total ...	247	2,132	17,480	19,612	19,105	14,552
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	22	22	23	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	241	2,745	14,012	16,757	16,827	12,378
Girls	31	252	1,798	2,045	1,972	1,520
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	288	1,475	1,718	1,781	1,417
Girls	4	58	614	672	672	539
Local Authority—						
Boys	13	280	2,991	3,271	3,136	2,279
Girls	9	199	1,281	1,480	1,411	1,059
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	73	58	131	132	117
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	11	...	278	278	277	215
Girls	4	24	239	263	261	219
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	...	461	461	446	357
Girls	2	...	170	170	173	150
Unaided—						
Boys	4	1	130	131	99	83
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	289	3,387	19,427	22,764	22,671	16,866
Girls	50	533	4,097	4,630	4,489	3,487
Total ...	339	3,870	23,524	27,394	27,160	20,353

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,49,612	4,180	42,648	1,96,440	13 3	10 1
34,092	40	21,028	55,155	13 1	8 1
1,83,704	4,220	63,671	2,51,595	13 3	9 10
498	...	...	498	21 10	21 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,13,998	5,821	20,879	2,40,698	14 5	12 12
24,200	...	5,313	29,513	14 15	12 12
16,013	...	8,006	24,019	13 14	9 4
5,257	...	2,632	7,889	11 12	7 13
34,229	511	23,695	57,835	18 7	10 15
23,697	...	6,756	30,453	21 9	16 13
1,235	...	1,914	3,149	23 14	9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
628	356	3,522	4,506	16 4	2 4
744	...	2,413	3,157	12 2	2 14
2,805	...	7,456	10,261	23 0	6 5
586	255	2,525	3,367	19 7	3 6
...	...	1,398	1,398	14 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,69,406	6,688	66,270	3,42,364	15 2	11 14
54,484	256	19,639	74,379	16 9	12 2
3,23,890	6,944	85,909	4,16,743	15 6	11 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	380	4,924	38,458	38,382	37,807	28,647
Girls	50	706	4,064	4,770	4,688	3,294
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	48	1,091	10,770	11,861	10,878	8,928
Girls	24	354	4,566	4,920	4,828	4,088
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	28	80	1,232	1,312	1,314	990
Girls	9	97	378	475	487	396
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	9	2	1,140	1,142	1,077	983
Girls	12	57	1,517	1,574	1,288	1,154
Unaided—						
Boys	5	49	638	687	552	517
Girls	3	...	421	421	349	321
Total—						
Boys	470	6,146	47,238	53,384	51,123	40,065
Girls	98	1,214	10,946	12,160	11,085	9,203
Total ...	568	7,360	58,184	65,544	62,208	49,268
Abstract—Northern Division						
Government—						
Boys	8	69	688	757	737	628
Girls	1	37	193	230	237	197
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,897	17,101	99,428	116,529	114,194	86,581
Girls	212	2,868	14,664	17,082	16,253	12,077
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	52	1,514	8,269	9,783	9,868	8,072
Girls	21	515	3,752	4,267	4,322	3,330
Local Authority—						
Boys	176	3,485	35,321	38,806	36,296	30,420
Girls	87	1,669	16,001	17,670	16,740	13,855

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,63,489	29,186	44,991	4,37,616	11 9	9 9
47,820	...	5,919	53,739	11 9	10 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
71,209	...	95,775	1,66,984	16 2	6 14
81,982	...	47,719	79,701	18 7	7 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,680	195	8,588	13,408	10 3	3 8
2,892	8	11,707	14,107	28 13	4 15
6,957	...	9,118	16,075	14 9	6 7
7,166	...	22,895	30,061	23 7	5 9
...	...	9,794	9,794	17 12	...
...	...	6,065	6,065	17 6	...
4,46,285	29,381	1,68,261	6,43,877	12 10	8 12
89,860	8	94,805	1,83,673	16 10	8 1
5,35,595	29,389	2,62,566	8,27,550	13 5	8 10
17,019	821	...	17,840	24 3	23 1
5,589	...	...	5,589	23 7	23 7
13,64,567	78,141	1,26,485	15,69,193	13 12	11 1
2,09,759	...	18,465	2,28,224	14 1	12 15
66,001	6,146	50,304	1,22,451	12 7	6 11
28,608	...	23,802	52,410	12 2	6 10
1,44,181	3,494	5,37,213	6,84,888	18 14	4 0
76,084	48	2,66,998	3,43,120	20 8	4 9

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract—Northern Division—concld.						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	78	58	131	132	117
Girls	2	173	242	415	390	341
District Local Board—						
Boys	308	721	11,318	12,039	10,556	8,289
Girls	40	312	2,051	2,363	2,320	1,883
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	50	67	4,825	4,892	4,705	4,065
Girls	40	385	4,718	5,103	4,680	3,732
Unaided—						
Boys	29	50	1,528	1,578	1,350	1,185
Girls	5	62	756	818	751	601
Total—						
Boys	2,021	28,080	161,430	184,510	177,388	139,357
Girls	408	5,521	42,377	47,898	45,698	35,516
Grand Total ...	2,429	28,601	203,807	232,408	223,531	174,873
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	2	63	470	533	530	466
Girls	2	68	400	468	440	402
District Local Board—						
Boys	524	4,049	34,603	38,652	39,884	25,540
Girls	78	89	4,389	4,478	4,109	2,732
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	569	2,530	3,099	3,051	2,099
Girls	8	27	1,051	1,078	1,069	711
Local Authority—						
Boys	48	1,546	9,519	11,065	11,008	7,844
Girls	25	290	4,519	4,809	4,658	3,335
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	130	51	5,248	5,299	5,189	4,439
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	17	116	1,589	1,705	1,625	1,362
Girls	3	39	229	268	268	205

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1,235	...	1,914	3,149	23 14	9 6
4,295	...	7,127	11,422	29 5	11 0
88,075	8,881	1,18,433	1,55,389	14 11	12 2
10,027	87	26,679	36,798	15 14	4 5
21,655	618	36,470	58,743	12 8	4 10
28,386	256	52,449	76,091	16 6	5 0
...	22	18,033	18,055	18 6	...
...	...	17,108	17,108	22 12	...
16,47,738	93,073	8,88,852	26,29,658	14 12	9 4
3,57,743	886	4,12,628	7,70,757	16 14	7 13
20,05,481	98,459	13,01,475	34,00,415	15 4	9 0
8,689	729	...	9,418	17 12	16 6
9,696	...	...	9,696	22 1	22 1
4,09,792	14,069	41,202	4,65,063	11 11	10 5
97,743	...	7,684	1,05,427	25 11	23 13
23,979	732	12,349	37,060	12 2	7 14
8,926	...	4,596	13,522	12 10	8 6
68,051	...	91,209	1,59,260	14 7	6 8
25,239	...	39,309	64,548	13 14	5 7
11,906	3,916	15,147	30,969	5 15	2 5
... ..	...	.../	...	...	...
5,898	946	11,854	17,698	10 14	3 5
593	...	1,867	2,460	9 3	2 3

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	16	82	1,504	1,586	1,562	1,368
Girls	1	...	65	65	48	39
Total—						
Boys	752	6,476	55,463	61,939	62,799	43,118
Girls	117	463	10,703	11,166	10,592	7,424
Total ...	869	6,939	66,166	73,105	73,391	50,542
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	60	60	62	58
District Local Board—						
Boys	582	5,276	34,999	40,275	39,818	28,858
Girls	59	97	3,780	3,877	3,698	2,581
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	27	1,154	5,641	6,795	6,686	4,980
Girls	14	149	2,188	2,337	2,284	1,689
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	189	1,397	1,586	1,558	1,288
Girls	3	15	227	242	230	176
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	38	163	1,979	2,142	2,074	1,768
Girls	2	...	92	92	59	59
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	22	143	165	163	130
Girls	2	...	219	219	205	165
Unaided—						
Boys	18	...	524	524	477	401
Girls	1	3	108	111	116	87
Total—						
Boys	676	6,804	44,688	51,487	50,776	37,320
Girls	82	264	6,674	6,938	6,599	4,765
Total ...	758	7,068	51,357	58,425	57,375	42,085

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	878	13,154	13,532	8 11	...
...	...	200	200	4 8	...
5,27,815	20,770	1,84,415	7,33,000	11 11	8 6
1,42,197	...	53,656	1,95,853	18 8	13 7
6,70,012	20,770	2,38,071	9,28,853	12 10	9 1
...	...	..	...	..	.....
1,981	...	...	1,981	32 2	32 2
8,46,877	24	1,40,867	4,87,768	12 4	8 11
36,367	...	14,073	50,440	13 11	9 14
63,737	714	23,952	88,403	13 4	9 9
21,920	...	8,484	30,404	13 10	9 13
8,840	8	14,044	22,892	14 11	5 11
1,627	...	2,208	3,835	16 11	7 1
6,299	3,721	15,169	25,189	12 2	3 1
462	...	1,100	1,562	26 8	7 13
208	...	1,699	1,902	11 11	1 4
...	...	2,312	2,312	11 4	...
...	612	2,039	2,651	5 9	...
...	...	250	250	2 2	...
4,25,956	5,079	1,97,770	6,28,805	12 6	8 6
62,307	...	28,427	90,734	13 12	9 7
4,88,263	5,079	2,26,197	7,19,539	12 9	8 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	1	5	102	107	120	113
Girls	3	3	126	129	122	115
District Local Board—						
Boys	375	3,096	21,140	24,236	23,114	17,888
Girls	38	49	2,005	2,054	1,943	1,380
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	175	1,135	1,310	1,275	892
Girls	3	16	324	340	324	241
Local Authority—						
Boys	27	712	3,980	4,692	4,458	3,239
Girls	18	84	1,488	1,572	1,551	1,087
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	91	188	3,349	3,537	3,478	2,933
Girls	5	4	238	242	237	191
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	6	...	627	627	601	456
Girls	1	...	80	80	80	68
Unaided—						
Boys	14	9	346	355	356	301
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	528	4,185	30,679	34,864	33,397	25,822
Girls	68	156	4,261	4,417	4,267	3,032
Total ...	596	4,341	34,940	39,281	37,664	28,854
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	246	1,102	12,156	13,558	12,766	9,871
Girls	21	99	1,235	1,334	1,284	960
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	28	557	3,371	3,928	3,787	3,035
Girls	8	137	1,099	1,236	1,185	914
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,580	...	...	2,580	21 8	21 8
2,758	...	...	2,758	22 9	22 9
3,28,448	11,041	36,133	3,71,622	16 1	13 15
30,137	...	338	30,475	15 10	15 8
13,277	122	6,689	20,088	11 9	7 11
3,388	...	1,694	5,082	15 10	10 7
29,086	175	40,656	69,867	15 11	6 8
12,733	...	20,167	32,900	21 3	8 3
9,874	1,517	6,196	17,587	5 1	2 13
1,477	...	4,214	5,691	24 0	6 3
1,742	228	1,772	3,742	6 4	2 14
308	...	22	330	4 2	3 14
...	250	1,550	1,800	5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,79,957	14,233	92,046	4,87,136	14 9	11 6
50,796	...	26,435	77,231	18 2	11 15
4,30,753	14,233	1,19,381	5,64,367	14 15	11 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,84,782	6,044	32,403	2,24,129	17 9	14 7
19,691	...	...	19,691	15 5	15 5
41,828	2,069	17,657	61,054	16 2	10 15
9,392	...	4,696	14,088	11 14	7 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Kanara—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	45	35	1,771	1,806	1,741	1,491
Girls	2	...	88	88	81	74
Unaided—						
Boys	9	7	296	303	290	222
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	323	2,001	17,594	19,595	18,584	14,619
Girls	31	286	2,417	2,653	2,550	1,948
Total ...	354	2,287	20,011	22,248	21,134	16,567
Abstract—Southern Division.						
Government—						
Boys	8	68	572	640	650	579
Girls	6	71	586	657	624	575
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,727	13,823	102,898	116,721	115,582	82,157
Girls	196	284	11,459	11,743	11,029	7,658
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	74	2,455	12,677	15,132	14,799	10,956
Girls	33	329	4,662	4,991	4,612	3,505
Local Authority—						
Boys	83	2,447	14,896	17,343	17,019	12,316
Girls	41	389	6,234	6,623	6,489	4,548
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	304	437	12,347	12,784	12,482	10,631
Girls	9	4	413	417	377	324
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	26	138	2,359	2,497	2,389	1,948
Girls	6	39	528	567	553	438
Unaided—						
Boys	57	98	2,670	2,768	2,685	2,292
Girls	2	3	173	176	164	126
Total—						
Boys	2,274	19,466	148,419	167,885	165,556	120,879
Girls	293	1,119	24,055	25,174	23,998	17,169
Grand Total ...	2,567	20,585	172,474	193,059	189,554	138,048

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8,169	1,196	5,930	10,295	5 15	1 13
90	...	137	227	2 13	1 2
..	100	850	950	3 4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,29,279	10,309	56,840	2,96,428	12 15	12 5
29,173	...	4,833	34,006	13 5	11 7
2,58,452	10,309	61,673	3,30,434	15 10	12 4
11,269	729	...	11,998	18 7	17 5
14,380	...	...	14,380	23 3	23 3
12,64,899	32,978	2,50,605	15,48,482	13 6	10 15
1,83,988	...	22,095	2,06,033	18 11	16 11
1,42,821	3,637	60,597	2,06,555	13 15	9 10
43,626	...	19,470	63,096	13 2	9 1
1,05,927	183	1,45,909	2,52,019	14 13	6 4
39,599	...	61,684	1,01,283	15 12	6 3
31,248	10,350	42,442	84,040	6 12	2 8
2,029	...	5,451	7,480	19 13	5 6
7,343	1,174	14,825	23,342	9 12	3 1
901	...	4,201	5,102	9 4	1 10
...	1,340	17,598	18,938	7 1	...
...	...	450	450	2 12	...
15,68,007	50,891	5,31,971	21,45,869	12 15	9 8
2,84,473	...	1,13,351	3,97,824	16 9	11 14
18,47,480	50,891	6,45,322	25,43,193	13 7	9 12

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name of Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND.						
Karachi—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	80	738	3,774	4,512	4,068	3,425
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	44	467	511	498	410
Girls	2	7	240	247	242	186
Local Authority—						
Boys	88	71	11,432	11,503	11,361	9,336
Girls	41	150	4,697	4,847	5,106	3,924
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys ...	94	146	4,182	4,328	4,182	3,771
Girls ...	21	30	1,046	1,076	1,088	884
District Local Board—						
Boys	5	22	179	201	176	149
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	31	28	4,878	4,901	4,721	4,030
Girls	22	136	3,467	3,603	3,785	3,162
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	13	13	13	10
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	302	1,044	24,925	25,969	24,964	21,131
Girls	86	323	9,450	9,773	10,171	8,156
Total ...	388	1,367	34,375	35,742	35,135	29,287
Hyderabad—						
Government—						
Boys	1	3	265	268	259	218
Girls	1	39	177	216	185	165
District Local Board—						
Boys	168	1,165	6,057	7,222	7,209	6,845
Girls	8	6	343	349	361	294
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	4	89	807	896	989	758
Girls	1	...	20	20	26	22
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	96	2,497	2,593	2,610	2,154
Girls	9	5	904	909	995	829

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
46,182	.....	32,470	78,652	19 6	11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
6,386	.....	3,192	9,578	19 4	12 13
3,098	.....	1,549	4,647	19 3	12 13
1,65,989	200	1,87,150	3,53,289	31 2	14 9
88,048	.....	1,13,787	2,01,835	39 8	17 4
24,984	.....	49,968	74,952	18 2	6 1
8,884	.....	13,767	22,651	21 13	8 9
717	.....	1,771	2,488	14 2	4 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
32,036	7,218	35,795	75,049	15 14	6 12
28,878	6,812	40,694	76,384	20 3	7 10
.....	.....	550	550	42 5	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
2,76,244	7,418	3,10,896	5,94,558	23 12	11 1
1,28,908	6,812	1,69,797	3,05,517	30 1	12 11
4,05,152	14,230	4,80,693	9,00,075	25 10	11 9
5,534	496	.....	6,030	23 4	21 6
4,906	.....	.....	4,906	26 8	26 8
1,09,329	.....	64,675	1,74,004	24 2	15 3
7,243	.....	3,755	10,998	30 7	20 2
5,989	.....	8,193	14,182	15 2	6 6
2,147	.....	863	3,010	115 12	32 9
16,388	1,782	38,194	56,359	21 13	6 7
6,433	.....	17,315	23,748	23 14	6 7

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Hyderabad—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	101	197	3,134	3,331	2,922	2,729
Girls	22	1	665	666	571	508
District Local Board—						
Boys	5	21	143	164	166	139
Girls	3	15	216	231	236	221
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	14	...	3,240	3,240	3,110	2,786
Girls	11	168	1,482	1,650	1,615	1,414
Unaided—						
Boys	3	...	228	228	205	177
Girls	3	4	405	409	358	314
Total—						
Boys	314	1,571	16,366	17,937	17,420	15,806
Girls	58	238	4,212	4,450	4,342	3,762
Total ...	372	1,809	20,578	22,387	21,762	19,568
Thar and Parkar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	107	736	4,123	4,859	4,689	3,944
Girls	12	42	770	812	776	655
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	18	90	108	113	85
Girls	1	8	47	55	58	40
Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	325	325	305	244
Girls	1	3	119	122	125	101
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	52	90	1,551	1,641	1,554	1,475
Girls	3	2	87	89	81	77
District Local Board—						
Boys	1	3	21	29	29	27
Girls	1	...	20	20	18	15
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	70	70	68	42

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21,988	...	43,966	65,949	22 9	7 8
4,742	...	9,484	14,226	24 15	8 5
1,085	...	7,437	8,522	51 5	6 9
1,205	...	4,362	5,567	28 9	5 2
11,518	39,460	22,127	73,105	28 8	3 11
8,759	14,064	20,244	43,067	26 11	5 7
...	8,250	7,194	10,444	50 15	...
...	765	2,484	3,249	9 3	...
1,72,821	44,988	1,91,786	4,09,095	28 8	9 14
35,485	14,829	58,507	1,08,771	25 1	8 3
2,07,756	59,817	2,50,293	5,17,866	28 13	9 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
75,438	...	40,179	1,15,617	24 15	16 4
12,515	...	6,648	19,163	24 11	16 2
2,000	...	659	2,659	28 8	17 11
936	...	309	1,245	28 8	17 11
3,333	...	4,098	7,431	24 6	10 15
...	...	2,043	2,043	16 6	...
6,946	...	13,892	20,838	13 7	4 8
530	...	1,060	1,590	19 10	6 9
100	...	80	180	6 3	3 7
25	...	137	162	9 0	1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	920	986	15 10	1 1

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Thar and Parkar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	162	852	6,110	6,962	6,640	5,775
Girls	19	50	1,118	1,168	1,116	930
Total ...	181	902	7,228	8,125	7,756	6,705
Nawabshah—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	137	1,182	7,149	8,331	8,106	6,721
Girls	7	37	417	454	451	366
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	3	...	811	811	771	613
Girls	1	...	88	88	88	76
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	102	211	3,554	3,765	3,668	3,170
Girls	21	4	534	538	556	492
District Local Board—						
Boys	3	13	88	101	109	96
Girls	5	24	504	528	526	448
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	...	338	338	326	286
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	27	27	41	36
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	248	1,406	11,967	13,373	13,021	10,922
Girls	34	65	1,543	1,608	1,621	1,382
Total ...	282	1,471	13,510	14,981	14,642	12,304

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
87,817	...	58,908	1,46,725	22 2	13 4
14,072	...	11,117	25,189	22 9	12 10
1,01,389	...	70,025	1,71,914	22 3	13 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,47,992	...	41,189	1,89,181	28 5	18 4
8,151	...	4,075	12,226	27 2	18 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,005	...	8,519	14,524	18 13	7 13
589	...	589	1,078	12 4	6 2
28,088	...	31,394	54,427	14 13	6 4
2,711	...	4,109	6,820	12 4	4 14
324	366	901	1,591	14 10	3 6
2,643	351	2,871	5,865	11 2	5 0
689	682	2,025	3,346	10 4	2 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	250	450	11 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,78,048	1,198	84,278	2,63,519	20 4	13 11
14,044	351	11,594	25,989	16 1	8 11
1,92,087	1,549	95,872	2,89,508	19 12	13 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Sukkur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	161	1,809	8,429	10,238	9,966	8,262
Girls	10	40	400	440	441	339
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	15	200	215	216	200
Girls	1	...	41	41	43	35
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	154	4,638	4,792	4,590	3,806
Girls	10	18	2,025	2,043	1,944	1,431
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	108	180	3,609	3,789	3,639	2,874
Girls	21	2	664	666	525	498
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	52	52	51	35
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	28	13	2,824	2,837	2,676	2,376
Girls	12	38	1,902	1,940	1,886	1,472
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	311	2,171	19,700	21,871	21,087	17,518
Girls	55	98	5,084	5,182	4,890	3,810
Total ...	366	2,269	24,784	27,053	25,977	21,328
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	77	536	3,162	3,698	3,549	3,062
Girls	1	...	67	67	51	46
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys ...	2	26	658	684	674	566
Girls	2	1	102	103	107	66

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,77,352	...	49,156	2,26,508	22 12	17 13
7,341	...	2,035	9,376	21 4	16 10
3,032	...	2,091	5,123	23 11	14 1
755	...	...	755	17 9	17 9
31,152	1,778	56,592	89,517	19 8	6 13
11,780	...	21,853	33,633	17 5	6 1
22,362	...	32,684	55,046	15 2	6 3
2,479	...	4,167	6,646	12 11	4 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	196	244	4 13	0 15
9,584	2,505	22,332	34,421	12 14	3 9
8,061	2,280	22,504	32,845	17 7	4 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,48,482	4,278	1,62,855	4,10,615	19 8	11 9
30,464	2,280	50,755	83,499	17 1	6 4
2,73,946	6,558	2,13,610	4,94,114	19 2	10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
72,338	...	33,531	1,05,869	29 13	20 6
531	...	266	797	15 10	10 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,095	...	7,771	12,866	19 1	7 9
1,410	...	1,480	2,890	27 0	13 3

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*						
Upper Sind Frontier—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	50	114	1,532	1,646	1,605	1,388
Girls	2	...	49	49	42	40
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	170	170	170	130
Girls	1	...	89	89	82	19
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	130	676	5,522	6,198	5,998	5,091
Girls	6	1	257	258	232	171
Total ...	136	677	5,779	6,456	6,230	5,262
Larkana—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	169	1,989	9,151	11,140	11,094	8,734
Girls	11	11	345	356	377	270
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	252	252	248	200
Girls	1	...	68	68	67	55
Local Authority—						
Boys	6	61	1,274	1,335	1,343	1,135
Girls	2	...	220	220	207	158
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	91	165	3,244	3,409	3,356	2,949
Girls	27	10	811	821	782	760

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,295	...	2,500	8,795	...5 8	3 15
96	...	100	196	4 11	2 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
100	686	774	1,560	...9 8	0 9
...	...	694	694	21 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
88,828	686	44,576	1,29,090	21 8	14 0
2,087	...	2,540	4,577	19 12	8 12
85,865	686	47,116	1,33,667	21 7	13 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,54,093	...	41,382	1,95,475	17 10	13 14
11,007	...	2,960	13,967	37 1	29 3
1,101	...	1,622	2,723	11 0	4 7
656	...	705	1,361	20 5	9 13
14,049	...	16,121	30,170	22 7	10 7
679	..	1,802	2,481	12 0	3 4
15,954	...	4,550	20,504	6 2	4 12
3,007	...	1,350	4,357	5 9	3 14

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Larkana—*concld.*						
Aided by—*contd.*						
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	1	96	97	75	55
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	1	244	245	166	135
Girls	2	22	855	877	410	345
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	109	109	105	98
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	271	2,216	14,274	16,490	16,312	13,246
Girls	44	44	1,895	1,939	1,918	1,638
Total ...	315	2,260	16,169	18,429	18,230	14,884
Dadu—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	112	1,458	5,892	7,350	7,289	5,928
Girls	10	29	458	487	465	342
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	6	77	1,063	1,140	1,100	884
Girls	4	9	333	342	348	260
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	96	119	2,980	3,099	2,886	2,462
Girls	27	10	673	683	616	575
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	626	1,002	13 6	5 0
143	673	383	1,199	7 4	1 0
987	1,570	2,359	4,866	11 14	2 5
...	...	552	552	5 4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,85,340	673	64,610	2,50,623	15 6	11 6
16,662	1,570	9,802	28,034	14 10	8 11
2,02,002	2,243	74,412	2,78,657	15 5	11 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,29,204	...	25,017	1,54,221	21 3	17 12
8,342	...	1,605	9,947	21 6	17 15
13,644	...	9,611	23,255	21 2	12 6
4,324	...	3,033	7,357	21 2	12 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,791	...	4,800	20,591	7 2	5 8
4,011	...	1,350	5,361	8 11	6 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*						
Dadu—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	88	88	40	31
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	215	1,654	9,978	11,627	11,315	9,305
Girls	41	48	1,464	1,512	1,429	1,177
Total ...	256	1,702	11,487	13,139	12,744	10,482
Abstract, Sind—						
Government—						
Boys	1	3	265	268	259	218
Girls	1	39	177	216	185	165
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,011	9,613	47,737	57,350	55,915	46,921
Girls	59	165	2,800	2,965	2,922	2,312
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	243	2,879	3,122	3,114	2,587
Girls	10	19	749	768	779	598
Local Authority—						
Boys	136	408	21,685	22,043	21,654	17,854
Girls	66	177	8,155	8,332	8,572	6,580
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	694	1,222	23,786	25,008	23,762	20,768
Girls	144	59	4,529	4,588	4,211	3,829
District Local Board—						
Boys	14	64	431	495	480	411
Girls	11	40	888	928	906	774
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	74	37	11,694	11,731	11,169	9,743
Girls	49	364	7,315	7,679	7,791	6,454
Unaided—						
Boys	7	...	410	410	404	347
Girls	3	4	405	409	353	314
Total—						
Boys	1,953	11,590	108,837	120,427	116,757	98,794
Girls	343	867	25,018	25,885	25,719	21,026
Grand Total ...	2,296	12,457	1,33,855	146,312	142,476	119,820

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost of Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	606	606	15 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,58,689	...	40,084	1,98,673	17 9	14 0
16,677	...	5,988	22,665	15 14	11 11
1,75,816	...	46,022	2,21,388	17 6	13 10
5,534	496	...	6,030	23 4	21 6
4,906	...	...	4,906	26 8	26 8
9,11,928	...	3,27,599	12,39,527	22 3	16 5
55,180	...	21,344	76,474	26 3	18 14
32,152	...	25,368	57,520	18 3	10 5
11,916	...	6,459	18,375	23 9	15 5
2,42,456	3,755	3,18,445	5,64,656	26 1	12 3
1,08,889	...	1,58,819	2,67,708	31 4	12 14
1,37,848	...	1,83,754	3,21,102	13 3	5 12
26,460	...	35,387	61,847	14 11	6 5
2,226	366	10,189	12,781	26 10	4 10
4,297	351	8,192	12,840	14 3	4 12
54,070	51,174	83,436	1,88,680	16 14	4 13
46,701	24,726	87,415	1,58,842	20 6	6 0
...	3,450	9,152	12,602	31 3	...
...	765	2,484	3,249	9 3	...
13,85,714	59,241	9,57,943	24,02,898	20 9	11 14
2,58,299	25,842	3,20,100	6,04,241	23 3	10 1
16,44,013	85,083	12,78,043	30,07,139	21 2	11 9

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Bombay Presidency—						
Government—						
Boys	28	492	2,637	3,129	3,091	2,649
Girls	11	168	1,301	1,469	1,390	1,228
District Local Board—						
Boys	9,448	74,468	569,502	643,965	627,922	484,256
Girls	798	3,856	48,752	52,608	49,952	37,014
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	382	10,856	57,062	67,918	67,195	53,296
Girls	151	1,798	19,925	21,718	21,228	16,078
Local Authority—						
Boys	842	15,602	160,640	176,242	168,319	135,477
Girls	428	5,115	71,463	76,578	74,488	57,062
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	700	1,339	24,266	25,605	24,359	21,286
Girls	152	460	6,342	6,802	6,424	5,726
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,066	1,887	44,964	46,871	44,175	36,926
Girls	95	537	5,124	5,661	5,550	4,589
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	338	499	45,275	45,774	43,254	36,373
Girls	160	1,309	21,280	22,589	21,956	17,767
Unaided—						
Boys	189	242	8,297	8,539	7,856	6,670
Girls	12	69	1,395	1,464	1,328	1,085
Grand Total—						
Boys	12,933	105,380	912,668	1,018,048	986,201	777,433
Girls	1,797	13,307	175,532	188,839	182,261	140,544
Total ...	14,730	118,687	1,088,195	1,206,882	1,168,462	917,977

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
81,359	2,754	...	84,113	27 3	26 5
40,649	...	...	40,649	29 4	29 4
70,48,039	2,20,057	16,55,394	89,23,490	14 3	11 4
6,60,970	...	1,12,269	7,73,239	15 8	13 4
5,66,884	32,726	2,94,750	8,94,360	13 5	8 7
1,79,616	...	1,01,419	2,81,035	13 4	8 7
12,61,173	88,059	28,52,321	41,51,553	24 11	7 8
6,00,468	6,592	14,20,445	20,27,505	27 4	8 1
1,45,220	...	1,88,381	3,33,601	13 11	5 15
53,056	3,064	52,339	1,08,459	16 14	8 4
1,84,888	52,803	3,53,051	5,40,237	12 4	3 0
26,427	452	73,990	1,00,869	18 3	4 12
1,57,897	2,44,609	5,74,639	9,77,145	22 9	3 9
1,00,411	85,486	3,95,021	5,80,898	26 7	4 9
...	15,059	79,014	94,073	11 15	...
...	765	20,582	21,347	16 1	...
93,94,955	6,06,067	59,97,550	1,59,96,572	16 4	9 8
16,61,597	96,339	21,76,065	39,34,001	21 9	9 2
1,10,56,552	7,02,406	81,73,615	1,99,32,573	17 1	9 7

SUBSIDIARY.

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART SCHOOLS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art (Including the Reay Art Workshop) Bombay.	1	540	498	461	82,784
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	31	31	28	.....
Total ...	2	571	529	489	82,784
Aided.					
Surat—					
Drawing and Design Class, Surat.	1	73	80	50	1,278
Total, Art Schools ...	3	644	609	539	84,062
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	318	302	298	35,537
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	223	209	209	27,618
Hyderabad—					
Medical School, Hyderabad ...	1	115	122	112	35,626
Total ...	3	656	633	614	98,781
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
National Medical College, Bombay	1	224	225	200	.....
Total, Medical Schools for Men...	4	880	858	814	98,781
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Training School, Bordi ...	1	31	30	29	9,264
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	133	137	131	52,881
Urdu Training School, Poona ...	1	62	62	59	20,678
Rural Training School, Loni ...	1	30	30	29	9,868
Training College, Dhulia ...	1	96	100	96	28,881

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1934-35.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	33,281	...	1,198	1,17,268	235 7	166 4
...	...	95	...	...	95	3 1	...
...	...	33,376	...	1,198	1,17,358	...	...
...	300	488	624	1,221	3,861	48 4	16 0
...	300	33,814	624	2,419	1,21,219	...	...
...	...	27,980	...	...	63,517	210 5	117 11
...	...	24,280	...	54	51,952	248 9	132 2
200	...	12,068	...	...	47,894	392 9	292 0
200	...	64,328	...	54	1,63,363	258 1	156 1
...	...	29,792	61	1,864	31,717	140 15	...
200	...	94,120	61	1,918	1,95,080	227 6	115 2
...	...	...	...	4	9,868	328 15	328 13
...	1,665	...	...	1,254	55,800	298 6	282 13
...	868	...	...	404	21,945	353 15	333 8
...	...	...	...	364	10,232	341 1	328 15
...	1,067	...	...	1,055	31,003	310 0	288 13

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—*concld.*					
Government—concld.					
Ahmedabad—					
P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	88	90	85	31,487
Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	1	30	30	29	8,778
Dharwar—					
Training School for Men, Dharwar.	1	30	31	29	16,971
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Men, Hyderabad, Sind.	1	78	78	76	32,217
Total ...	9	628	638	613	2,11,570
Aided.					
Ahmednagar—					
Union Training College, Ahmednagar.	1	70	69	66	4,554*
Broach—					
Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	15	15	15	750
Total ...	2	85	84	81	5,304
Total, Training Institutions for Men.	11	713	722	694	2,16,874

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	31,437	349 5	349 5
...	...	...	...	...	8,773	292 7	292 7
...	...	...	...	72	17,043	549 12	547 7
...	...	...	...	...	32,217	413 1	413 1
...	3,595	...	...	3,153	2,18,318	342 3	331 10
...	...	1,786	...	5,883	12,223	177 2	66 0
...	...	...	...	919	1,669	111 4	50 0
...	...	1,786	...	6,802	13,892	165 6	63 2
...	3,595	1,786	...	9,955	2,32,210	321 10	300 6

* Including a drawing grant of Rs. 154.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Bombay.	1	48	42	39	3,000
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	26	28	27	7,200
Total ...	2	74	70	66	10,200
ENGLISH-TEACHING.					
Recognised.					
Bombay Suburban District—					
St. Teresa's Convent Normal Class, Santa-Cruz.	1	22	23	20	.....
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	88	87	83	34,548
Urdu Training School for Women, Poona.	1	40	42	41	15,336
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	37	39	36	21,059
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	25	25	23	23,350
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Women, Hyderabad.	1	27	27	25	18,195
Total ...	5	217	220	208	1,17,488

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	4,500	...	5,798	13,298	317 0	71 0
...	...	4,246	...	2,948	14,394	257 0	5 0
...	...	8,746	...	8,746	27,692	396 0	146 0
...	...	1,501	...	1,498	2,999	130 0	...
...	8,037	...	1,750	193	39,528	454 6	397 2
...	1,170	...	...	785	17,291	411 11	365 2
...	...	...	...	235	21,294	546 0	539 15
...	...	...	...	...	28,350	1,134 0	1,134 0
...	...	...	...	...	18,195	673 14	673 14
...	4,207	...	1,750	1,213	1,24,658	566 10	534 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS—*concld.*					
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
R. C. Urdu Training Institute for Women, Bombay.	1	22	36	26	... ..
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Training College for Women, Girgaon.	1	92	90	75	4,650
Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Grant Road.	1	65	67	60	3,220
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Poona.	1	86	91	82	3,725*
C. S. M. Training College for Women, Poona.	1	48	49	47	5,200
Training College for Women, Hingne Bk.	1	48	48	42	2,000
Sholapur—					
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	17	18	17	1,479
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Training College for Women, Ahmednagar.	1	15	17	16	3,360
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College for Women, Borsad.	1	48	48	47	4,070
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Teachers' Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	50	49	47	4,820†
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Training College, Karachi.	1	13	12	11	960
Total ...	10	477	484	444	33,484
Recognised.					
Sholapur—					
Z. B. M. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur.	1		Temporarily		
Sukkur—					
Ishwaribai Training Classes, Shikarpur.	1	13	12	10	.....
Total ...	2	13	12	10	.....
Total, Training Institutions for Women—For Indians.	18	729	752	688	1,50,972
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	21	825	845	774	1,61,172

* Including a Drawing grant of

† Do. do.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	8,843	...	...	...	8,843	245 10	...
...	1,000	480	...	7,543	13,673	151 15	51 11
...	1,000	2,988	...	2,157	9,365	139 12	48 1
...	...	1,223	...	4,219	9,167	100 12	40 15
...	...	1,132	...	8,002	14,334	292 8	106 7
...	...	275	...	2,963	5,238	121 13	46 8
...	...	86	...	1,622	3,187	177 1	82 3
...	...	142	...	4,198	7,700	452 15	197 10
...	...	...	...	4,650	8,720	181 11	84 13
...	...	350	...	4,930	10,100	296 2	98 6
...	55	400	...	1,235	2,650	221 13	80 0
...	2,055	7,076	...	41,519	84,134	173 13	69 3
closed.							
...	...	...	380	993	1,373	114 7	...
...	...	...	380	993	1,373	114 7	...
...	15,105	7,076	2,130	43,725	2,19,008	291 4	200 12
...	15,105	17,323	2,130	53,969	2,49,699	295 8	190 11

Rs. 155.
Rs. 120.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	238	240	206	26,764
Aided.					
Karachi—					
Subordinate Engineering Classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	96	94	91	2,300
Total, Engineering Schools ...	2	334	334	297	29,064
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Workshop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(101)	(78)	(70)	Included in
Poona—					
Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.	1	31	35	27	10,451
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	142	146	122	27,378
Surat—					
Technical School, Ahwa ...	1	19	19	16	1,232
Total ...	3 (1)	192 (101)	200 (78)	165 (70)	39,056
District Local Board.					
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	1	216	215	171	6,915
Satara—					
School of Industry, Satara ...	1	39	26	22	848
West Khandesh—					
Technical School, Dhulia ...	1	79	86	59	3,278
Total ...	3	334	327	252	11,081

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	21,855	...	147	48,766	203 3	111 8
...	...	4,304	...	2,735	9,339	99 6	24 8
...	...	26,159	...	2,882	58,105	173 15	87 0
the figures of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.							
...	...	...	...	...	10,451	298 10	293 10
...	15	2,734	...	319	30,441	208 8	187 7
...	...	...	...	...	1,232	64 13	64 13
...	15	2,734	...	319	42,124	210 10	195 4
4,858	...	...	140	3,222	14,685	68 1	32 3
3,406	...	...	...	...	4,249	163 7	32 7
7,595	...	1,045	...	483	12,396	144 2	38 1
15,359	...	1,045	140	3,705	31,280	95 11	38 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Municipal.					
Poona—					
V. J. Municipal Technical School, Poona.	1	58	45	44	2,115*
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	30	27	22	844†
Municipal Technical School, Sholapur.	1	88	81	70	1,248
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	1	116	118	90	6,000
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Technical School, Jacobabad ...	1	59	56	48	1,790
Total ...	5	351	327	274	11,997‡
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.	1	688	629	555	1,22,000
Depressed Class Mission Industrial School, Parel.	1	1 (12)	1 (12)	1 (12)	207
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Industrial School, Chikhalwadi.	1	26 (10)	25 (10)	23 (9)	880
Textile Technical School, Parel ...	1	83	102	84	1,218
Thana—					
A. R. Soonawalla Industrial School, Bordi.	(1)	(198)	(194)	(161)	1,050
C. B. Mission Boys' Industrial School, Palghar.	1	2 (15)	2 (16)	2 (12)	394
A. W. Mission Industrial School, Sanjan.	1	3 (4)	3 (4)	3 (4)	336
Kolaba—					
K. E. S. Topiwalla Industrial School, Alibag.	(1)	(49)	(50)	(48)	1,469
Nasik—					
St. Barnabas' Industrial School, Manmad.	1	41 (79)	41 (80)	39 (71)	1,071
Poona—					
Mission Industrial School, Panch Howd, Poona.	1	8 (25)	10 (26)	9 (25)	1,081
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	1	14 (16)	13 (18)	12 (16)	690
D. C. Mission Tailoring Class, Poona.	1	3 (67)	3 (60)	1 (49)	60

* Including a

† Including a

‡ Including a

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	7,811	6	...	188	9,615	213 11	47 0
...	1,209	...	...	...	2,058	76 1	31 4
...	8,758	90	...	2,839	12,985	159 11	15 7
1,000	5,762	2,847	1,825	1,403	18,837	155 7	50 13
500	2,668	...	...	204	5,162	92 8	31 15
1,500	25,708	2,443	1,825	4,629	48,102	147 2	36 11
...	8,000	1,81,131	...	19,329	2,80,460	445 14	193 15
...	...	...	...	1,362	1,569	120 11	15 15
...	...	...	...	2,208	3,083	88 1	25 2
...	400	819	...	1,256	3,698	36 3	11 15
...	...	...	...	2,252	3,302	17 0	5 7
...	...	...	...	1,464	1,858	103 4	21 14
...	...	...	...	1,849	2,185	312 2	48 0
300	100	...	...	6,340	8,209	146 9	26 4
...	...	...	...	5,135	6,206	51 5	8 14
...	...	...	...	4,268	5,294	147 1	28 10
...	...	...	...	3,202	3,892	125 9	22 4
...	...	...	...	519	579	9 3	0 15

Drawing grant of Rs. 166.
Drawing grant of Rs. 14.
Drawing grant of Rs. 180.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Ahmednagar—					
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	6 (52)	5 (58)	4 (53)	1,731
Salvation Army Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	62	60	56	480
A. M. Vocational School, Vadala.	1	39	41	39	1,200
Kaira—					
M. E. Mission Industrial School, Nadiad.	1	35	34	32	855
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	37	39	36	1,097
Salvation Army Industrial School, Anand.	1	22	28	20	495
Sarvajanik Deshinama Class, Nadiad.	1	45	44	38	.....
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	75	78	70	660
Sukkur—					
V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.	1	66	68	66	1,911
Total ...	19 (2)	1,201 (527)	1,221 (581)	1,085 (460)	1,88,835
Recognised.					
Poona—					
Prof. Jadhav's College of Tailoring and Cutting, Poona.	1	51	49	47	.....
Sholapur—					
Pandharpur Electric Supply Co.'s Wiremen's Class, Pandharpur.	1	20	19	18	.....
Total ...	2	71	68	65	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	32 (3)	2,149 (628)	2,143 (612)	1,841 (580)	2,00,919
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
A. S. Patel Academy for Domestic Arts, Fort.	1	52 (41)	50 (35)	28 (27)	750
Do. Chandanwadi.	1	173 (139)	157 (135)	52 (50)	750
S. S. League Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School, Parel.	1	161	159	131	610
Do. Girgaum ...	1	151	141	119	275

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	7,801	9,032	143 6	27 8
558	...	...	...	2,407	3,445	57 7	8 0
...	...	...	...	8,834	10,034	244 12	29 4
...	...	...	...	5,029	5,884	173 1	25 2
...	...	12	...	2,946	4,055	103 15	28 2
...	...	...	...	3,485	3,980	173 1	21 8
...	75	8	...	70	153	3 7	...
...	...	...	...	992	1,652	21 3	8 8
900	600	888	1,560	405	6,264	92 2	28 2
1,758	9,175	1,32,858	1,560	80,643	3,64,829	207 14	79 2
...	...	3,272	...	...	3,272	66 12	...
...	...	...	...	1,914	1,914	100 12	...
...	...	3,272	...	1,914	5,186	76 4	...
18,617	84,898	1,42,352	3,525	91,210	4,91,521	178 7	72 15
...	...	1,329	1,103	1,382	5,014	59 0	8 13
...	...	3,836	1,728	...	6,314	21 10	2 9
...	80	3,227	...	1,626	5,543	34 14	3 13
...	...	3,052	...	226	3,553	25 3	1 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Bombay—*concld.*					
Industrial Classes of the Bulsara Training Institution, Dhobi Talao.	1	12 (2)	12 (2)	10 (1)	125
Bharat Vidya Mandir Vocational Industrial Classes.	1	64 (5)	49 (4)	38 (3)	100
Franciscan Industrial School, Cumballa Hill.	1	57	58	50	300
Bombay Suburban District—					
Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School, Vile Parle.	1	66	58	51	90
Nasik—					
Z. B. & M. M. Industrial School, Manmad.	1	21 (1)	25	23	440
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Nasik.	1	20	20	18	95
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Work Room Classes, Poona.	1	68 (20)	58 (16)	50 (15)	1,695
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Satara.	1	34	34	32	298
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	15	17	15	400
Ahmedabad—					
Salvation Army Mission Girls' Industrial School, Ahmedabad.	1	43	40	40	100
Broach—					
The Broach Stree Mandal Adult Women Classes, Broach.	1	85	66	62	100
R. M. Dalal Memorial Adult Ladies Work Class attached to the Motlabai Wadia Girls' High School, Broach.	1	23	17	12	100
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. M. Widows' Industrial School, Karachi.	1	34	34	32	650
Lohana Technical Institute, Karachi.	1	31	27	23	280
Motilbai Chellaram Narishala, Karachi.	1	9	7	6	50
Total ...	19	1,114 (208)	1,029 (192)	782 (96)	7,208
Recognised.					
Bombay Suburban District—					
Bai Avabai Framji Petit Girls' Orphanage, Bombay.	1	36	36	36	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	20	1,150 (208)	1,065 (192)	818 (96)	7,208

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	479	...	356	960	68 9	8
...	...	731	...	302	1,133	21 6	
...	...	...	...	8,233	8,533	147 2	5
...	...	1,120	...	43	1,253	21 10	1 9
...	...	...	...	2,246	2,686	107 7	17 10
...	...	46	...	471	612	30 10	4 12
...	...	546	...	8,003	10,244	138 7	22 14
...	...	...	...	1,546	1,844	54 4	8 12
...	...	...	...	1,851	2,251	132 7	23 8
...	...	...	...	1,315	1,415	35 6	2 8
...	...	...	...	1,271	1,371	20 12	1 8
...	...	242	...	919	1,261	74 3	5 14
...	210	...	10	6,710	7,580	222 15	19 2
...	100	49	608	321	1,438	53 4	10 6
...	60	...	...	554	664	94 14	7 2
...	580	14,657	3,449	37,825	63,669	52 2	5 14
...	...	...	3,303	1,459	4,762	132 4	...
...	580	14,657	6,752	39,284	68,431	54 7	5 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	9	10	8	.....
Registered Accountants' Class attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	1	7	7	5	850
Commercial Classes attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.	1	53	55	46	144
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	33	34	33	.....
Total ...	4	102	106	92	994
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	60	49	43	.....
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fort.	1	30	25	19	.....
Davar's College of Commerce, Fort.	1	469	264	133	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Commercial Class, Lal Baug, Parel.	1	11 (67)	9 (72)	7 (65)	.....
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution Commercial Classes, Fort.	1	31 (25)	35 (27)	31 (24)	.....
Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi Road.	1	76	50	50	.....
Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Thakurdwar.	1	106	95	75	.....
Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi Road.	1	92	103	59	.....
Reliance Commercial School, Bank Street, Fort.	1	40	33	25	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Commercial Classes, Princess Street.	1	33	49	27	.....
Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Bombay.	1	102	89	82	.....
The Bombay Institute of Commerce, Fort, Bombay.	1	20	16	13	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,473	...	...	1,473	147 5	...
...	...	700	...	...	1,550	221 7	121 7
...	...	4,148	...	...	4,287	77 15	2 10
...	...	1,116	1,617	...	2,733	80 6	...
...	...	7,432	1,617	...	10,043	94 12	9 6
...	...	1,275	...	...	4,275	87 4	...
...	...	14,557	...	...	14,557	582 4	...
...	...	52,315	...	...	52,315	198 3	...
...	...	...	...	3,154	3,154	39 15	...
...	...	...	...	1,858	1,858	29 15	...
...	...	3,464	...	...	3,464	69 4	...
...	...	3,185	...	...	3,185	33 8	...
...	...	2,490	...	...	2,490	24 3	...
...	...	2,422	...	...	2,422	63 12	...
...	...	110	...	469	579	11 13	...
...	...	2,583	...	230	2,813	31 10	...
...	...	2,074	...	...	2,074	129 10	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised—concld.					
Thana—					
The Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Thana.	1	35	35	33	.....
Nasik—					
Special Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Nasik.	1	7	12	9	.....
Poona—					
The Poona School of Commerce, Poona.	1	22	25	20	.....
The Poona Phonetic Institute, Poona.	1	12	19	16	.....
The Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's School of Commerce, Poona.	1	36	32	30	.....
Sholapur—					
The Phonetic Institute, Pandharpur.	1	9	13	10	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Yajnik's Commercial College, Ahmedabad.	1	34	19	16	.....
Surat—					
Smart School of Commerce, Surat.	1	31	28	26	.....
Commercial Class attached to Sarvajanik Middle School, Surat.	1	12	11	9	.....
Bijapur—					
Kotwal's Institute of Accountancy and Banking, Bijapur.	1	6	6	5	.....
Karachi—					
Coronation Commercial College, Karachi.	1	75	62	55	.....
Social Service League Free Commercial College, Karachi.	1	137	57	48	.....
Bulsara Commercial Institute, Karachi.	1	98	75	62	.....
Karachi Academy Commercial Classes, Karachi.	1	4	4	4	.....
Hyderabad—					
N. V. Commercial College, Hyderabad.	1	35	28	21	.....
Total ...	27	1,668 (92)	1,248 (99)	928 (89)	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	31	1,770 (92)	1,854 (99)	1,020 (89)	994

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	865	...	989	1,854	53 0	...
...	...	508	...	...	508	42 5	...
...	...	900	...	855	1,755	70 3	...
...	...	303	...	...	303	15 15	...
...	...	2,623	...	...	2,623	81 15	...
...	...	557	...	...	557	42 14	...
...	...	1,945	...	...	1,945	102 6	...
...	...	2,101	...	...	2,101	75 1	...
...	...	790	...	293	1,083	98 7	...
...	...	205	...	21	226	37 11	...
...	...	3,180	...	2,351	5,531	89 3	...
...	...	449	...	35	484	8 8	...
...	...	3,024	...	6	3,030	40 6	...
...	...	240	...	...	240	60 0	...
...	...	1,107	...	927	2,034	72 10	...
...	...	1,06,272	...	11,188	1,17,469	87 3	...
...	...	1,13,704	1,617	11,188	1,27,509	87 12	0 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Young Women's Christian Association Commercial School, Bombay.	1	34	27	28	2,300
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	25	23	22	5,816
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Devihosur ...	1	30	30	27	6,171
Total ...	2	55	53	49	11,987
Aided.					
Agricultural School, Rajapur ...	1	19	20	18	.....
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	3	74	73	67	11,987
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Reformatory School, Yeravda ...	1	191	183	183	36,960
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla.	1	79	96	94	6,207
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga.	1	358	357	357	62,447
Total ...	2	437	453	451	68,654
Total, Reformatory Schools for Boys.	3	628	636	634	1,05,614

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	5,241	...	...	7,441	276 0	81 0
...	...	...	...	...	5,816	252 14	252 14
...	...	...	...	....	6,171	205 11	205 11
...	...	...	...	...	11,987	226 3	226 3
2,000	...	...	...	881	2,881	144 1	...
2,000	...	...	...	881	14,868	203 11	164 3
...	...	...	...	2,352	39,312	214 13	201 15
...	498	56	...	10,324	17,085	178 0	64 11
...	1,876	1,440	...	9,246	75,009	210 2	174 15
...	2,374	1,496	...	19,570	92,094	203 5	151 9
...	2,374	1,496	...	21,922	1,31,406	206 10	166 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES— FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Mazagaon.	1	93	88	80	3,240
Prof. Date's Charitable Dumb and Deaf Institution, Thakurdwar, Bombay.	1	41	42	28	1,000
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo.	1	70	66	61	2,150
American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar.	1	86	86	80	2,200
Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution, Kakadwadi, Bombay.	1	25	24	22	200
Poona—					
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona.	1	39	40	28	400
Ahmedabad—					
School for Deaf and Mutes, Ahmedabad.	1	40	38	34	3,480
Karachi—					
Ida Rieu School for the Blind and Deaf Mutes, Karachi.	1	30	36	34	2,225
Total, Schools for Defectives ...	8	319	320	262	14,994
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS— FOR MEN.					
SECONDARY.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bradley Night High School, Thakurdwar.	1	127	129	100	970
Poona—					
Poona Night High School, Poona.	1	73	77	59	1,500
Sholapur—					
English Class attached to the Settlement Industrial Night School, Sholapur.	1	16	14	10	90
Karachi—					
Prem Mandali Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	61	77	50	300
Maratha Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	60	55	44	115
Total ...	5	337	352	263	2,975

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	900	321	4,047	470	8,978	236 4	85 4
...	...	...	...	4,811	5,811	138 6	23 13
..	1,200	...	3,586	4,347	11,288	170 15	32 9
...	...	...	378	4,665	7,337	293 13	63 14
...	275	252	...	1,175	1,902	79 4	8 5
...	300	...	...	874	1,574	39 6	10 0
...	1,700	...	...	2,630	7,810	205 8	91 9
...	...	...	...	10,146	12,371	943 13	74 3
...	4,375	573	8,006	29,118	57,066	178 5	46 14
...	...	3,320	...	2,708	6,998	54 4	7 8
...	500	2,959	...	2,060	7,019	91 2	17 8
...	...	...	...	...	90	6 7	6 7
...	...	...	...	1,284	1,584	20 9	3 14
...	...	...	...	431	546	9 15	2 1
...	500	6,279	...	6,483	16,237	46 2	8 7

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
SECONDARY—*concld.*					
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Social Service League's Night High School, Damodar Hall, Parel.	1	86	83	55	.....
Bombay Fort Free Night High School, Fort.	1	59	67	52	.....
Shivaji Night High School, Parel, Bombay.	1	148	110	104	.....
Karachi—					
G. N. S. Advanced Night School, Karachi.	1	74	72	67	.....
Total ...	4	367	332	278	.....
Total, Secondary ...	9	704	684	541	2,975
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Belgaum—					
Night School, Khanapur ...	1	4	5	5	60
Bijapur—					
Night School, Bijapur ...	1	7	14	12	114
Do. Bagalkot ...	1	14	15	13	142
Do. Indi ...	1	17	17	13	86
Total ...	4	42	51	43	402
District Local Board.					
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	4	59	64	41	186
Poona—					
Night School	1	25	24	19	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	6	135	132	88	180
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	3	65	65	46	.....
Total ...	14	284	285	194	366

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,674	...	948	2,622	31 9	...
...	...	6	...	2,661	2,667	39 13	...
...	...	1,823	...	52	1,875	17 1	...
...	...	...	...	984	984	13 11	...
...	...	3,503	...	4,645	8,148	24 9	...
...	500	9,782	...	11,128	24,385	35 8	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	60	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	114	8 2	8 2
...	...	...	...	...	142	9 7	9 7
...	...	...	...	...	86	5 1	5 1
...	...	...	...	...	402	7 14	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	186	2 15	2 15
88	...	...	...	...	88	3 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	180	1 6	1 6
240	...	...	...	...	240	3 11	...
328	...	...	...	...	689	2 7	1 5

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	5	175	166	111	.....
Poona—					
Night Schools	2	68	59	41	.....
West Khandesh—					
Night School	1	24	25	17	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	9	237	209	125	.....
Dharwar—					
Night Schools, Hubli ...	2	128	125	54	173
Bijapur—					
Night Schools, Bijapur ...	4	83	81	50	.....
Karachi—					
Night School	1	30	22	15	281
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	15	17	11	81
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	2	22	26	14	149
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Night School	1	25	28	18	90
Larkana—					
Night School	1	21	22	17	77
Total ...	29	823	775	473	856
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	18	1,001	943	687	.....
Poona—					
Night School	1	32	21	15	58
Satara—					
Night School	1	66	49	44	70
Sholapur—					
Night Schools	6	230	229	176	637

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	3,600	...	...	...	3,600	22 12	...
...	465	...	...	...	465	7 14	...
72	...	...	...	...	72	2 14	...
36	5,309	...	...	2	5,347	25 9	...
...	212	...	...	...	390	3 1	1 7
...	240	...	...	...	240	2 14	...
...	141	...	...	...	422	19 3	12 12
...	81	...	...	...	162	9 3	4 12
...	150	...	...	...	299	11 3	5 11
...	90	...	...	...	180	7 13	3 15
...	99	...	...	...	176	3 0	3 3
108	10,387	...	...	2	11,958	14 10	1 2
...	1,522	534	...	8,667	10,723	11 6	...
...	...	...	...	99	152	7 4	2 3
...	...	...	...	22	92	1 14	1 7
91	...	...	...	...	728	3 3	2 13

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*concld.*					
Aided—concld.					
Ahmedabad—					
Night School	1	25	24	19	42
Broach—					
Night School	1	44	45	33	71
Surat—					
Night Schools	4	115	110	83	211
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	5	141	119	97	375
Belgaum—					
Night School	1	43	39	23	.....
Karachi—					
Night School	1	21	25	19	163
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	3	92	94	58	107
Larkana—					
Night School	1	46	44	33	60
Total ...	48	1,846	1,742	1,292	1,789
Recognised.					
Poona—					
Night School	1	83	81	54	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night School	1	109	105	43	.....
Surat—					
Night School	1	14	15	12	.....
Larkana—					
Night School	1	70	73	52	.....
Total ...	4	276	274	161	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults for Men.	94	3,271	3,127	2,173	3,413

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	10	...	144	196	8 3	1 12
...	...	...	...	210	281	6 4	1 9
...	...	...	...	...	211	1 15	1 15
...	...	...	...	245	620	5 3	3 2
102	...	...	...	398	500	12 13	...
81	...	...	...	281	325	21 0	6 8
...	73	...	...	523	703	7 8	1 2
...	75	...	...	115	250	5 11	1 6
274	1,670	544	...	10,704	14,981	6 10	1 0
...	...	...	...	1,487	1,487	18 6	...
...	...	...	...	890	890	8 8	...
...	...	...	...	120	120	8 0	...
...	...	...	...	612	612	8 6	...
...	...	...	...	3,109	3,109	11 6	...
705	12,057	544	...	13,815	30,534	9 12	1 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*concld.*					Rs.
SPECIAL.					
Aided.					
Poona—					
Alegaonkar's Advanced Night School, Kirkee.	1	120	130	97	425
Total of all Schools for Adults for Men.	104	4,104	3,941	2,811	6,813
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Seva Sadan Home Classes, Gamdevi.	1	128	109	76	265
Poona—					
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	42 (32)	30 (21)	28 (11)	187
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	194	170	135	923
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	14 (1)	11 (1)	8 (0)	75
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	46 (1)	45 (1)	28 (1)	100
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Sholapur.	1	20	31	28	50
Total ...	6	448 (34)	396 (23)	303 (12)	1,600
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Chaupati.	1	61	61	20	.....
Women's Indian Association's Training Class, Fort.	1	61	57	20	.....
Social Training Centre for Women, University Settlement, Byculla, Bombay.	1	9	9	8	.....
Surat—					
Night School	1	18	18	4	.....
Total ...	4	144	145	52	.....
Total, Schools for Adults for Women.	10	592 (34)	541 (23)	355 (12)	1,600

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	74	...	2,633	3,132	24 1	3 1
705	12,557	10,400	...	27,576	58,051	14 12	1 12
...	...	891	...	556	1,712	15 11	2 7
...	...	691	...	874	1,752	34 6	3 11
...	...	...	...	4,911	5,834	34 5	5 7
...	...	...	...	374	449	37 7	6 4
...	100	...	...	617	817	17 12	2 3
...	100	54	...	351	555	17 14	1 10
...	200	1,686	...	7,683	11,119	26 9	3 14
...	...	665	...	813	1,478	24 4	...
...	...	372	...	1,921	2,293	40 4	...
...	...	263	...	2,400	2,663	295 14	...
...	...	...	...	18	18	1 0	...
...	...	1,300	...	5,152	6,452	44 8	...
...	200	2,936	...	12,835	17,571	31 3	2 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1935.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay— Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay.	1	98	98	69	47,170
Language Schools for Boys.					
Municipal	4	108 (78)	108 (74)	92 (50)	205
Aided	36	1,986 (67)	1,980 (64)	1,510 (54)	4,027
Recognised	9	385 (24)	346 (19)	297 (16)	.....
Total, Language Schools ...	49	2,429 (164)	2,384 (157)	1,899 (120)	4,232
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	1	13 (8)	11 (9)	8 (6)	.....
Recognised	3	48 (1,577)	31 (1,582)	29 (1,318)	.....
Total ...	4	61 (1,585)	42 (1,591)	37 (1,324)	.....
Music Schools for Girls.					
Aided	2	95 (49)	85 (32)	78 (20)	.....
Recognised	1	3 (17)	3 (23)	2 (20)	.....
Total ...	3	98 (66)	88 (55)	80 (40)	.....
Total, Music Schools (Boys and Girls).	7	159 (1,651)	130 (1,646)	117 (1,344)	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	11,540	...	...	58,719	681 6	507 5
...	3,284	40	...	...	3,529	19 6	1 2
325	1,756	241	6,435	25,538	38,322	19 11	2 0
...	...	...	13,285	10,206	23,491	64 6	...
325	5,040	281	19,720	35,744	65,342	25 11	1 11
...	200	215	...	197	612	30 10	...
...	...	663	...	2,034	2,697	1 11	...
...	200	878	...	2,231	3,309	2 0	...
...	100	985	...	306	1,391	11 14	...
...	...	217	...	2,149	2,366	91 0	...
...	100	1,202	...	2,455	3,757	26 4	...
...	300	2,080	...	4,686	7,066	4 0	...

Table showing the statistics of Government,

1934-

1	Number of inmates on 31st March, Colleges. 2	Secondary Schools. 3	Primary Schools. 4
Government.			
Government Hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona.	.....	48	.....
District Local Board.			
Muslim Boarding House, Mirpurkhas ...	.....	105	.....
Hindu Boarding House, Mirpurkhas ...	.....	31	.....
MacLachlan Muslim Boarding House, Jacobabad.	.....	24	.....
Total ...	.....	160	.....
Aided.			
Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay.	3	13	.....
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana.	.....	29	.....
Depressed Class (Parwari) Hostel, Mahad ...	.....	2	8
Shree Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding, Nasik ...	1	19	2
Arya Mahila Samaj's Home for Women Students, Bombay.	27	2	.....
Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara.	.....	105	25
Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur.	.....	23	6
Asprishyoddharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon.	.....	4	12
Shri Chokhamela Boarding House, Jalgaon .	.....	8	15
Poona Seva Sadan Hostel for Depressed Class Women, Poona.	.....	1	19

District Local Board, and Aided Hostels.

35.

1935, attending		Average monthly number.	Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	48	46	9,583	.....	.....	9,583
...	105	95	2,508	.....	7,507	10,015
...	31	28	...	.....	3,223	3,223
...	24	24	...	.....	1,421	1,421
...	160	147	2,508	.....	12,151	14,659
2	18	19	400	.....	2,225	2,625
...	29	30	2,380	.....	2,545	4,925
...	10	10	184	... ..	947	1,131
1	23	22	390	304	1,396	2,090
6	35	32	952	.....	12,770	13,722
4	184	104	600	.....	2,366	2,966
14	48	47	260	.....	1,695	1,955
2	18	14	130	44	1,274	1,448
...	23	23	200	.....	591	791
2	22	18	300	735	1,404	2,439

1	Number of inmates on 31st March,		
	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
	2	3	4
Aided—concld.			
Depressed Class Hostel, Ahmedabad ...	.....	26	4
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar.	.....	26	.....
Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.	2*	15	.....
Leslie Wilson Muslim Hostel ...	99	.....	.....
District Madressah, Sukkur ...	.....	11	.....
Missionary Settlement for University Women, Bombay.	31	.....	.....
Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....
League of Mercy's Children's Home, Lonavla.	.....	30	.....
League of Mercy's Infants' Home, Lonavla .	.....	20	.....
Total ...	163	334	91
Grand Total ...	163	542	91

N.B.—The hostels shown in this table are not

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

1935, attending		Average monthly number.	Expenditure from			
Special Schools.	Total.		Provincial Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	30	29	3,160	.....	2,286	5,446
...	26	25	1,703	.....	1,491	3,194
...	17	17	...	234	1,002	1,236
...	99	103	...	4,394	4,000	8,394
...	11	13	...	361	1,000	1,361
9	40	37	2,000	15,952	4,236	22,188
23	23	23	4,959	446	.....	5,405
5	5	6	1,000	2,780	.....	3,780
...	30	30	3,456	.....	1,533	4,989
...	20	20	1,008	.....	4,116	5,124
68	656	622	23,082	25,250	46,877	95,209
68	864	815	35,173	25,250	59,028	1,19,451

attached to particular institutions.

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